



# **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

## **OFFICIAL RECORDS**

**THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION**

**13 July – 15 August 1964**

**UNITED NATIONS**

*Prefatory fascicle*



**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

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**New York, 1964**

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* contain the summary records of plenary meetings (incorporating the corrections requested by delegations and other editorial modifications which were considered necessary), together with the annexes and supplements.

A check list of all documents relating to the agenda will be found on page xxiv; the check list indicates the publication in which each document appears.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
CICT	Commission on International Commodity Trade	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	OAS	Organization of American States
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
EEC	European Economic Community	OPEX	Programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	SEATO	South East Asia Treaty Organization
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	TAB	Technical Assistance Board
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (also the Contracting Parties and the secretariat)	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UPU	Universal Postal Union
IDA	International Development Association	WHO	World Health Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IFC	International Finance Corporation		
ILO	International Labour Organisation		

## ERRATA

- 1315th meeting, paragraph 3,  
1320th, 1321st, 1322nd meetings, heading preceding paragraph 1,  
1323rd meeting, heading preceding paragraph 7,  
1330th and 1331st meetings, heading preceding paragraph 1,  
*for E/ECE/535, read E/ECE/542.*  
1329th meeting, paragraph 9, fifth line,  
*for 1970, read 1980.*  
1336th meeting, paragraph 28, fourth line,  
*for Asia Minor, read Central Asia.*

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## LIST OF DELEGATIONS

### Members of the Council

#### ALGERIA

##### *Representative*

Mr. Abdelkader Chanderli, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

##### *Alternate*

Mr. Mohamed Benamar, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

##### *Advisers*

Mr. Mahmoud Belal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Keramane Sadek, Directorate-General of the Plan, Ministry of National Economy;  
Mr. Rachid Hannouz, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Nadir Marouf, Civil Administrator, Ministry of National Economy.

#### ARGENTINA

##### *Representative*

Mr. Raul C. Migone, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

##### *Alternates*

Mr. Osvaldo Guillermo García Piñeiro, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Fernando G. Lerena, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

##### *Advisers*

Mr. Mario Alberto Campora, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Francisco José Pulit, Third Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Juan Carlos Arlia, Third Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### AUSTRALIA

##### *Representative*

Sir Ronald Walker, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

##### *Alternates*

Mr. B. C. Hill, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. J. W. Cumes, Counsellor and *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*, Embassy, Brussels;

Mr. L. Corkery, Government Trade Commissioner, Embassy, Paris;

Mr. R. R. Fernandez, First Secretary, Embassy, Rome;

Mr. R. J. Percival, First Secretary, Embassy, The Hague.

##### *Advisers*

Mr. P. N. Hutton, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. R. J. Greet, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. N. C. K. Evers, Department of External Affairs;

Mr. A. C. Wilson, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. J. Pomeroy, Third Secretary, Embassy, Bad Godesberg.

#### AUSTRIA

##### *Representative*

Mr. Friedrich Kolb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

##### *Alternates*

Mr. Franz Weidinger, Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Heinrich Gleissner, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Gert Heible, Secretary of Legation, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Otto Maschke, Secretary of Legation, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Kurt Herndl, Secretary of Legation, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Georg Zuk, Director, Federal Chancellery;

Mr. Albert Buzzi-Quattrini, Director, Federal Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction;

Mr. Rudolf Willenpart, Secretary, Federal Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction;

Mr. Anton Zembsch, Secretary, Federal Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction.

#### CHILE

##### *Representative*

Mr. Jorge Burr, Economics Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

##### *Alternates*

Mr. Ramon Huidobro, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Hugo Cubillos, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Roland Stein, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### COLOMBIA

##### *Representative*

Mr. Alfonso Patiño, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

##### *Alternates*

Mr. Héctor Gómez Paniagua;  
Mr. Rafael Suárez.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

##### *Representative*

Mr. Karel Kurka, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

##### *Alternates*

Mr. Pribyslav Pavlik, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Juraj Kralik, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

##### *Advisers*

Mr. Jaroslav Stahl, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Secretary of delegation*;  
Mr. Ladislav Cerny, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Ludek Handl, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Vojtech Homola, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Ales Pleva, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### ECUADOR

##### *Representative*

Mr. Enrique Ponce y Carbo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

##### *Alternate*

Mr. Silvio Mora Bowen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

##### *Advisers*

Mr. Ramon de Ycaza, Minister Plenipotentiary Counsellor, Embassy, Berne;  
Mr. Benito Ottati Moreira, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy, Rome;  
Mr. Joaquin Zevallos Menendez, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy, London.

#### FRANCE

##### *Representative*

Mr. Joannès Dupraz.

##### *Alternates*

Mr. Maurice Viaud, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;  
Mr. Bernard de Chalvron, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Pierre Revol, Counsellor of Foreign Affairs, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

##### *Advisers*

Mr. Bernard Bochet, Counsellor of Foreign Affairs, Economic Co-operation Branch, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Leon Brasseur, Minister Plenipotentiary;  
Mr. Raymond Cesaire, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Jean-Xavier Clément, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Michel Combal, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;  
Mr. René Grandilhon, Chief Naval Constructor, *Scientific Adviser*;  
Mr. Guy Contier de Biran, Counsellor of Foreign Affairs, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Louis Gros, *Chargé de Mission*, General Delegation for Scientific Research;  
Mrs. Germaine Hirlemann, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Henri Janton, *Contrôleur d'Etat*, Ministry of Finance;  
Mr. Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière, Counsellor of Foreign Affairs, Economic Co-operation Branch, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. André Lewin, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Technical Co-operation Branch, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. André Nivollet, Civil Administrator, Ministry of Finance;  
Mr. Jean Hesse, *Chargé de Mission*, Ministry of Co-operation;  
Mr. Bernard Pecriaux, *Chargé de Mission*, Ministry of Co-operation;  
Mr. Jean-Claude Renaud, Commercial Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;  
Miss Nicole Trannoy, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

##### *Secretaries*

Miss Couteau;  
Mrs. Bernigaud.

## INDIA

### *Representative*

Mr. R. K. Nehru, Ambassador.

### *Alternates*

Mr. K. B. Lall, Ambassador to Belgium; \*  
Mr. S. Vohra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;  
Mr. K. P. Lukose, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. B. N. Swarup, Deputy Permanent Representative to GATT, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

### *Advisers*

Mr. J. R. Hiremath, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;  
Mr. S. W. Zaman, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. S. V. Purushottam, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

### *Secretariat*

Mr. Narendra Nath;  
Mr. Hakim Singh, *Secretary of delegation*.

## IRAQ

### *Representative*

Mr. Adnan Pachachi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

### *Alternate*

Mr. Fadhil Salman, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

### *Advisers*

Mrs. Bedia Afnan, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Miss Suha Turaihi, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

## JAPAN

### *Representative*

Mr. Akira Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

### *Alternates*

Mr. Masayoshi Kakitsubo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Pakistan;  
Mr. Masuo Takashima, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Hiroshi Yokota, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;  
Mr. Kiyoshi Suganuma, Counsellor, Embassy, Berne.

\* In the absence of Mr. Nehru, Mr. Lall acted as representative.

## *Special Adviser*

Mr. Morio Aoki, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

## *Advisers*

Mr. Shuichi Nomiyama, Secretary, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Muneoki Date, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Ryoza Mogi, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;  
Mr. Takakazu Kuriyama, Secretary, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Kazutoshi Hasegawa, Secretary, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Teruo Hayakawa, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Yuzuki Kito, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Shigeo Iwai, Secretary, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.  
Miss Kazusa Hattori, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

## LUXEMBOURG

### *Representative*

Mr. Paul Weber, Counsellor of State.

### *Alternates*

Mr. Paul Putz, Head of International Organizations Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. Jean Rettel, Deputy Head, International Economic Relations Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### *Advisers*

Mr. Ignace Bessling, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. A. van der Goot, Deputy Director, International Technical Assistance Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague;  
Mr. M. Houlliez, Secretary of Mission, Permanent Mission of Belgium to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. J. Kaufmann, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Count J. F. de Liedekerke, Counsellor of Legation, Permanent Mission of Belgium to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. J. H. Lubbers, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations;  
Miss A. F. W. Lunsingh-Meijer, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Miss J. Sigal, *Chargé de Mission*, Office of Co-operation for Development, Brussels.

*Advisers*

- Mr. J. Tilot, Counsellor of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels;
- Mr. M. van Ussel, Counsellor of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels;
- Mrs. S. Vervalcke, Director of Administration, Deputy Secretary-General, Office of Co-operation for Development, Brussels;
- Mr. Walhin, Economic and Financial Counsellor, Office of Co-operation for Development, Brussels;
- Mr. F. R. A. Walraven, Deputy Head, International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague.

SENEGAL

*Representative*

- Mr. Ousmane Socé Diop, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

*Alternates*

- Mr. Cheikh Fall, Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany;
- Mr. Abdou Ciss, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;
- Mr. Barka Diarra, Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Amadou Sylla, Ministry of Finance.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

*Representative*

- Mr. G. P. Arkadyev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

*Alternates*

- Mr. P. M. Chernyshev, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;
- Mr. N. I. Moliakov, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;
- Mr. U. A. Rustamov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic;
- Mr. N. N. Lyubimov, Professor at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations;
- Mr. L. S. Lobanov, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. A. I. Korolev, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. V. P. Goryunov, Deputy Director of the Scientific Research Institute on the Current Economic Situation, Ministry of Foreign Trade.

*Advisers*

- Mr. V. N. Bendryshev, Adviser, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
- Mr. E. I. Borshchevsky, Adviser, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

- Mr. Y. E. Egorov, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. D. M. Alekseev, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. I. I. Lazarev, Expert, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

- Mrs. V. I. Kastalskaya, Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. D. A. Sokolov, Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. E. V. Pavlov, Expert, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

- Mr. I. V. Rudnik, Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. G. A. Smirnov, Expert, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

- Mrs. L. L. Muravyeva, Expert, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

- Mrs. N. F. Golubeva, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mrs. R. N. Kalinkina, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

*Representative*

- Mr. Peter Thomas, P.C., M.P., Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Senior alternate*

- Sir Keith Unwin, Minister, Permanent Representative on the Economic and Social Council.\*

*Alternates*

- Sir Samuel Hoare, Representative on the Commission on Human Rights;

- Mr. C. P. Scott, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

- Mr. S. Golt, Under-Secretary, Board of Trade;

- Mr. H. P. L. Attlee, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

- Mr. J. G. Taylor, First Secretary designate, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

- Mr. J. E. Powell-Jones, First Secretary, Foreign Office;

- Mr. W. E. H. Whyte, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

- Mr. C. W. Squire, First Secretary, Foreign Office;

- Miss T. A. H. Solesby, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

- Mr. J. R. S. Guinness, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

*Secretary of Delegation*

- Mr. M. T. Pill, Third Secretary, Foreign Office.

\* In the absence of Mr. Thomas, Sir Keith Unwin acted as representative.

*Treasury Adviser*

Mr. P. G. Davies, Economic Adviser, H. M. Treasury.

*Secretariat*

Mr. P. W. J. Buxton;

Miss T. K. Boake;

Miss E. Bairstow;

Miss S. Holt.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Representative*

Mr. Franklin H. Williams, Ambassador, Representative on the Economic and Social Council, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

*Alternate*

Mr. Walter M. Kotschnig, Minister.

*Special Advisers*

Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, Department of State;

Mrs. Gladys Tillett, Representative on the Commission on the Status of Women, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mrs. Marietta P. Tree, Representative on the Commission on Human Rights, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Roger W. Tubby, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

*Advisers*

Miss Marjorie Belcher, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Miss Kathleen Bell, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State;

Mr. Clarence I. Blau, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. J. Mishell George, Special Assistant to the Director, Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce;

Mr. Warren E. Hewitt, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State;

Mr. Robert A. Kevan, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of Health, Education and Welfare;

Mr. Alexander F. Kiefer, Deputy Director, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State;

Miss Florence E. Kirlin, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Department of State;

Mr. John E. Means, Chief, United Nations Division, Office of International Organizations, Department of Labor;

Mr. George A. Tesoro, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. James R. Wachob, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. William H. Wynne, Office of International Affairs, Department of the Treasury.

YUGOSLAVIA

*Representative*

Mr. Danilo Lekic, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

*Alternates*

Mr. Stanislav Kopcok, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Sreten Ilic, Counsellor, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Bora Jevtic, Counsellor, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Advisers*

Mr. Milan Ristic, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Stevan Soc, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Grga Lucic-Lavcevic, Counsellor, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Zvonimir Petnicki, Counsellor, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Darko Silovic, Attaché, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Secretary of Delegation*

Miss Vlatka Sklobic.

Additional members of the sessional Committees

CAMEROON

*Representative*

Mr. Josué Tétang, Secretary of State for Education.

*Alternate*

Mr. Antoine Essome, Director, Division of Statistics.

*Advisers*

Mr. Henri Balla, Director;

Mr. Dieudonné N'Tamack, Engineer, Director of Studies, Professor;

Mr. Gabriel Sikod, Ministry of Labour, Internal Trade Marketing and Inspection;

Mr. Ebong Ngole, Assistant Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister.

GHANA

*Representative*

Mr. H. A. H. S. Grant, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

*Alternate*

Mr. J. K. D. Appiah, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

*Advisers*

Miss A. V. A. Wood, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. J. A. Brobbey, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

INDONESIA

*Representative*

Mr. Teuku Ismail Mohammad Thajeb, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Republic of Mexico.

*Alternates*

Miss A. A. Muter, Head of the Division of Social Affairs, Directorate of United Nations Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Th. Awuy, First Secretary (Economic), Embassy, Berne.

IRAN

*Representative*

Mr. Ali Mansour, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

*Alternates*

Mr. Mohammed-Ali Jaferi, Counsellor;

Mr. Jafar Nadim, Counsellor;

Mr. Sh. Golestaneh, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

ITALY

*Representative*

Mr. Mario Franzi, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

*Senior Alternate*

Mr. Vittorio Zadotti.

*Special adviser*

Mr. Michele Lanza, Ambassador.

*Alternates*

Professor G. Sperduti;

Mr. A. Marchetti, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. F. Ponti;

Mr. B. Biancheri Chiappori;

Mr. P. L. Conti.

*Advisers*

Professor C. Valle;

Professor F. Ventriglia;

Miss F. Porcignano;

Mr. P. Rogers.

MADAGASCAR

*Representative*

Mr. Andriamasy, Minister Plenipotentiary.

*Alternate*

Mr. Georges Ramparany, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy, Paris.

MEXICO

*Representative*

Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

*Alternate*

Mr. Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Poland.

*Advisers*

Mr. Enrique Bravo Caro, Minister Counsellor, Embassy, Brussels;

Mr. Enrique Pérez López, Head of the Department of Economic Studies, Bank of Mexico;

Mr. Isaías Gómez Guerrero, Commercial Counsellor, Secretariat of Industry and Commerce;

Mrs. Catalina Sierra, Head of the Co-ordination Department, Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit.

*Secretary of Delegation*

Miss Ana María Berlanga, First Secretary, Foreign Service.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

*Representative*

Mr. Ibrahim Mazhar, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Social Affairs.

*Alternate*

Mr. Kamal El Hassany, Director of the Planning Department, Ministry of Social Affairs.

*Advisers*

Mr. Salah Brohan Nour, Counsellor for Labour and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Salah Eldin Abou-Gabal, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Saliman Ahmed El-Gouhary, First Secretary (Commercial), Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Shaker, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Fouad Mahmoud Youssef, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR

##### *Representative*

Mr. Paul Rupia, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

##### *Alternate*

Mr. W. E. Waldron-Ramsey, Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs.

### Members of the United Nations represented by observers

#### BRAZIL

Mr. David Silveira da Mota, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Luiz Augusto Pereira Soutomaior, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### BULGARIA

Mr. Ivan Petrov, Secretary of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### CANADA

Mr. J. A. Beesley, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. R. W. MacLaren, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

#### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. Pierre Kalck, Economic Counsellor, Embassy, Paris;

Mr. Jean-Louis Psimhis, Cultural Attaché, Embassy, Paris.

#### CHINA

Mr. Tsing-Chang Liu, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Shen-Fu Chang, Adviser, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. P. Y. Tsao, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

#### CUBA

Mr. Enrique Camejo-Argudín, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Miguel Alfonso, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

Mr. Tomás Almodóvar-Salas, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Juan Vega-Cazañas, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Abelardo Moreno-Fernández, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### FINLAND

Mr. Wilhelm Breitenstein, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

#### GREECE

Mr. C. Caranicas, Minister and Economic Counsellor, Embassy, Washington, D.C.;

Mr. A. Petropoulos, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### HUNGARY

Mr. Josef Benyi, First Secretary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Peter Kárász, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### IRELAND

Mr. D. Mockler, First Secretary (Economic), Embassy, Brussels.

#### ISRAEL

Mr. Moshé Bartur, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Ephraim F. Haran, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Yoram Dinstein, Deputy Head of the Director-General's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. David Ariel, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

Mr. Y. Yannay, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### MOROCCO

Mr. El Ghali Benhima, First Secretary, Embassy to Switzerland and to Austria.

#### NEW ZEALAND

Mr. B. D. Zohrab, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. J. R. Martin, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.  
Miss A. V. Stokes, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Miss M. C. Riches, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### NORWAY

Mr. Erik Selmer, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### PAKISTAN

Mr. Yusef J. Ahmad, Deputy Head of Mission, Mission to the European Economic Community, Brussels.

#### PHILIPPINES

Mr. Vicente Albano Pacis, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Sergio A. Barrera, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### POLAND

Mr. Adam Meller-Conrad, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Kazimierz Szablewski, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Henryk Sawarzynski, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### PORTUGAL

Mr. Fernando de Alcambar Pereira, Permanent Representative to the Economic Commission for Europe.

#### ROMANIA

Mr. N. Ecobesco, Acting Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. O. Barbulesco, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;  
Mr. C. Ungureanu, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. I. Goritza, Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### SPAIN

Mr. José Antonio Giménez-Arnau Gran, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Electo José García Tejedor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### SWEDEN

Miss Birgit Irene Larsson, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

#### UGANDA

Prince John Barigye, Third Secretary (Political), Office of the High Commissioner, London.

#### UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Mr. Yuri M. Khilchevsky, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### URUGUAY

Mr. Mateo J. Magarinos de Mello, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Raúl Previtali, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### VENEZUELA

Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Dusán Sidjanski, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Marcial Pérez Chiriboga, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Pedro Elías Rodríguez Carrasquel, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mrs. Consuelo Nouel Gómez, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Augusto Hernández, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

#### Non-members of the United Nations represented by observers

##### FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dr. Rupprecht von Keller, Ambassador, Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Dr. Egon Emmel, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Felix Klemm, First Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mrs. Charlotte Ortmann, Commercial Attaché, Office of the Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Martin Seidel, Commercial Attaché, Office of the Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations;  
Mr. Kurt Haendler, Commercial Attaché.



## HOLY SEE

Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations;

The Rev. Father Henri de Riedmatten.

## REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Mr. Dam-Trung-Tuong, Second Secretary, Embassy, Paris.

## SWITZERLAND

Mr. Paul Jolles, Minister Plenipotentiary, Delegate for Commercial Agreements;

Mr. Heinz Langenbacher, First Assistant, International Organizations Division, Federal Political Department;

Mr. Umberto Andina, First Head of Section, Trade Division of the Federal Department of Public Economy;

Mr. Henri Lechot, First Head of Section, Trade Division of the Federal Department of Public Economy;

Mr. Milan Lusser, Second Assistant, Trade Division of the Federal Department of Public Economy.

## Specialized agencies

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General, International Labour Office;

Mr. C. W. Jenks, Assistant Director-General;

Mrs. A. Figueroa, Assistant Director-General;

Mr. P. D. Orlov, Special Assistant to the Director-General;

Mr. A. Crespo, Chief, International Organizations Division;

Mr. P. Blamont, Director designate of the Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York;

Mr. A. Shaheed, Chief, Field Service Division;

Mrs. E. M. Johnstone, Head of the Office for the Co-ordination of Women's and Young Worker's Questions;

Mr. A. Dawson, Liaison Officer with the World Food Programme, Economic Division;

Mr. J. Lemoine, International Organizations Division;

Mr. M. Paranhos da Silva, International Organizations Division;

Mr. H. Vandries, Vocational Training Section, Manpower Division;

Mr. P. Chu, Workers' Education Division;

Mr. F. Abdel-Rahman, Field Service Division;

Mr. F. Paukert, Economic Division.

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General;

Mr. Oris V. Wells, Deputy Director-General;

Mr. Mekki Abbas, Assistant Director-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

Mr. Pierre Terver, Assistant Director-General, Programme and Budget;

Mr. P. Lamartine Yates, Regional Representative for Europe;

Mr. J. V. A. Nehemiah, Director, Programme Liaison Division;

Mr. A. G. Orbaneja, Chief, International Agency Liaison Branch;

Mr. S. D'Amico, Chief, Commodity Policy Section, Commodities Division;

Mr. N. Crapon de Caprona, Liaison Officer, International Agency Liaison Branch;

Mr. Charles H. Weitz, Co-ordinator of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. René Maheu, Director-General;

Mr. P. I. Erchov, Assistant Director-General;

Mr. M. Elmandjra, Director, Executive Office;

Mr. P. H. Coeytaux, Chief, Division of Relations with International Organizations;

Miss Clara James, Division of Relations with International Organizations;

Mr. A. Prager, Division of Relations with International Organizations.

### INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Mr. Walter Binaghi, President of the Council;

Mr. E. M. Lewis, External Relations Officer.

### INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

#### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

#### INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. Federico Consolo;

Dr. Enrique López-Herrarte.

### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Mr. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director;

Mr. Gordon Williams, Special Representative to the United Nations;

Mr. James G. Evans, Senior Counsellor, Legal Department.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General;  
Dr. P. Dorolle, Deputy Director-General;  
Mr. Milton P. Siegel, Assistant Director-General;  
Dr. P. M. Kaul, Assistant Director-General;  
Dr. F. Grundy, Assistant Director-General;  
Dr. O. V. Baroyan, Assistant Director-General;  
Dr. R. L. Coigney, Director, WHO Liaison Office with  
the United Nations;  
Mr. C. Fedele, Chief, External Relations;  
Dr. M. Sacks, Chief, Programme Co-ordination;  
Miss B. Newton, Assistant;  
Mr. R. Pleic, Financial Adviser.

#### UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Mr. Edouard Weber, Director;  
Mr. Lachaize, Deputy Director;  
Mr. Ridge, Vice-Director;  
Mr. Das Gupta, Counsellor.

#### INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Mr. M. B. Sarwate, Deputy Secretary-General;  
Mr. J. Persin, Senior Counsellor;  
Mr. V. Sundaram, Chief, Technical Co-operation  
Department.

#### WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. D. A. Davies, Secretary-General;  
Mr. J. R. Rivet, Deputy Secretary-General;  
Dr. H. Sebastian, Chief, Technical Co-operation Division;  
Mr. R. L. Muntéanu, External Relations Officer.

#### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Mr. J. Roullier, Secretary-General;  
Mr. Donald B. Eddy, Director of Administration and  
External Relations.

#### INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION: GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Mr. Eric Wyndham White, Executive Secretary;  
Mr. Finn Gundelach, Deputy Executive Secretary;  
Mr. F. A. Haight, Chief of Conference Secretariat and  
Liaison Division;  
Mr. G. Hortling, Counsellor, Conference Secretariat and  
Liaison Division;  
Mr. H. Reed, Counsellor, Office of the Executive Secre-  
tary.

#### International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General;  
Mr. John A. Hall, Deputy Director-General, Department of Administration;  
Mr. Leon Steinig, Administrative Co-ordinator for Technical Assistance;  
Miss Mary Jeffreys, Division of External Liaison;  
Mr. David Smith, Division of External Liaison.

#### Other inter-governmental organizations represented by observers

##### LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Mr. Moukhtar El Wakil, Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United  
Nations;  
Mr. Hassan El Akkad, Second Secretary, Office of the Permanent Observer to the  
European Office of the United Nations.

##### INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Mr. G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director;  
Mr. Arpad Bogsch, Deputy Director;  
Mr. Ross Woodley, Counsellor.

## Non-governmental Organizations

### Category A

#### INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Walter Hill;  
Mr. Pierre Jonneret;  
Mr. Jacques l'Huillier;  
Mrs. Roberta Lusardi.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Paul Barton;  
Mr. Irving Brown;  
Mr. Albert Heyer;  
Mr. Heribert Maier;  
Mr. Heinz Umrath.

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Mr. Marcel Bosson.

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

Mr. Roger L. Savary.

#### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

Mr. W. Kreeftmeyer;  
Mr. Johannes Pietryga;  
Mr. Georges Eggermann.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS

Mr. Jean-Jacques Oechslin.

#### WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Guisepe Boglietti;  
Mr. Brian A. Barton;  
Mr. Mahendra Sen.

#### WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Jan Gustav de Geer;  
Mr. L. H. Horace Perera;  
Mr. Gordon Evans;  
Mr. Frank Verhagen.

### Category B

#### AFRO-ASIAN ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Mr. Mohammed Ali Rifaat;  
Mr. Osman Rifaat.

#### AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION

Chief Rabbi Mr. Alexander Safran.

#### ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (PAKISTAN)

Mrs. Rani Mirza-Khan.

#### ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD

Mrs. Rani Mirza-Khan.

#### CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE (United States of America)

Mr. John Goormaghtigh.

#### CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

Miss Marie-Madeleine Brazzola.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. George J. Pantos.

#### COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Frederick O. Nolde;  
Mr. Elfan Rees.

#### CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Armand Himy.

#### CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Gustav Warburg;  
Mr. Charles D. Rappaport.

#### FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION

Mr. Robert A. Lyon;  
Mr. Harold Snyder.

#### INTER-AMERICAN PLANNING SOCIETY

Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN —  
EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Mrs. Pearl Grobet-Secretan.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS

Mr. Moïse Berenstein.

INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. Michael Brandon.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION

Mr. Tadeusz Stark;

Mr. Jozef Perridon.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC YOUTH FEDERATION

Mr. Pierre Ricca.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS

Mr. Janos Toth;

Mr. Henric Nicholas.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Mr. François de Reynold;

Miss Cécile Riggenberg.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES

Mr. Antoine Pugin;

The Rev. Paul Bouvier.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Miss Louise C. A. van Eeghen;

Mrs. Antoinette Rochedieu.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND WELFARE  
SERVICES

Mr. Charles H. Jordan;

Mr. Henri Elfenbein;

Mr. Vladimir Grossman;

Mr. Daniel Lack.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
FOR HOUSING AND PLANNING

Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS  
AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Miss Andrée Travelletti;

Miss C. Classens.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Miss Tida Faber;

Mrs. Marie Fiechter.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES

Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE  
FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN, THE

Mr. Hans E. Riesser;

Mr. Zacharia Shuster;

Mrs. Claudia Lavenstein;

Miss Gertrud Waag.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
FOR STANDARDIZATION

Mr. Henry St. Leger;

Mr. Robert Marechal.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE

Mr. Stewart Sutton;

Mrs. Edna Weber.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Mr. James W. Nixon.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE

Miss Audrey E. Moser;

Miss Collette-Marg. Jacot;

Mr. Philippe Delor.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR INLAND NAVIGATION

Mr. Raymond Otten-Sooser.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF  
OFFICIAL TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Robert C. Lonati;

Mr. Ashoke Nair.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Mr. Ghassan Arnaout;

Mr. Ernst Frick;

Mr. Jacques Meurant;

Mrs. Carin Petri;

Miss Shirley Robertson.

NOUVELLES EQUIPES INTERNATIONALES—  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS  
Mr. Konrad Sieniewicz.

PAX ROMANA  
INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MOVEMENT  
FOR INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF CATHOLIC STUDENTS  
Mr. Tadeusz Szmickowski.

UNITED TOWNS ORGANIZATION  
Mr. Henri Jaquet.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE  
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM  
Mrs. Gertrude Baer;  
Mrs. Stella Polya.

WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S  
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
Mr. Maher T. Doss;  
Mr. Douglas Deane.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS  
OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION  
Mr. Horst Haker.

WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH  
Dr. François Cloutier;  
Dr. Anne Audeoud-Naville.

COUNCIL ON WORLD TENSIONS, INC.  
Mr. Brian MacCall.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL  
OF COMMERCE EMPLOYERS  
Mr. Walter Pfund;  
Mr. Alfred Koch;  
Mr. W. Remy.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF CONSUMERS UNIONS  
Mr. Colston E. Warne;  
Mrs. Florence Mason;  
Mr. Hohannes H. van Veen.

WORLD FEDERATION OF  
CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS  
Miss Léone Herren.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS  
Mr. Maurice L. Perlzweig;  
Mr. Gerhart M. Riegner;  
Mr. André Jabes.

WORLD TOURING AND  
AUTOMOBILE ORGANIZATION (OTA)

*representing jointly :*  
INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE FEDERATION  
INTERNATIONAL TOURING ALLIANCE  
INTER-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF  
AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

Mr. Michel H. Perłowski.

WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S  
ORGANIZATIONS

Mme Yvonne Darbre;  
Dr. M. Th. Graber-Duvernay;  
Mrs. Marcelle Driant.

WORLD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
Miss Alice Arnold;  
Mrs. Miyako Ishibashi.

Register

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
Mr. Roger Girod;  
Mr. Michel Bassand.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
Dr. Renée Voluter.

OPEN DOOR INTERNATIONAL  
(FOR THE ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION  
OF THE WOMAN WORKER)  
Mrs. Gertrude Baer.

ST. JOAN'S INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE  
Mrs. Magdeleine Leroy-Boy;  
Miss Marie-Isabelle Archinard.

ZONTA INTERNATIONAL  
Mrs. Gertie Deneke.

## AGENDA

adopted by the Council at its 1314th meeting, on 13 July 1964

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1964.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of work of the thirty-seventh session.
4. Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
5. World economic trends.
6. 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.
7. United Nations Development Decade:
  - (a) Development plans and development planning institutes;
  - (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute;
  - (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance;
  - (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade.
8. Economic and social consequences of disarmament: Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament.
9. Economic planning and projections.
10. Financing of economic development:
  - (a) Acceleration of the flow of capital and assistance to the developing countries;
  - (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital;
  - (c) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund.
11. Activities in the field of industrial development.
12. Training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries.
13. The role of patents in the transfer of technology to underdeveloped countries.
14. Development of natural resources:
  - (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources;
  - (b) Progress report on new sources of energy;
  - (c) Work in the field of non-agricultural resources.
15. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources.
16. Questions relating to science and technology.
17. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
18. Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.
19. Programmes of technical co-operation:
  - (a) United Nations technical assistance programmes;
  - (b) Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance;
  - (c) Co-ordination of technical assistance activities.
20. World Food Programme.
21. Population growth and economic and social development.
22. Social development.

23. Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
24. International co-operation in cartography:
  - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa;
  - (b) Question of convening an international conference on the standardization of geographical names.
25. Question of procedures for the revision of the International Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.
26. Town twinning: means of international co-operation.
27. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
28. Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
29. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
30. Slavery.
31. United Nations Children's Fund.
32. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
33. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.
34. International control of narcotic drugs.
35. Non-governmental organizations.
36. Review of the pattern of conferences and establishment of the calendar of conferences for 1965.
37. Questions of a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in the autumn of 1964 and of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission.
38. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
39. Elections.\*
40. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
41. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.\*\*
42. Work of the Council in 1965 and disposal of items arising out of the nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly.\*\*
43. Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.\*\*\*
44. World campaign for universal literacy.\*\*\*
45. United Nations assistance in cases of natural disaster.\*\*\*
46. Emergency aid to Costa Rica.

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\* Part of this item to be considered at the resumed thirty-seventh session.

\*\* Item to be considered at the resumed thirty-seventh session.

\*\*\* Supplementary item.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. — Listed below are all documents pertaining to the thirty-seventh session of the Council. The relevant agenda item is given for each document. An asterisk after the agenda item indicates that the document is published in the corresponding fascicle of the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh session, Annexes*.

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Observations and references
E/3821/Rev.1	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1963 session	31	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3.</i>
E/3834/Add.4	Calendar of conferences for 1964: Addendum		Mimeographed.
E/3840	Report of the Secretary-General	15 *	
E/3842	Studies in long-term economic projections: Part II — Report by the Economic Projections and Programming Centre	9	The entire report will be issued as a United Nations publication.
E/3846	Work of the Council in 1964: note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed. Submitted at the resumed thirty-sixth session.
E/3849 and Corr.1	Report of the Technical Assistance Committee on its meetings held in November-December 1963	19 *	
E/3850	Report of the Secretary-General under Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV): Part I — Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Special Fund	19 *	
E/3851	Report of the Secretary-General under Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV): Part II — Regular Technical Assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	19 *	
E/3853	Note by the Secretary-General	43 *	
E/3854	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its eleventh session	18	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 11.</i>
E/3855	Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories: note by the Secretary-General	5	Mimeographed.
E/3856	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements: 1964 review of international commodity problems	4 *	
E/3857/Rev.2	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	17	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 4.</i>
E/3858	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its second session	23	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 12.</i>
E/3859 and Add.1-3	Provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council: notes by the Secretary-General	2, 3	Mimeographed. For agenda, see p. xxii above.
E/3860	Resolution concerning the evaluation of programmes adopted by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its thirty-third session	6	Mimeographed.
E/3861 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	13 *	
E/3862	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII) on co-ordination of technical assistance activities	19 *	
E/3863	Proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade: report and recommendations prepared by the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre and submitted by the Secretary-General	14 *	
E/3864/Rev.1	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa	17	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10.</i>



Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Observations and references
E/3865	Applications and re-applications for consultative status: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	35 *	
E/3866/Rev.1	Report of the first session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	16	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 14.
E/3867	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Universal Postal Union	6	Mimeographed. See <i>Universal Postal Union: report on the work of the Union, 1963</i> , Berne.
E/3868	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its January 1964 session	31	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3A.</i>
E/3869	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fourth session	11	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 6.
E/3870	Report of the Secretary-General on the technical assistance activities of the United Nations	19 *	
E/3870/Add.1	Regular United Nations technical assistance programme for 1965	19 *	
E/3871/Rev.1	Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	19 (b)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 5.
E/3871/Add.1	Addendum (Statistical data relating to all projects which were in operation in 1963 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance)	19 (b)	Mimeographed.
E/3872	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization	6	Ditto. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 131.</i>
E/3872/Add.1 and 2	Supplementary report of the World Health Organization	6	Mimeographed.
E/3873	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twentieth session	27	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 8.</i>
E/3874	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Meteorological Organization	6	Mimeographed. See <i>Annual report of the World Meteorological Organization 1963</i> , WMO — No. 148.RP.55.
E/3875 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3	Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	33 *	
E/3876/Rev.1	Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	17	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.</i>
E/3877	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Labour Organisation	6	Mimeographed. See <i>Eighteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 1964.</i>
E/3878 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	6	Mimeographed.
E/3879	Memorandum from Senegal	26 *	
E/3880	Multiplicity of resolutions: report of the Secretary-General	6 *	
E/3881	Third biennial report of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre	14	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13.</i>
E/3882	Note by the Secretary-General	29 *	
E/3882/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	29 *	
E/3883	Report by the Secretary-General on the desirability of further action to revise or replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals (Geneva, 19 Sept. 1949)	25 *	
E/3884 and Add.1-8	Election of one-third of the membership of functional commissions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	39	Mimeographed.
E/3885	Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery	30	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Twenty-ninth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	6 *, 7	
E/3887	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	17	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7.</i>
E/3888 and Add.1-5	Election of seven members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: note by the Secretary-General	39	Mimeographed.
E/3889	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its twelfth session	18	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 11A.</i>
E/3890	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Telecommunication Union	6	Mimeographed. See <i>Report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1963</i> , Geneva, 1964.
E/3890/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the <i>Third report by the International Telecommunication Union on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space</i>	6	Mimeographed. See the brochure published under this title by ITU, Geneva 1964.
E/3891	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Civil Aviation Organization	6	Mimeographed. See <i>Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1963</i> (Doc. 8402A 15-P/2); International Civil Aviation Organization.
E/3892	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	6	Mimeographed.
E/3893	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its nineteenth session	34	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9.</i>
E/3894/Rev.1	Future of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre: note by the Secretary-General	14 *	
E/3895 and Add.1	Inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes: report of the Secretary-General	21 *	
E/3896	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	6	Mimeographed.
E/3897	Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 960 (XXXVI)	30	Ditto.
E/3898	Report by the Secretary-General	8 *	
E/3898/Add.1-4	Replies of Governments	8	Ditto.
E/3899	Draft resolution submitted by the Secretary-General in response to paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Co-ordination of Technical Assistance Activities	19 *	
E/3900	<i>Note verbale</i> , dated 14 May 1964, from the Secretary-General to the Permanent Representatives of Member States (regarding the formation of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar)		Ditto.
E/3901 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	12 *	
E/3902 and Add.1-4 and Add.2/Corr.1	<i>World Economic Survey, 1963, part II</i>	5	Replaced by E/3902/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.C.3.
E/3903	Recent developments relating to new sources of energy: report of the Secretary-General	14 *	
E/3904 and Corr.1	Work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources: report of the Secretary-General	14 *	
E/3905 and Add.1	The promotion of the international flow of private capital: fourth report of the Secretary-General	10 *	
E/3906 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa	24 *	
E/3907	International co-operation in the standardization of geographical names: report of the Secretary-General	24 *	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/3908	<i>World Economic Survey, 1963, part I</i>	5, 10	United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.C.1.
E/3909	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	6	Mimeographed.
E/3909/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the document entitled "The work of FAO 1962-63"	6	Ditto. See FAO document C 63/2.
E/3909/Add.2	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the volume entitled <i>Resolutions adopted by the FAO Conference, 12th Session, 1963</i>	6	Volume published by FAO, Rome 1964.
E/3911	World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance: report of the Secretary-General	7 *	
E/3911/Add.1 and 2	Comments of Governments	7 (c)	Mimeographed.
E/3912	Note by the Secretary-General	23 *	
E/3913	Note by the Secretary-General	19 *	
E/3914	Participation of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	19 *	
E/3915	Note by the Secretary-General	22 *	
E/3916	Progress report by the Secretary-General	28 *	
E/3917	International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1960-1962	10 (a)	Will be issued as a United Nations publication.
E/3918	Co-ordination and organization of existing programmes in housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General	23 *	
E/3919	Planning for economic development: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report A/5533	9	Mimeographed. For the report, see United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.B.3.
E/3920	Report on methods of determining social allocations: note by the Secretary-General	22	Mimeographed.
E/3921	International and regional symposia on industrial development: report of the Secretary-General	11 *	
E/3921/Add.1	Replies from Governments	11	Ditto.
E/3922	Note by the Secretary-General	19 *	
E/3923	Relationships among planning institutes: report of the Secretary-General	7 *	
E/3924	United Nations Training and Research Institute: progress report by the Secretary-General	7 *	
E/3925 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: note by the Secretary-General	27	Mimeographed.
E/3926	Draft agreement between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the European Economic Community: note by the Secretary-General	6	Ditto.
E/3927	Communication from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	44 *	
E/3928	Work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields: report of the Secretary-General	6 *	
E/3929	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe -- Reinsurance problems: note by the Secretary-General	17 *	
E/3930	Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII)	10 (a)	Ditto.
E/3931 and Corr.1	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1964 session	31	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 3B.</i>
E/3932	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	4	Mimeographed. For the Final Act, see E/CONF.46/139.
E/3933	Report of the Technical Assistance Committee on its meetings held in June-July 1964	19 *	
E/3934	Transformation of the Special Fund into a United Nations Capital Development Fund: note by the Secretary-General concerning the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	10 (c)	Mimeographed.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/3935 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1	Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/5811) and the reports of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its second special session (A/AC.96/222) and on its eleventh session (A/AC.96/248)	32	Mimeographed. For the reports, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 11</i> and Appendices.
E/3936	Report of the Economic Committee	13 *	
E/3937	Report of the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions	17 *	
E/3938	Communication from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Chile and Iraq to the United Nations	45 *	
E/3939	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a communication from the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations	36	Mimeographed.
E/3939/Add.1	Statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General	36	Ditto.
E/3940	Communication, dated 10 July 1964, addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations	46 *	
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E/3943	Hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	35	Ditto.
E/3944	Extracts from the seventh report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session (A/5807)	36, 38	Ditto.
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E/3956	Hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	35	Mimeographed.
E/3957	Report on the meeting of the Council's Officers and Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, held on 20 July 1964: statement made by the President at the 1332nd meeting	6	Ditto. The summary of this statement will be found in the summary record of the 1332nd meeting, paras. 18-25.
E/3958	Draft resolution on reinsurance submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe: report of the Economic Committee	17 *	
E/3959	Report of the Economic Committee	37 *	
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E/3961	Auditions: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	35	Mimeographed.
E/3962	Report of the Social Committee	23 *	
E/3963	The question of participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa: note by the Secretariat on certain legal aspects	17 *	
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E/3971	Credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the Council: report of the President and the Vice-Presidents		Mimeographed.
E/3972	Elections to the Governing Council of the Special Fund: note by the Secretary-General	39	Ditto.
E/3973	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	44 *	
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E/3986	Report of the Economic Committee	21 *	
E/3987	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1965	36	See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , pp. 36-38.
E/3988	Statement by the Secretary-General at the 1320th meeting		Mimeographed. The summary of this statement will be found in the summary record of the 1320th meeting, paras. 2-11.
E/3989	Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the 1320th meeting		Ditto, paras. 12-22.
E/AC.6/L.295	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	13	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.295/Rev.1 and Add.1	France and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution	13	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.296	Algeria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	13	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.297	Reinsurance — Algeria, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Senegal and United Arab Republic: draft resolution	17	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.298	Water desalination — Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador: draft resolution	14	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.298/Rev.1	Water desalination — Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico: revised draft resolution	14	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.299	New sources of energy — Australia, Chile and Ecuador: draft resolution	14	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.300	Non-agricultural resources — Algeria, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	14	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.300/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.300: note by the Secretary-General	14	Ditto. See E/3984, para.3.
E/AC.6/L.301	Water resources development — Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Senegal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	14	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.301/Rev.1 and Rev.2	Water resources development — Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Senegal and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution	14	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.302	Argentina, Ghana and United States of America: draft resolution	12	Ditto.

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E/AC.6/L.303	Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Senegal, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolution II submitted by the Committee for industrial development	11	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.304	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution II submitted by the Committee for Industrial Development	11	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.305 and Corr.1	International and regional symposia on industrial development: Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	11	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.306	Austria, Czechoslovakia, France and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	25	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.307	Australia: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.306	25	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.308	Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	9	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.309	India, Japan, Mexico and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	21	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.309/Rev.1	India, Iran, Japan, Mexico and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	21	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.310	Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, France and Japan: draft resolution	10	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.434	Argentina, Luxembourg and United States of America: draft resolution	33	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.434/Rev.1	Argentina, Luxembourg and United States of America: revised draft resolution	33	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.435	Mexico and United Arab Republic: amendment to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.434/Rev.1	33	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.436	Draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: note on the financial implications of various alternatives under discussion in the Social Committee	27	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.437	Draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance — Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Senegal, United Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: draft resolution	27	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.438	United States of America: amendment to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.437	27	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.439	Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Senegal, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	28	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.440	India and United Arab Republic: draft resolution	29	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.441	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	23	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.442	United States of America: amendment to draft resolution II submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	23	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.443	United States of America: amendment to draft resolution III submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	23	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.444	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	23	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.445	Algeria, Cameroon, Iraq, Senegal and Yugoslavia: draft resolution.	26	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.445/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Ghana, Iraq, Senegal and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	26	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.446	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.445	26	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.447	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.445	26	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.448	Senegal: amendments to amendments E/AC.7/L.446	26	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.232 and Corr.1	Organization of the work of the Co-ordination Committee: note by the Chairman		Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.233	Austria, India and United States of America: draft resolution	7 (a)	Ditto.

<i>Document No</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/AC.24/L.234	Italy: amendments to the draft resolution intended for the General Assembly and submitted by the Secretary-General in document E/3899	19 (c)	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.235	France: amendment to the draft resolution intended for the General Assembly and submitted by the Secretary-General in document E/3899	19 (c)	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.236	Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Senegal, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Yugoslavia: amendments to draft resolutions submitted by the Secretary-General in document E/3899	19 (c)	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.237	Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to the draft resolution intended for the General Assembly and submitted by the Secretary-General in document E/3899	19 (c)	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.238	Organization of the work of the Co-ordination Committee: note by the Chairman		Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.239	Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iraq, Senegal, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	44	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.240	Statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 258th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	6	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.240/Add.1	Explanatory note by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs	6	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.241	Evaluation of programmes — Austria, Mexico and United States of America: draft resolution	6	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.242	Meetings between the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Committee on Co-ordination — Algeria, Australia, Japan and Mexico: draft resolution	6	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.243	Algeria, Cameroon, Colombia, Chile, India and United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: draft resolution	7 (c)	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.244	Argentina, Austria, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Iran, Luxembourg and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	7 (c)	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.245	Preparation and submission of the budgets of the specialized agencies — Argentina, Australia, Austria, France and Japan: draft resolution	6	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.246	Centenary of the International Telecommunication Union — Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Italy and Mexico: draft resolution	6	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.247	Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields — France, Luxembourg and United States of America: draft resolution	6	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.248	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development — Australia, France and Luxembourg: draft resolution	16	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.248/Rev.1	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development — Australia, France and Luxembourg: revised draft resolution	16	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.248/Rev.2	Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development — Australia, Cameroon, France, Indonesia, Luxembourg and Senegal: revised draft resolution	16	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.249	Review and re-appraisal of the Economic and Social Council — United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	6	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.250	Algeria, Chile and Iraq: draft resolution	45	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.251	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.244: note by the Secretary-General	7 (c)	Ditto. See E/3984, para. 6.
E/AC.24/L.252	Review and re-appraisal of the Economic and Social Council — Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Senegal, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	6	Mimeographed.
E/C.2/619	Statement submitted by the World Federation of United Nations Associations	33, 35	Ditto.

Document No.	Title	Agenda item	Observations and references
E/C.2/620	Statement submitted by the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession	33, 35	Mimeographed.
E/C.2/621	Patentability of inventions and economic progress: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	13, 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/622	Draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: statement submitted by the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations	27, 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/623	Statement submitted by the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations	28, 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/624	The role of patents in developing countries: statement submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States	13, 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/625	Statement submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States	10, 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/626	Statement submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States	8, 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/627	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	6, 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/628	Statement submitted by the World Federation of United Nations Associations	7 (c), 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/629	Social development: statement submitted by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	22, 35	Ditto.
E/C.2/630	Flag discrimination — Views of transport users: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	35	ICC brochure No. 232.
E/CONF.46/139	Final Act and report of the United Conference on Trade and Development	4	Will be issued as a United Nations publication.
E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2	<i>Economic Survey of Latin America, 1963</i>	5	Will be issued as a United Nations publication (in English and Spanish only).
E/CN.14/239 and Corr.1	<i>Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. IV, No. 1, parts A and B</i>	5	
E/ECE/473/Rev.1	<i>Fifteen years of activity of the Economic Commission for Europe, 1947-1962</i>		United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.E.6.
E/ECE/542	<i>Economic Survey of Europe in 1963, part I</i>	5	Ditto, Sales No. 64.II.E.7.
E/L.1051 and Add.1	Organization of work proposed by the Secretary-General	3	Mimeographed.
E/L.1052	Note by the Secretary-General	40	Ditto.
E/L.1053 and Corr.1	Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Senegal and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	17 *	
E/L.1053/Rev.1	Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Senegal and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	17	Adopted without change. See resolution 1000 (XXXVII).
E/L.1054 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	3	Mimeographed.
E/L.1055	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the advance edition of the budget estimates for 1965 (A/5805/Add.2)	38	Ditto.
E/L.1056	Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Senegal and Yugoslavia, with the support of the following countries, additional members of the sessional committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, United Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: draft resolution	4 *	
E/L.1056/Rev.1	Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia, with the support of the following countries, additional members of the sessional committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar: draft resolution	4	Adopted without change. See resolution 1011 (XXXVII).
E/L.1057	Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, India and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	46	Mimeographed. See the summary record of the 1335th meeting, para. 24, and resolution 1014 (XXXVII).
E/L.1058	Communication to the President from the Head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	25, 26	Mimeographed.
E/L.1059	Colombia and United States of America: draft resolution	8 *	



<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/L.1059/Rev.1	Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America: revised draft resolution	8	Adopted without change. See resolution 1026 (XXXVII).
E/L.1060	India, Senegal and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	7 (b)	Mimeographed. See E/3976, para. 4.
E/L.1061	Statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 1339th meeting	23	Mimeographed. The summary of this statement will be found in the summary record of the 1339th meeting, paras. 1-11.
E/L.1062 and Add.1-3	Election of the members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	39	Mimeographed.
E/L.1063	Argentina, Australia and France: draft resolution	20	Adopted without change. See resolution 1019 (XXXVII).
E/L.1064	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa, Algeria and Senegal: draft resolution	17 *	
E/L.1064/Rev.1	Algeria and Senegal: revised draft resolution	17	See the summary record of the 1348th meeting, para. 1, and resolution 1027 (XXXVII).
E/L.1065/Rev.1	Algeria, Australia, Austria, Chile, India, Senegal, United States of America and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	31	Adopted without change. See resolution 1023 (XXXVII).
E/OB/19 and Add.	Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board to the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Board in 1963	34	United Nations publication, Sales No. 63.XI.11 and Addendum.
E/RES/1000 (XXXVII) — 1049 (XXXVII) and 1027 (XXXVII)/Corr.1 and 1042 (XXXVII)/Corr. 1 and 1049 (XXXVII)/Corr. 1	Resolutions adopted by the Council at its thirty-seventh session		<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1, resolutions 1000 (XXXVII) — 1049 (XXXVII).</i>
E/TAC/131 and Add.1	Budget estimates for the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board for the year 1964	19 (b)	Mimeographed.
E/TAC/132	Proposed amendment of legislation referring to the purpose of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/133	Transfers of allocations — 1963: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/134	Allocation of funds for 1964: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/135 and Add.1	Progress report on the comparative study of experts' emoluments	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/136	Technical assistance in the development of information media: letter dated 4 November 1963 from the Director-General of UNESCO to the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/137	Proposed initial budget estimates for 1965: report of the Secretary-General	19 (a)	Ditto.
E/TAC/138	Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law	19	Ditto.
E/TAC/139	Local costs for regional projects: report of the Technical Assistance Board	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/140/Rev.1	The use of experts from developing countries: report of the Technical Assistance Board	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/141 and Add.1	Transfers of allocations — 1963 and 1964: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/142	Housing for experts: note by the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/143	Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: note by the Secretary-General	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/144	Technical co-operation in narcotics control: note by the Secretary-General	19, 34	Ditto.
E/TAC/145	Questions arising under General Assembly resolution 1768 (XVII): report of the Secretary-General	19 (a)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.313/Rev.1	Agenda of the Technical Assistance Committee (November-December 1963)	19	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.314	Contingency allocations made in 1963: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/TAC/L.315	Revised programme for Algeria: note by the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Mimeographed.
E/TAC/L.316	Level of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.317	Substantial programme changes as at 30 September 1963 including inter-agency transfers	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.318	Statement by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance at the 313th meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	19 (a)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.319	Statement by the Executive Chairman of TAB at the 308th meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.320	Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	19 (a)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.321	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution E/TAC/L.320	19 (a)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.322	Development of information media: text for inclusion in the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (informal suggestion by India)	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.323	Technical assistance in the development of information media — Senegal: draft resolution	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.324	Technical assistance in the development of information media: note by the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.325	Geographical distribution of professional staff of the TAB and Special Fund secretariats	19	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.326	Duration of service of field officers: note by the Executive Chairman of TAB	19	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.327/Rev.1	Agenda of the Technical Assistance Committee (June 1964)	19	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.328 and Add.1	Programme changes during the period 1 October 1963-30 April 1964 including inter-agency transfers	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.329	Contingency allocations made in 1963: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.330	Contingency allocations made in 1964: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.331 and Add.1	Opening statement by the Executive Chairman of TAB at the 315th meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	19 (b)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.332 and Add.1	Opening statement by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance at the 323rd meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	19 (a)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.333	Statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 324th meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	19 (c)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.334 and Add.1-9	Draft report of the Technical Assistance Committee	19	Ditto. For the report, see E/3933.
ST/ECA/82	<i>Water desalination in developing countries</i>	14	United Nations publication, Sales No. E I.B.5.



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*Acting President* : Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia)

*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Observer for the following non-member State: Holy See.

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, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Opening of the session

1. The ACTING PRESIDENT declared open the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1964

2. The ACTING PRESIDENT invited members to nominate candidates for the office of President of the Economic and Social Council for 1964.

3. Mr. NEHRU (India) nominated Sir Ronald Walker (Australia).

4. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) seconded the nomination.

*Sir Ronald Walker (Australia) was elected President by acclamation.*

5. The PRESIDENT thanked the members of the Council for the great honour done to him and to his country. Since the inception of the United Nations, Australia had always attached special importance to the work of the Economic and Social Council. It had often championed the rights of small countries and had concerned itself particularly with the problems of the developing countries.

6. He was glad that the Council, replying to an invitation from the General Assembly in its resolution 1992 (XVIII), had enlarged the membership of its sessional Committees. He welcomed the delegations of the States which had been elected to the committees (Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and invited them to take their places at the Council table and to participate fully in the debates of the Council in addition to the proceedings of the Committees. He felt sure that that would accord with the wishes of the General Assembly and would facilitate the discharge by those delegations of their responsibilities as committee members. He also welcomed the new members of the Council (Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq and Luxembourg) and France, which had been re-elected to the Council that year.

7. He invited the members of the Council to nominate candidates for the office of first Vice-President.

8. Mr. PATIÑO (Colombia) nominated Mr. Matsui (Japan).

9. Mr. FALL (Senegal) seconded the nomination.

*Mr. Matsui (Japan) was elected first Vice-President by acclamation.*

10. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) thanked the Council for the honour done to his country, which had always taken a special interest in the Council's activities and had participated in its work for the last five years.

11. Mr. LEKIC (Yugoslavia) nominated Mr. Chanderli (Algeria) for the office of second Vice-President.

12. Mr. BURR (Chile) seconded the nomination.

*Mr. Chanderli (Algeria) was elected second Vice-President by acclamation.*

13. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) thanked the Council for the confidence it had shown not only in himself and his country, which was engaged in a unique economic and social experiment, but in Africa as a whole. He stressed the importance of the role played by the developing countries, which had once again been demonstrated at the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the need to enlarge the membership of the Council, and he welcomed the presence in the Council of new States which had become members of its sessional Committees.

#### AGENDA ITEM 2

##### **Adoption of the agenda (E/3853, E/3859 and Add.1-3, E/3927, E/3938, E/3940)**

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session (E/3859 and Add.1-3). It had been proposed that the following four supplementary items should be included in the agenda:

Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, item proposed by the Secretary-General (E/3853);

World Campaign for Universal Literacy, item proposed by the Director-General of UNESCO (E/3927);

United Nations Disaster Fund, item proposed by Algeria, Chile and Iraq (E/3938);

Emergency aid to Costa Rica, item proposed by Chile (E/3940).

*The provisional agenda, with the four supplementary items listed above, was adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 3

##### **Organization of work of the thirty-seventh session (E/3859/ Add.2 and 3; E/L.1051 and Add.1)**

15. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the organization of work proposed by the Secretary-General in his Note (E/L.1051 and Add.1). The Secretary-General further suggested (E/3859/Add.2 and 3) that the question of the United Nations Disaster Fund should be referred in the first instance to the Co-ordination Committee, and that the question of emergency aid to Costa Rica should be considered in plenary session.

16. The Council would consider item 6 (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) and item 7 (United Nations Development Decade) on 22 July, in order to enable the Secretary-General, who

would be present on that date, to open the discussion. Item 18 (Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund) and item 19 (Programmes of Technical Co-operation) would be considered on 21 July.

17. Moreover, since the Council would have to take a decision on draft resolution C submitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/3893, chapter XIV), it was proposed that the Social Committee, when dealing with agenda item 34 (international control of narcotic drugs), should bear in mind the recommendation made by the Technical Assistance Committee in its report to the Council (E/3933, para 72).

18. He drew the Council's attention to paragraph 4 of the note by the Secretary-General; the Council would have to decide whether to establish a committee on questions relating to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).

19. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) thought that it would be better to refer item 36 (Review of the pattern of conferences and establishment of the calendar of conferences for 1965) to the co-ordination Committee. He also proposed that the Council should consider item 24 (International Co-operation in Cartography) in plenary session, in order to facilitate the work of the Economic Committee.

20. Mr. MOLIakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that in view of the importance of item 8 (Economic and social consequences of disarmament), that item should be considered during the first or second week of the session, not only in plenary session but also in the Economic Committee. It would also be well to consider items 15 (Permanent sovereignty over natural resources) and 14 (Development of natural resources) jointly in plenary session before referring them to the Economic Committee, since the problems involved were of great importance, affecting the sovereign rights of the developing countries. Similarly, item 11 (Activities in the field of industrial development) should be considered in the Economic Committee as well as in plenary session, and item 23 (Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning) should be studied in plenary session and then in the Social Committee.

21. Mr. SCOTT (United Kingdom), referring to the third sentence of paragraph 1 of document E/L.1051/Add.1, in which it was suggested that consideration of item 13 (the role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries) by the Economic Committee, which had been scheduled for the second week, should be brought forward to the first week, proposed that a representative of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property should be invited to take part, as an observer, in the discussion of the item both in the Economic Committee and in plenary session.

22. With regard to item 27 (Report of the Commission on Human Rights), he would like the Social Committee to be asked to organize its work in such a way as to complete the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance in order that the Council might submit it to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

23. Mr. NEHRU (India) agreed with the USSR representative on the importance of the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Since, however, the Eighteen-nation Committee on Disarmament was at present considering the question and its debate was to continue for a further two weeks, he thought that it would be better for the Council not to take up the item until the third week of the session, so that it might have the benefit of the views of the Committee.

24. The PRESIDENT, after consulting the Secretariat, pointed out that the Secretary-General would be present at the opening of the debate on items 4 and 5 (first week) and on item 7 (second week). It was therefore scarcely likely that the Council would be able to take up item 8 before the third week of the session.

25. Mr. MOLIAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would not press his proposal regarding item 8.

26. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) thought that instead of considering whether to establish a committee to assist the Council in the examination of the reports of the Special Fund and of EPTA, as suggested in paragraph 4 of the note by the Secretary-General, the Council should allocate that task to the Co-ordination Committee.

*It was so decided.*

27. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) said that he would like the Social Committee to make a thorough study of the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance when it considered item 27 of the agenda.

28. The PRESIDENT suggested that item 24 should be considered in plenary session only, that item 15 should be considered in plenary session together with item 14 before being referred to the Economic Committee, that item 11 should be considered in plenary session before being referred to the Economic Committee and that item 23 should be considered in plenary session before being referred to the Social Committee. He also proposed that the Social Committee should be asked to consider the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance with a view to its completion and subsequent transmission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. Lastly, he proposed that the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property should be invited to send an observer to the Economic Committee and the plenary session for the discussion of item 13.

*It was so decided.*

*The plan of organization of work, as amended, was adopted.*

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.



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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Central African Republic, Cuba, Hungary, Israel, Romania, Sweden.

Observer for the following non-member State: Holy See.

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 Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEM 17

**Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/3857/Rev.2, E/3864/Rev.1, E/3876/Rev.1, E/3887, E/3929, E/3937)**

1. The PRESIDENT called on the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to submit the annual reports of those organs.

2. Mr. VELEBIT (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe) in introducing the ECE annual report (E/3887), referred to the recent economic development in Europe and its repercussions on the research work of the ECE secretariat.

3. The *Economic Survey of Europe in 1963*, part I (E/ECE/535), reported an increase in national income in western Europe at about the same rate as in the previous

year and a slackening of the pace of expansion in eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union to a rate still somewhat above that registered in western Europe. In both cases the increase was about 4 per cent.

4. The countries of eastern Europe had intensified their efforts to expand farm output and had given higher priority to the chemical industry which was necessary for agriculture and other branches of consumer goods production. Attention was also being given in most countries to reforms of methods of economic planning and management, in order both to facilitate and speed up the adjustment of production to home and export demand, and also to reduce the strains resulting from maldistribution of investment resources and delays in completion of projects. In most countries, too, the intensification of foreign trade and improvements in its pattern were seen as an essential element in satisfactory expansion. The increments of global industrial output had varied from one country to another but there had been a narrowing of the range, and in eastern Europe as a whole a slight progress. If the expected improvement in conditions for agriculture materialized, some acceleration of the rate of increase of national income in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union could be expected, particularly since in several countries industrial expansion was proceeding at well above the planned rates and encouraging increases in exports at the beginning of 1964 had been registered in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

5. The ECE secretariat had noted, (part I of the *Survey*) that the expansion in western Europe had been supported mainly by the increase in public and private consumption and by the rapid increase in the volume of trade in that part of the region. The accelerated rate of expansion had caused an increasing shortage of labour, particularly in certain sectors such as building and construction. The main threat to the continuation of smooth expansion seemed to lie in the inflationary pressures again apparent in several countries. Governments of most western European countries had already found how to hold over-all demand broadly in balance with available resources, but they were still far from solving the problem of pressures which, in periods of strong expansion, affected prices and led to a rise in price levels. The steady and rapid growth of the western European economy was therefore threatened not only by the social and other difficulties created by a continuous rise in prices, but even more by the balance of payments disequilibrium arising from different rates of cost inflation. At the present time, national and international policies revealed a wariness about government intervention in the foreign trade sector and regulation of the rate of growth of internal demand. Governments and international institutions were con-

sidering whether the international monetary mechanism should be reformed.

6. In 1963, the ECE secretariat had devoted a large part of available resources to research work likely to bring about an expansion in the trade of the developing countries sufficient to support their accelerated economic development; those studies had been submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In 1964, the ECE secretariat proposed to revert to the problems that had to be overcome in order to ensure a continuing expansion of the European economy. It was therefore undertaking a study on incomes policy in western Europe and on problems of planning the level and distribution of personal incomes and consumption in eastern Europe and the USSR. He expressed the hope that those studies would be complemented by exchanges of views among experts, particularly at the periodic meetings of government senior economic advisers. He welcomed the practice of some ECE members of occasionally sending groups of their officials to spend a few days discussing matters of common interest with members of the secretariat.

7. Referring to the annual report of the Commission (E/3887), he said that the printed version of the study entitled *Fifteen years of activity of the Economic Commission for Europe, 1947-1962* (E/ECE/473/Rev.1), which had already been distributed in English and French, would shortly be issued in Russian, and was being transmitted to the secretariats of the other regional economic commissions. He drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution on reinsurance (E/3887, part IV, and E/3929), which the Commission recommended to the Council for adoption.

8. He recalled the Commission's twin objectives — namely, to intensify economic, technical and trade co-operation among its members and to contribute to the execution of United Nations programmes designed to speed up economic growth in the developing countries. Viewed in that light, the resources of the Commission had truly been mobilized in 1963. Its technical assistance activities had been further developed and diversified, particularly in respect of study tours or seminars, in-service training and fellowships.

9. The ECE secretariat had made an important contribution to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development by undertaking studies and assigning staff. The Commission intended to give priority to activities which might contribute to the application of the recommendations adopted by the Conference. It was too early to say how the Commission's work in the field of trade would be integrated with the machinery which was to continue the work initiated by the Conference. He was paying particular attention to all methods by which the Commission and its secretariat could contribute in that respect, and would submit his tentative conclusions to the Committee on the Development of Trade.

10. The Commission might be expected to give priority to the preparation of measures for the promotion, in its region, of trade between countries with different economic and social systems, to the formulation of guiding principles and to the negotiation and adoption of

multilateral legal instruments. It might also intensify its efforts to promote Europe's trade with other regions.

11. The *ad hoc* group of seven experts which had been set up under Commission resolution 4 (XVIII), as part of ECE's work to strengthen co-operation in its own region, to examine, *inter alia*, the role of customs tariffs and the application of the most-favoured-nation clause and of the principle of non-discriminatory treatment in East-West trade, had started its preliminary work and would continue.

12. In addition to the normal evolution of its work, the Commission offered member countries a number of new potentialities for co-operation, but much patient and searching work on specific questions was required. If the present tendency towards a lessening of tension continued, the Commission would be able to make an even greater contribution to the welfare of the peoples in the ECE and other regions who so urgently needed assistance.

13. U NYUN (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East), submitted the ECAFE annual report (E/3876/Rev. 1).

14. Progress in the ECAFE region continued to be modest in terms of the targets set for the United Nations Development Decade. The elimination of that shortfall required continued efforts by the countries of the region supported by assistance from the developed countries. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1963*<sup>1</sup> showed that the annual increase of food production, which had risen by about 3.6 per cent per year from 1950 to 1960, had now fallen to 0.5 per cent, while population was increasing at an average of 2.4 per cent a year. To remedy that situation, vigorous measures for the development of water resources, the increased use of fertilizers and agricultural education and land reform programmes were necessary. It was of equal urgency to take steps to cope with the alarming growth rate of the population.

15. The manufacturing industries in the developing ECAFE countries had, however, maintained a growth rate of about 8 per cent a year, notwithstanding the adverse effects of poor crops and foreign exchange difficulties. The Commission, fully aware of the vital role industrialization would have to play in bringing prosperity to the region, had laid great emphasis on the further development of direct advisory services and on undertaking country industrial feasibility surveys. With regard to foreign trade, almost all countries of the region had experienced increasing deficits in international transactions. A solution required that the industrialized countries should liberalize their terms for importing commodities from the developing countries. The region's disappointing performance in agriculture had compelled some ECAFE countries to use some of their foreign exchange resources, badly needed for the import of capital goods, to purchase food. Imports continued to exceed exports, and most countries of the region had experienced steadily increasing balance-of-payments difficulties. Moreover, economic growth was hindered by supply and

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.F.1.

demand fluctuations which affected the region's primary exports. Budget deficits continued to characterize most of the region's economies, despite efforts and sacrifices to mobilize domestic savings.

16. To deal with those difficulties, the Commission had taken various steps to encourage intraregional co-operation and to seek assistance from the developed countries. With that aim in view, the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had been organized at Manila in December 1963 and had adopted a historic resolution which constituted a real charter for Asian economic co-operation (see E/CN.11/641). Another important resolution, concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, had been adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session in Teheran in March 1964 (resolution 50 (XX)).

17. During the past year, the Commission and its subsidiary bodies had continued to concentrate attention on major problems of economic development in their respective fields. Special emphasis had been given to projects of regional importance. Outstanding among ECAFE achievements during the past year had been the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, the first Asian Population Conference and the first Asian Editors' Round Table, the construction of the first multi-purpose dam on the Nam Pong tributary of the Mekong river and the significant progress made on the Asian highway network. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning had been set up and inaugurated at Bangkok in January 1964, as well as a regional centre for economic projections and programming within the ECAFE secretariat.

18. In the matter of regional projections, the Commission had set up within the secretariat an advisory service on economic development planning, in response to requests made by the governments of several member countries. To remedy the lack of trained statistical personnel, the Commission would soon establish a regional statistical training centre.

19. With regard to agricultural development FAO and ECAFE had convened a joint centre on institutions for agricultural financing and credit at Bangkok in September 1963. Its report had been made available to governments of member countries.

20. During the period under review, important steps had been taken to develop the water resources of the region. There had been consultations with various government agencies and a number of seminars, symposia and working parties had been organized. The spirit of international co-operation and goodwill marking the Mekong basin development project was gratifying. Under the Commission's auspices, a manual of standards and criteria for planning water resource projects had been prepared to meet the varied problems confronting ECAFE countries in the field of water resources. It was also co-operating closely with WMO, and a joint regional seminar on methods of hydrological forecasting for the utilization of water resources was being organized.

21. With regard to the development of industries and natural resources, electric power and housing, the work

of the secretariat was being directed towards the implementation of various resolutions of the Council, and, in particular, the action programme drawn up for the United Nations Development Decade. Various working parties, seminars and study tours had been organized in that connexion and special mention should be made of the seminar on housing statistics and programming, held at Copenhagen in co-operation with ECE.

22. Progress had also been achieved in the field of technical training in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII). With the assistance and co-operation of the Government of Iran, thirty-five candidates from ten Asian countries had received specialized training in Teheran. In addition, ECAFE was making preparation for the international symposium on industrialization proposed for 1966.

23. With regard to international trade, strong efforts were being made by the secretariat of the Commission and by the countries of the region to implement the Manila resolution on Asian economic co-operation. Satisfactory progress had also been made by the Commission in the fields of customs administration, commercial arbitration, training in sales promotion methods, etc. In the field of transport and communications, the Commission's action during the past year had been mainly directed at improving existing facilities on a regional basis and extending advisory services to the individual countries of the region. A number of surveys had been carried out on the feasibility of highway construction in the region. He appealed urgently to the governments of the advanced countries to consider the possibility of providing substantial technical and financial aid to the countries of the region to enable them to provide the missing links in their highway system. Surveys had also been made of the ports of the region and the possibility of improving the railway system was being studied. The United Nations Conference on Tourism held at Rome in August 1963 had been of great interest to the ECAFE countries.

24. With regard to co-operation between the Commission and the specialized agencies, the conclusion of an agreement between the Commission and ITU should be mentioned.

25. With respect to social development, the convening of the first Asian Population Conference at New Delhi in December 1963 had been a great landmark. The secretariat of the Commission was intensifying its demographic work and collecting material for surveys. It was continuing its collaboration with UNESCO in education. The Commission had convened a workshop on the role of local leadership in community development and was co-operating very closely with UNICEF in the development of various UNICEF-assisted social service projects.

26. With respect to technical assistance, the Commission had noted with some concern that the relative share of the ECAFE region under the regular technical assistance programme and EPTA had shown signs of declining. The strengthening of the Commission's limited resources had, however, assumed urgent importance.

27. During the preceding year four new countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, had participated in



the Mekong development project and would help the Mekong Co-ordination Committee to examine the possibilities of the development of a paper pulp industry in the basin. Twenty-four countries in all were therefore now participating in that great undertaking. Eleven United Nations agencies were also helping. The resources available had now reached the impressive total of US.\$52.5 million; he was taking the opportunity to make a strong appeal to the governments of the advanced countries to give their fullest support to the achievement of that great international project.

28. In conclusion, he said that the vast ECAFE region, containing more than half the population of the world, had recently expanded with the inclusion of three new countries, Australia, New Zealand and Western Samoa. The work of the Commission through the years had been characterized by the keen sense of mission which was evident not only among the Asian members of the Commission but also among the advanced countries. The countries of Asia accordingly looked to the developed countries for continued understanding and sympathy and continued co-operation, particularly through the United Nations, its various agencies and above all through the Council. The Asian countries had now reached a critical stage in the process of their economic and social development. With the help of the Commission, they were doing their utmost to remove the obstacles in the way, but they were still facing several urgent problems in the solution of which the understanding and help of the advanced countries was essential. He earnestly hoped that the work of the United Nations in the economic and social field during the Development Decade would be inspired by the conviction that a higher social and economic order would inevitably emerge in the world.

29. Mr. MAYOBRE (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America) submitted the ECLA annual report (E/3857/Rev. 2) and the *Survey of the Economic Situation in Latin America, 1963* (E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2). He pointed out that it had been arranged that the Organization of American States would not, as in the past, collaborate in preparing the *Survey* and that ECLA was solely responsible for the document.

30. He emphasized the dynamism displayed by Latin America with respect to ideas and institutions since the beginning of the Development Decade. Certain ideas had taken shape and it was recognized that planning, structural reforms and economic integration were necessary if the region were to advance beyond the under-developed stage. That trend was illustrated by three new developments. First, the atmosphere of confidence which — apart from its purely financial activities — had been created by the Inter-American Development Bank set up in 1960. Secondly, the economic unions established by five Central American States and by the seven countries of the Latin American Free-Trade Association. Those efforts at integration had, however, encountered serious obstacles in the form of economic inequalities between countries, different social systems and the low level of regional trade (till 1960, less than 10 per cent of Latin American trade took place between countries within the region). Thirdly, the inauguration of the Alliance for Progress,

which was at the moment passing through a stage of review and analysis. While the Inter-American Committee which had been set up within the Alliance was a step in the direction of multilateral organization, it remained to be seen what the effects of the move would be. In general, the results did not seem to correspond to the efforts which had been made, and it was essential to discover the reasons for that situation.

31. It did not seem sufficient to explain Latin America's backwardness by the short period for which the new institutions had existed. Other parts of the world had experienced an expansion during the years 1959-1962, but no such expansion had occurred in Latin America. Between 1959 and 1961, the *per capita* domestic product had increased by 3.7 per cent yearly in the OECD countries, by 4.6 per cent in the EEC countries and by 8.3 per cent in Japan; whereas in Latin America it had increased by only 2 per cent. In 1962, the increase in Latin America had been 1.4 per cent, as against 2.7 per cent in the developed areas of the world. In addition, Argentina and Brazil, which between them accounted for 45 per cent of all production in Latin America, had experienced a serious recession in 1962 and 1963 and in absolute figures their production had declined. The real cause of the situation was to be found in international trade. The terms of trade of Latin American countries had deteriorated despite a rise in prices, a deterioration which for 1960-1962 might be estimated at about 10 per cent. Furthermore, the position of Latin America in international markets was being undermined. Thus its share in EEC imports had fallen from 6.9 per cent in 1955 to 5.7 per cent in 1960 and to 5.3 per cent in 1963; and United States imports from Latin America had risen by only 6 per cent in 1962 and 3 per cent in 1963, as against total import increases of 11 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. That trend had resulted in a decline in foreign trade receipts, which went a long way to explain the inflationary movements observed in Latin American countries. Investment seemed to be a desperate remedy for such a worsening in the terms of trade. While it was true that the Latin American countries should act on the regional scale, by means of integration and planning — and, in that connexion, ECLA was providing valuable assistance in the preparation of national plans — international co-operation was equally necessary, and Latin America hoped that the advanced countries would adopt a constructive attitude so that the recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development might be put into effect.

32. The Council could learn of ECLA activities during the period under review from the report, which was organized around the central idea of integration. Old systems had to be radically revised and new methods better adapted to the situation in Latin America had to be found. Such were the ideas guiding the operations of the Inter-American Development Bank and of ECLA, particularly in its collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

33. Mr. GARDINER (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa) submitted the ECA annual report (E/3864/Rev.1).

34. At the end of the first five years, which had been devoted to general research — as an indispensable preliminary to intelligent action — ECA was now moving into the phase of carrying out the projects, in which all its surveys and investigations would be oriented towards concrete action. Already, it had certain solid achievements to its credit. As a result of its initiatives and actions, a number of African institutions had been established, such as the Conference of African Statisticians, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Dakar, the Conference of African Planners, which would hold its first meeting in November 1964, and finally, the African Development Bank, which was expected to come into being within the next few weeks.

35. The Secretariat had in hand a study of the problems of development financing, which would be used for the symposium on industrial problems in Africa, scheduled for 1965, and by the African Development Bank.

36. One of the keys to all economic development was transport. In Africa transport was a particularly thorny problem. That fact had a bearing on any attempt to arrive at co-ordinated development of the region and in particular affected the possibilities of developing intra-African trade. The secretariat, with the help of some bilateral agencies, was now preparing programmes for an extension of road, river and rail services. In co-operation with ICAO, the Commission was making preparations for a Pan-African meeting on civil aviation which could lead to the creation of a permanent African civil aviation conference. A survey of inland transport in west Africa had just been completed, and similar surveys were in preparation in east and central Africa and in central equatorial Africa, which would be completed by the end of the year. A preliminary survey of the possibility of establishing a trans-Sahara transport system had been completed and discussed at a meeting of experts from interested countries north and south of the Sahara. A committee had been set up which would make a further survey and prepare an application for assistance from the Special Fund. A survey of African shipping freight rates had been initiated.

37. A joint unit of ITU and ECA had been set up at the ECA headquarters to assist in the rapid implementation of a two-stage development programme for the establishment of a telecommunication network in Africa. The network should be completed in about ten years, but the success of the operation would depend largely on the assistance which the industrially developed countries could provide in the form of material aid, skilled personnel, and long-term loans.

38. The secretariat was now completing an African economic survey based on a sub-regional break-down covering north, east, central, and west Africa. The break-down would provide the background against which plans for sub-regional co-operation and co-ordinated industrial programmes could be drawn up. The secretariat was being asked increasingly to prepare outlines for development programmes. One outline had been submitted to the Government of the Congo (Leopoldville) in 1963 and a comprehensive economic survey of Northern Rhodesia had been completed in 1964.

39. Work was continuing on hydrological data concerning forty-one African rivers. A convention signed by the Heads of State of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria had resulted in the setting up of a commission for the Chad basin, endowed with a permanent secretariat.

40. The secretariat was establishing an inventory of mineral resources, advising in matters of mining legislation, and drawing up schemes for the training of technicians.

41. Three industrial co-ordination missions had visited west, east and north Africa between August 1963 and January 1964. In October 1964, a west African industrial co-ordination conference would be held in Bamako. A conference to discuss engineering and processing industries in the west African sub-region was planned for March 1965, and might be followed by a meeting of ministers to decide on the establishment of permanent machinery for industrial co-ordination in west Africa. The north African countries had already agreed on a comprehensive action programme for industrial co-ordination and a meeting at ministerial level would be held towards the end of 1964 to decide on the establishment of an industrial development centre for the sub-region. In the east African region, further detailed studies were in progress.

42. In co-operation with the Headquarters Industrial Development Centre, an African regional industrial meeting, and a course on industrial programming were being organized. Finally, steps were being taken to examine measures for co-ordinated action by African States on questions of standardization, in particular the main standards applicable to building materials and components, energy, manufactures, machinery and equipment, and transport.

43. In trade matters the activities of the secretariat had been concentrated on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. A conference of the African monetary authorities would be held at Tokyo after the meetings of IMF and IBRD. That conference would discuss proposals for the establishment of an African payments union. As a step towards the removal of trade barriers and the establishment of an African common market, work had begun in Sierra Leone, Gambia, Ghana and Liberia on converting the tariff nomenclature so that in the near future the whole of west Africa would be using the Brussels nomenclature.

44. As a result of the African Electric Power Meeting, studies had been undertaken on investment criteria in the electricity industry, on electricity tariffs in each geographical sector and on fuel consumption in Africa.

45. In respect of cartography the secretariat was continuing to collect maps and documents for the library and reference service. Preparations were being made for meetings of two expert groups to study the possible establishment of permanent centres for training in airborne surveys and interpretation of survey data.

46. The work of ECA in agriculture was mainly concentrated on the problems of the transition from a subsistence to a market economy. The African Ministers of Agriculture were going to meet to discuss the finding of a group o-

experts on measures that could be taken to facilitate the transition.

47. In March 1965 there would be a joint ECA/FAO conference on paper pulp and paper, to study the estimates of future demand, the supply potential of the region, production economics, development prospects, investments and training requirements.

48. With regard to demography the secretariat was at present revising an analytical study on demographic trends in Africa. An increase in the rate of population growth had been noted in almost all countries of the region, accompanied by development in urbanization and the persistent predominance of agriculture in comparison with manufacturing industries. In 1964 the secretariat had organized the first meeting of the Advisory Committee of the North African Demographic Training and Research Centre and had decided to extend training facilities to Arab countries of the Middle East. Another research and training centre for the rest of Africa would soon be established at Dakar.

49. Statistical activities of the secretariat were mainly concentrated on planning questions. Since the beginning of the year two issues of the bulletin of external trade statistics for Africa had been published. Moreover, a number of basic statistical series on the subject had been brought up to date. ECA had prepared a draft annual bulletin containing data on agriculture, mines and manufacturing industries. Work had continued on the establishment of basic series for energy statistics and it was planned to publish a quarterly bulletin for industrial statistics.

50. The main activity in public administration had been the African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and of Public Administration Institutes held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 29 May 1964. In addition ECA was participating in interregional projects covering such matters as mechanical data processing and management of government enterprises.

51. Two meetings were planned in connexion with housing; one was the meeting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Physical Planning.

52. ECA had undertaken a survey of problems in rural development in Mali, Niger and Upper Volta which was expected to prepare the ground for similar projects in other sub-regions.

53. In addition to various surveys two monographs on social welfare were in preparation: one on social welfare services in Africa and the other on family, child and youth welfare. Moreover a meeting of experts and a training course were planned for the coming months.

54. The Netherlands Government had offered scholarships in various subjects and the Government of Israel had proposed that in-service training courses should be organized in collaboration with ECA. An interregional seminar would be held in Moscow from 8 to 22 July 1964 on planning techniques, for which the African participants had already been chosen.

55. Negotiations were being conducted with various governments to obtain bilateral aid, especially scholarships for training courses. Training of personnel was still one of the main problems confronting ECA. Thanks to increasing co-operation from member States it was hoped that a programme would be established to ensure the training of the thousands of skilled workers required.

56. In order to complete its work successfully ECA needed funds and in that respect no solution was as yet in sight. Unless the Council faced squarely the question of financing development projects, the United Nations and those serving the Organization in the regional commissions might find themselves engaged in a gigantic game of make-believe. ECA had sufficient problems to face without having to meet obstacles deliberately placed in its path. It hoped to encounter not only goodwill but concrete proofs of that goodwill, which would enable it to pursue the aims it had set itself and to obtain tangible results.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.



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*The report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3942) was adopted.*

AGENDA ITEM 17

Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/3857/Rev.2, E/3864/Rev.1, E/3876/Rev.1, E/3887, E/3929, E/3937) (*continued*)

*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, China, Ireland, Sweden.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 35

Non-governmental organizations

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON APPLICATIONS FOR HEARINGS (E/3942)

1. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/3942) which included recommendations concerning hearings to be given to non-governmental organizations in category A at the first substantive discussion of different items of the agenda.

2. In the absence of any comment or objection, he would assume that the Council agreed to accept the Committee's recommendations.

*It was so decided.*

3. The PRESIDENT invited comments on the reports of the regional economic commissions and on the statements made at the 1315th meeting by the executive secretaries of those commissions.

4. Mr. PATIÑO (Colombia) said that one of the Council's most significant achievements had certainly been the establishment of the regional economic commissions, which had made such a valuable contribution in the field of international co-operation.

5. His delegation wished to congratulate the executive secretaries of the regional commissions on the work accomplished, which had been facilitated by the close collaboration of the Secretariat of the United Nations, and the secretariats of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies.

6. The Executive Secretary of ECLA had mentioned the transformation which was taking place in the countries of Latin America. That transformation resulted from a recognition of the fact that alterations in the economic structure of countries, regional integration and planning were all essential prerequisites of economic development. What the Executive Secretary had not mentioned was that ECLA had played an important role in the various stages of that transformation.

7. There had been a slowing down in the process of regional integration since 1960, due mainly, he believed, to adverse trade conditions. Latin American countries would have to intensify their efforts to change their economic structures and bring about the desired integration, and he was sure they would have the help of the Executive Secretary in their task.

8. The Colombian Government fully supported ECLA and was sure that it and the other regional economic commissions would continue to receive the full support of the Council.

9. Mr. BURR (Chile) said that the reports of the regional economic commissions amply confirmed that the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations was advantageous. The regional commis-

sions were in the best position to know the specific problems of each region.

10. He had always been interested in the work of ECLA and believed that the contribution it had made to the process of regional integration through the undertaking of comprehensive studies was worthy of special mention. Economic integration was of vital importance to Latin America as a means of achieving economic growth. But serious difficulties had to be faced such as the need for reconciling the trade and development policies of the region. Chile appreciated the efforts made by ECLA to overcome such difficulties.

11. Another contribution made by ECLA which had been of great value was the work it had done in connexion with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Devel-

opment. The studies it had undertaken and the preparatory meetings it had convened had been of great assistance to all the Latin American countries.

12. The proposal by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that close and continued links should be established between the new machinery recommended by it and the regional economic commissions and their secretariats was a matter of great satisfaction to his Government, as was the agreement of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to hold a special meeting towards the end of the year to review in further detail the arrangements required for following up the recommendations of that Conference (see E/3937, para. 9).

The meeting rose at 11.20 a.m.



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 14 July 1964

at 3.25 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

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Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Ireland, Pakistan, Spain.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

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.

## AGENDA ITEM 17

Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/3857/Rev.2, E/3864/Rev.1, E/3876/Rev.1, E/3887, E/3929, E/3937) (*continued*)

1. Mr. SCOTT (United Kingdom) thanked the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions for the way in which they had presented the reports of their commissions. It was valuable to have them there in person. They had taken the opportunity to meet the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and other members of the Secretariat. As a detailed analysis of the reports of the commissions was impossible at that stage, he would confine himself to some of the more important points.

2. The report of ECA (E/3864/Rev.1) was the first to be issued since the United Kingdom had become an asso-

ciate member of ECA. One of the most important points in the report was that dealing with the African Development Bank, which was destined to play an important role in the economic development of Africa, and would enable countries friendly to Africa to show their interest in the countries of that continent. The United Kingdom Government had undertaken to put capital aid at the disposal of the Bank. The United Kingdom Government also attached great importance to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning for which it would provide fellowships, textbooks, etc. He welcomed the emphasis laid by ECA on regional co-operation and the fact that it was actively encouraging projects at the sub-regional level. His Government was aware of the financial implications of the Commission's transition from a period of studying problems to a phase of action.

3. The ECAFE report (E/3876/Rev.1) described the steady advance in the work of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. A number of countries had promised assistance, but if those promises were not fulfilled the Institute would have to cut down its activities. The Lower Mekong development project provided a remarkable instance of international co-operation. The United Kingdom had already made a contribution to the project in the form of hydrographical, hydrological and geochemical research, as well as financial assistance. The urgent question arose, however, as to whether it would be possible to raise the necessary capital to carry out the next stage of the project.

4. The United Kingdom Government attached great importance to ECLA and welcomed the fruitful results obtained during the year (see E/3857/Rev.2). He recalled a recent statement by Mr. Heath, Minister of State for Industry, suggesting the possibility that the United Kingdom Government might be prepared to assist the Inter-American Development Bank. His delegation had been extremely impressed by the statement of the Executive Secretary of ECLA (1315th meeting), who had appealed to countries in that region to make more vigorous efforts to develop their foreign trade and had stressed the need for closer co-operation between the countries of Latin America. The United Kingdom delegation fully agreed with him in calling for closer collaboration between the countries in Latin America and in demanding that the necessary steps should be taken to train the essential qualified personnel. He congratulated the Executive Secretary, who had shown himself to be a worthy successor to his predecessor.

5. The United Kingdom was most directly concerned with ECE whose report (E/3887) it had noted with interest. His delegation welcomed the recent streamlining of its programmes of meetings. The Commission should

concentrate its energies more closely on the programmes and work which were of the greatest importance for the countries of the region. The work of the commissions — and that applied to all the regional economic commissions — gave the best results when it was closely linked with the needs of the regions concerned. In considering their roles, the Council should beware of lumping together those dissimilar commissions. He considered that, under the direction of the Secretary-General, ECE could make a contribution to providing technical expertise to the developing countries.

6. He drew attention to the reinsurance problems raised in the note by the Secretary-General (E/3929). His delegation entirely supported and approved the text of the recommendation in annex I to that document. It was true, as stated, that "in the interest of the economies of the various countries concerned and of the development of international trade, the widest possible spreading of insured risks by means of reinsurance should be permitted, and that it is consequently necessary to facilitate international reinsurance operations to the maximum possible extent by granting the widest freedom for their execution". It was to be hoped that the Council would accept the recommendation submitted by ECE.

7. It appeared from the Secretary-General's report on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, included in his report on the meeting of the executive secretaries (E/3937), that satisfactory progress had been made: the staffing of the regional economic commissions was now more adequate and they were now in a position to play a greater part in those economic activities of their regions which fell within their field of competence. In that connexion, Council resolution 955 (XXXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1941 (XVIII) struck the right balance and were being realistically applied. Policy and financial control should continue to be exercised at the centre.

8. Each regional economic commission had an important contribution to make to economic development if it concentrated its efforts on the economic and social questions relevant to its particular region. Good results had been obtained but all that yet remained to be done should not be forgotten. The regional economic commissions should be congratulated on what they had done and encouraged in their future work.

9. Mr. HILL (Australia) noted the marked differences between the difficulties reported by the executive secretary in Europe and by the executive secretaries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia and the Far East.

10. In Europe, the problems arose from the dynamism of the European economies which were trying to achieve and maintain a very high rate of growth. Europe's rapid growth gave rise to a certain strain among the countries of the continent. There was also the impact, only partially understood, of European growth upon the other regions of the world. Then came the question of inflation. Despite the investments of recent years and the enlarged labour force, production in many goods could not absorb the increasing purchasing power of the European consumer.

11. The situation described by the executive secretaries of the other regional economic commissions was very different. Despite a great increase in population, the growth rate of the economies had been small and in Latin America it had not been possible to record any growth at all. Despite the great international effort that had been made in the form of multilateral and bilateral economic and technical aid programmes, the results had been meagre.

12. The statements of the executive secretaries (1315th meeting) had brought out the interdependence of the various regions. The Executive Secretary of ECE had spoken at length of the relationship between Europe and the developing countries. The three other executive secretaries had stressed the need of their regions for aid from Europe, North America and the rest of the developed world.

13. The first conclusion that might be drawn from the executive secretaries' reports was that the high and rising living standards in Europe had created their own market at the factory gates. For some countries in western Europe, the increase in trade with their immediate partners in a single year had been equal to the total of their trade with all countries outside the North Atlantic community. Investment funds available in Europe had found ample opportunities for investment in Europe itself and European investors had had less incentive to place their funds elsewhere.

14. It also emerged from the statements of the executive secretaries that the old trading and investment pattern was undergoing a fundamental change. While demand in western Europe and in developed countries in general had reached peak levels, the trade of the developing countries had, so to speak, benefited not at all. The general improvement of living standards in Europe seemed to have generated a sort of spontaneous unintentional concentration of demand in markets within the region, whilst demand for the produce of the developing countries had remained more or less static.

15. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had grappled with those issues. If Europe and the other developed countries were not to grow more and more separated from the rest of the world, means had to be found of using the resources — human and other — of the developing world more effectively for the economic growth of all regions and more particularly their own.

16. Australia, which had recently been included in the region of Asia and the Far East had long had the opportunity to watch regional co-operation at work in ECAFE. It heartily welcomed the formation of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, to which it would make a contribution of \$100,000 as well as other assistance. Australia had never envisaged the creation of isolated economic regions, but believed that regional co-operation could bring substantial benefits to the region itself and in its relations with the rest of the world. The Mekong Valley project could only have been undertaken on a regional basis, by the co-operation of all the countries concerned. The Asian highway scheme was another undertaking which had to be carried out regionally and which might benefit a group of countries with

problems of their own — for example, land-locked countries. Other less tangible projects which might help to break down the differences of level among regions included those concerned with the development of regional trade, the development of common policies towards overseas investment, industrialization, and the establishment of regional institutes and training arrangements.

17. The work of the regional economic commissions was carried on at three levels. First, consideration had to be given to the economic situation and the problems of individual countries. Secondly, there was the development of regional action to solve problems which extended beyond the frontiers of one country and for which a regional or group solution was the most effective. Thirdly, the regional economic commissions could give attention to the relationship between the regions: to such matters as why one region moved in a certain direction while another's growth was of quite a different nature; or why, when it was dramatically increasing, the world demand should be concentrated in a single region.

18. The Australian delegation sincerely appreciated the work which had been done by the commissions and the comprehensive documentation made available to members of the Council.

19. Mr. VOHRA (India) found it discouraging that, in spite of the valuable and intensive work of the regional economic commissions for Africa, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America, the economic indicators gave no grounds for optimism. Only in the European region was economic growth generally satisfactory.

20. He considered the regional economic commissions as the four pillars on which international co-operation through the Council had been built. They embodied the principle of decentralization, as the needs and aspirations of a region were better understood and therefore more likely to receive attention at the regional level. The Indian delegation was pleased to note from the report on the meeting of the executive secretaries that progress had been made with the decentralization of the economic activities of the United Nations. His delegation supported, for example, the establishment of technical assistance co-ordination units within the secretariats of the commissions for the three developing regions and the increase in the number of regional advisers at the headquarters of each commission. It also endorsed the criteria concerning the prevention of duplication set forth in the report (E/3862) of the *ad hoc* committee on co-ordination of technical assistance activities set up under Council resolution 851 (XXXII).

21. From the point of view of the developing countries, the most important task carried out by the regional commissions during 1963 was probably the preparatory work they had accomplished for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and that work was certainly responsible for the remarkable co-operation between developing countries which was made manifest at the Conference. There was no doubt that the four commissions would do their utmost to play the part assigned to them in carrying out the decisions taken by the Conference.

22. The primordial role of industrialization in the economic development of developing countries was now universally recognized. The Indian delegation noted with satisfaction that all the regions had replied immediately to the Secretary-General's inquiry to the regional economic commissions, on the advisability of organizing an international seminar on industrialization of developing countries, made in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII).

23. The availability of qualified national technicians played an important part in building up the infrastructure and in further economic development, both in the preparation of well-designed development plans and in their effective execution. His delegation was therefore glad to note the establishment and progress of economic planning institutes in the three developing regions.

24. The proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had shown clearly that the gap between the developing countries' currency receipts and their currency requirements was widening continually. The low value of their export earnings was not sufficient to enable those countries to meet their increasingly urgent needs for capital goods and technicians. In spite of their endeavours to find substitutes for imports and to diversify their exports, those countries would be dependent for a long time to come on external aid in various forms, including capital investment. The African countries had given ample proof of their intention to mobilize domestic savings by their efforts to have the African Development Bank start its operations at the earliest possible date, and it was to be hoped that they could count on international assistance. The Indian delegation had noted the good work done by the Inter-American Development Bank. On the other hand, it was concerned at the fact that international assistance to Asia and the Far East had recently declined considerably. It was aware of the urgent needs of all developing countries and desired to stress the necessity of helping them through technical assistance, pre-investment studies, and capital investment.

25. He then referred to certain important developments in the various regions. The Indian delegation had been pleased to learn that the State of Trinidad and Tobago had become a full member of ECLA. It had been glad to hear the statement made at the 1315th meeting by the Executive Secretary of ECA that ECA, after five years devoted to studies and the building up of institutions, was about to start on positive achievements. In the ECAFE area, it was important to realise the full extent of international co-operation in regional projects, such as the Mekong basin development project and the Asian international highway project, India, which had been associated with the Mekong project from the start, had recently submitted a report on the plans for and probable cost of the Tonle Sap barrage. In conjunction with New Zealand, it had recently set up at Pnom-Penh a laboratory for the analysis of cements and soils. With regard to the Asian highway project, sections of which still had to be completed and linked up, the Indian Government would support any proposal for improving the system of consultation and co-ordination, while leaving each



Government responsible for its part of the work. He noted with satisfaction that the Board of Management of the Special Fund had at its twelfth session given approval to a plan for the Afghan section of the highway (E/3889, annex III).

26. The Indian delegation had been glad to take note of the four annual reports and of the resolutions and recommendations they contained. It supported the programme of work and the order of priority which the commissions had recommended. It associated itself with the desire expressed in ECA resolution 94 (VI) to have invitations issued to the representatives of the territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa, which had not yet attained independence, to attend ECA meetings as associate members.

27. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) recalled the unique contribution of the Council to the work of the United Nations and to the economic and social development of the world, and stressed the extreme variety of the tasks included in its programmes. The reports of the regional economic commissions showed a similar variety. Such variety reflected, of course, the diversity between countries, which it was essential to recognize while giving recognition to their basic unity. The need for strong central direction and sufficient decentralization must both be adequately recognized so as to ensure that the economic and social work of the United Nations should continue to be responsive to the varying needs of the different regions of the world. The approach to the problem of decentralization must remain pragmatic; the Council could not afford to be doctrinaire.

28. With that principle in mind he had certain comments to make on the reports of the regional economic commissions. On the whole his government was satisfied with the direction in which the work of those commissions was proceeding; it approved of their programmes and supported the draft resolutions they had proposed, including that on the question of reinsurance, put forward by ECE (E/3887, part IV).

29. With regard to the report of ECE, he shared the view of its Executive Secretary that the Commission should concentrate on the internal issues of Europe. It was true that European countries had much to offer the underdeveloped world in the way of technical assistance as well as financial aid, but the bilateral programmes of the countries concerned or EPTA, the Special Fund and IBRD and its affiliates were more appropriate vehicles for those purposes. Similarly, the question of trade relations between the member countries of ECE and the developing countries was more the concern of the specialized international organizations in that field than of ECE. Contacts between the ECE secretariat and the secretariats of the other regional commissions were valuable and should be continued. Nevertheless ECE was still left with a wide field of action. The study of income policies mentioned by the Executive Secretary should prove invaluable not only to member countries, but to the world in general. The experience of more advanced countries in such a matter could be very useful. He would stress, moreover, the importance of the study of problems of East/West trade by the *ad hoc* group and the various

economic and statistical reports of the secretariat, in particular the *Economic Survey of Europe* which had a high standard of objectivity and reliability. He commended ECE for taking steps to concentrate its work programmes and to reduce the frequency of its meetings. His delegation hoped that the work of ECE could thus be carried out within the budgetary estimates for 1964-1965.

30. In reading the report of ECAFE, he had been impressed by the increasing attention that Commission was giving to certain matters such as the pressure of population on the land resources. That problem was of capital importance to the economic and social development of the Far East. Special credit was due to the efforts made by member countries of ECAFE to work out methods of co-operation in keeping with the needs and development trends of Asia, which were not carbon copies of methods used in other regions. ECAFE had co-operated with the specialized agencies in carrying out programmes recommended by the United Nations, as for instance, the universal literacy campaign and it was desirable that United Nations resident representatives in the countries concerned should be consulted on such matters.

31. With regard to the report of ECLA and the statement made at the 1315th meeting by its Executive Secretary, he pointed out that greater proliferation of international and regional institutions did not in itself create the conditions conducive to economic and social development. In addition to such institutions there must be judicious use of domestic resources and of resources obtained from abroad, as well as the kind of international co-operation likely to create an economic and trade environment in which development could proceed. Nevertheless, there were certain encouraging institutional developments. The Latin-American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was working successfully and the Central American economic integration programme had entered into its operational phase.

32. Remarkable progress had been achieved by ECA. One example was the establishment of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning which the United States had been pleased to support. Similarly, progress had been made towards the establishment of the African Development Bank, and the United States had offered technical assistance to that enterprise.

33. Lastly, he stressed the importance of the work done by all four regional economic commissions during the past year and thanked their executive secretaries on behalf of his government.

34. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) recalled that the President had referred in his opening speech to important events which had taken place during recent years in economic and social affairs and which had called for increased membership of Council committees. That increased membership had enabled many countries, including Iran, to participate in the Council's work at the present session. His delegation would endeavour to use the opportunity thus afforded it to the best possible advantage.

35. His delegation had heard with great interest the statements made by the executive secretaries of the

regional economic commissions and was grateful to those commissions for the work they had accomplished, including the execution of many projects and programmes and the organization of conferences and seminars. Those commissions were thus setting an example and were encouraging economic development in their regions. The twentieth session of ECAFE had been held in Iran from 2 to 17 March 1964, and had adopted the now famous Teheran resolution on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 50 (XX)). The Executive Secretary of ECAFE had already aptly described the achievements of the Commission during the past year. The long list of work carried out bore eloquent testimony to the strenuous efforts made by the Executive Secretary and his staff who deserved the heartiest congratulations.

36. Certain questions to which members of the Council should give their attention had been discussed at the twentieth session. The importance of the development of industry and natural resources, which had already been discussed at length at the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation in 1963 had again been stressed at Teheran. It had been noted that the preparation of co-ordinated development plans for industrial development forming an integral part of economic development plans as a whole would be the first step towards promoting industrial development, attracting foreign capital and defining the most suitable regions for the establishment of common regional or sub-regional industries.

37. He was pleased to announce that his government had, since the twentieth session, taken the necessary steps to set up a research and study centre in the Ministry of Economy. The centre would carry out studies on industrial development and planning.

38. Moreover his delegation hoped that the third symposium on the development of petroleum resources of Asia and the Far East, to be held at Tokyo in 1965, would obtain useful results. With regard to the programme of ECAFE study fellowships, the Iranian National Oil Company had received students to follow training courses in different branches concerned with the development of petroleum resources. The Governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Thailand and the Iranian Government at the time of the twentieth session had made a joint request to the Special Fund for the establishment of a regional petroleum institute. France and the United Kingdom had moreover agreed to supply experts for the institute as soon as it was established. His delegation hoped that the Council would give special attention to that project.

39. Finally he drew the Council's attention to ECAFE resolution 53 (XX) on the development and utilization of natural gas resources of the ECAFE region. His delegation wished to point out to the Council the enormous waste of those valuable resources in certain countries, particularly in Iran, due to the lack of funds to enable them to be developed rationally.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.



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## Agenda item 17:

Reports of the regional economic commissions (*continued*) 19

*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

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Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Poland, Romania, Spain, Venezuela.

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, Universal Postal Union.

The representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEM 17

Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/3857/Rev.2, E/3864/Rev.1, E/3876/Rev.1, E/3887, E/3929, E/3937) (*continued*)

1. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan) thanked the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions for their statements (1315th meeting) and annual reports, which showed that the commissions had accomplished much constructive work in their respective regions. His delegation supported their ambitious programmes for the coming year, as well as the priorities attached to the various projects concerned.

2. At the same time, it was disappointing that all the developing regions were confronted with serious pro-

blems which prevented them from attaining the growth rate aimed at in the United Nations Development Decade. Those problems were widely divergent in their nature and scope. In the industrialized economies of Western Europe, a shortage of manpower appeared to constitute a major bottle-neck, whereas in Asia and the Far East the rise of living standards was held back by demographic pressures. In the ECAFE region, as elsewhere, the more effective utilization of idle manpower through training was a most urgent problem. In view of the rapid population growth in that region, his delegation agreed with the Executive Secretary of ECAFE on the urgent need to increase food production and to devise suitable policies to cope with the alarming rate of population growth.

3. When a country drew up its long-term economic plans, it had to take into account the demographic factor, as his country had done. It was significant that the first Asian Population Conference held at New Delhi in December 1963 had adopted a resolution inviting the governments of ECAFE countries to adopt a positive population policy related to their individual needs, and that the ECAFE secretariat planned to provide demographic advisers for member States of that body. While the population problem was not so serious in the ECA and ECLA countries, they too would have to take it into account before long.

4. Since the obstacles to economic development varied from region to region, it was the economic commissions which were in the best position to devise ways and means of implementing the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. It was in that sense that his delegation had supported the decentralization of United Nations economic activities and the strengthening of the commissions, provided that control from Headquarters was not thereby impaired. He was therefore glad to note that the strengthening of the regional secretariats and the delegation of responsibility from Headquarters had been smoothly and progressively carried out.

5. The summer session gave the Council an opportunity to review the activities of the commissions and examine their future work programmes with the personal participation of their executive secretaries; through such annual review and examination, the Council was able to evaluate their past achievements and control and harmonize their future activities.

6. As a country lying in the ECAFE region, Japan particularly appreciated the work of the ECAFE secretariat. His country attached great importance to regional projects such as the Mekong basin development project and the

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, as they contributed to the efficient use of limited resources and to greater international understanding and solidarity among countries in the region. Japan would therefore continue to co-operate in regional projects of that kind.

7. His delegation shared the concern expressed by the Executive Secretary of ECAFE about that region's declining share in over-all aid under the United Nations technical assistance programmes, and hoped that in future ECAFE would receive a fair share of such assistance.

8. He looked forward to the Conference of African Finance Ministers which was to be held at Tokyo in September, for it would help to strengthen the ties between African countries and his own.

9. Mr. KURKA (Czechoslovakia) said that in view of the complexity and diversity of the problems facing the regional economic commissions, he would confine himself to reviewing some of the principal factors bearing on their activities. Firstly, as a result of the internationalization of productive forces, both production and production specialization were progressively outgrowing the framework of individual States; that in turn was stimulating the further development of the international division of labour and bringing about an unprecedented growth in regional and sub-regional trade.

10. Happily, the regional economic commissions were actively promoting those trends, and their reports revealed a common preoccupation with the need for economic integration and regional co-operation among the countries of each region. The internationalization of productive forces was particularly noticeable in the activities of ECE, under whose auspices the industrialized countries of Western Europe had undertaken a close co-ordination of their intra-regional trade and had established a division of labour among their large monopolistic industries. The socialist countries, too, were systematically introducing the international division of labour, but for a different purpose: by eliminating the differences between the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA) it was intended to make possible their participation, on the basis of equal rights, in a comprehensive regional co-operation while at the same time developing their economic links with other countries in Europe and elsewhere.

11. In an age of rapid technological advance, closer regional economic co-operation was an obvious need and the regional commissions must do their utmost to encourage its development. Thus, ECE played a vital role in bringing together States with different socio-economic systems and levels of development, and had adopted various resolutions concerning East-West trade and other vital questions aimed at making the Commission a clearing house for experts from all over Europe. His delegation had repeatedly stressed the need for the further extension of regional co-operation based on decentralization of the economic activities of the United Nations, particularly in the case of ECE. At the same time, it favoured the development of inter-regional co-operation on the basis of contacts among the secretariats and subsidiary bodies of the various commissions. There was little substance in objections that ECE had already

reached the limits of its activities, or that it cherished a desire to be placed above the other commissions. Indeed, the support for ECE expressed at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development by many Western delegations, and the growing recognition of the need for regional co-operation which that implied, promised well for the future. If his delegation had certain constructive criticisms to make regarding the ECE secretariat, their sole purpose was to help the Executive Secretary to perform his task more effectively.

12. The decentralization of United Nations economic activities initiated under General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) could be successful only if it stimulated regional co-operation with a view to the joint mobilization of all resources available in a given region. It must likewise be accompanied by inter-regional economic and trade co-operation, appropriate to the scale of modern production methods.

13. The reports showed that the regional economic commissions understood how decentralization should be carried out, and that they realized the importance of joint efforts to overcome the obstacles. Meanwhile, it was the Council's business to give continued attention to the objective factors which were tending inexorably to co-operation on a world-wide scale. The regional economic commissions should be given financial support commensurate with their responsibilities.

14. Regional economic co-operation naturally implied universality. In that connexion, it was both illogical and harmful that the German Democratic Republic, whose policies were wholly in accord with the United Nations Charter and which had repeatedly demonstrated its readiness to help solve European economic problems, should continue to be barred from participation in ECE. Indeed, there were some general problems which could not be settled in its absence. However, he was convinced that good sense would ultimately prevail over political prejudice, and that representatives of the German Democratic Republic would take their rightful place in the Commission.

15. Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia) thanked the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions for their succinct statements. As a member of ECE, Yugoslavia had always taken a lively interest in the work of the other commissions, particularly since they served the developing countries, with which it enjoyed very friendly relations. He was glad to note from the reports that considerable progress had been made in the matter of co-operation among States in under-developed regions. The decentralization and strengthening of the regional commissions under General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) had certainly contributed to that state of affairs, and its further application would doubtless continue to bear fruit. At the same time, he was glad to note that ECA, ECAFE and ECLA, while endeavouring to adapt their own future long-term objectives to the particular interests of the region concerned, were continuing to take into account their links with countries in other regions.

16. Turning to the role played by ECLA, ECAFE and ECA in preparing for the United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development, he said that the most recent sessions of those three commissions had enabled the participating countries not only to work out common regional views, but to transcend divergent regional interests for the sake of a joint trade and development policy on a world-wide scale. While the role to be played by the regional commissions in implementing the Trade Conference's recommendations was not yet clear, they would certainly have important supplementary tasks to carry out as a result of the Conference. He hoped there would be an opportunity to discuss those tasks under other agenda items at the present session.

17. The reports showed that co-operation within the regional commissions was being intensified. As far as the developing countries were concerned, however, such co-operation was limited by a number of structural factors, of which the low level of development and the inadequacy of financial and other resources were the most important. Such obstacles must be removed as rapidly as possible if the targets of the Development Decade were to be reached. In that connexion, it was of vital importance not only to implement the Trade Conference's recommendations, but also to meet certain of the developing countries' claims which were not yet generally accepted.

18. Turning to the main problems which ECE was trying to solve, he said that the Commission had a double task, namely, to encourage economic, technical and commercial co-operation between its members and to make an effective contribution to the United Nations programme for accelerating economic development in the countries in process of development. Those two tasks were closely linked and one could not progress without the other.

19. Unfortunately, owing to political factors which prevented the development of greater co-operation between countries with different social and economic systems, the ECE had not obtained the results that it was entitled to expect. If such co-operation could be realized, it would certainly contribute to an acceleration of economic development in general. However, in spite of those limitations, favourable developments were taking place within ECE, even in connexion with the solution of problems of economic co-operation at the European level. He had mentioned those developments at the thirty-sixth session (1268th meeting) and events since then had confirmed what he had said. Industrial co-operation between the countries members of ECE, particularly in certain key industries, left much to be desired. The adoption by ECE, of resolution 6 (XIX) on co-operation relating to the study of market trends and prospects for chemical products (see E/3887) was a promising sign; similar action should be undertaken in other fields.

20. The problem of European trade, in particular East-West trade, was at present being carefully studied by government experts, and there was reason to believe that more tangible results could be anticipated in that field. It was obvious that intensification of East-West trade, which was at present hampered by a strong movement towards sub-regional integration, would have a

favourable effect on the expansion of world trade, and especially on the increase of exports from the developing countries. The ECE should try to overcome the forces tending towards economic sub-regionalism; that would not only benefit Europe as a whole, but also the other regions of the world, including the under-developed regions.

21. His delegation believed that the recommendations of the Conference on Trade and Development would have an important influence on the work of ECE. A first step in that direction had been taken by the Commission when it had adopted resolution 3 (XIX) giving high priority to the activities of the Commission in relation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (*ibid*).

22. The Commission's future work should, even more than in the past, have the two aspects which were laid down in its terms of reference. The Commission should be the instrument not only of intensified co-operation between its members, but also of co-operation between its members and the members of other regional commissions. Those two aspects of ECE's work were all the more significant as it was composed of the most highly industrialized countries in the world.

23. It was a matter of satisfaction that in a number of cases the countries members of ECE, when examining problems of mutual co-operation, were taking into account the usefulness of such co-operation to, and its repercussions on, the developing countries. Thus, the extension and integration of technical assistance had resulted in initiatives which had directly benefited developing countries. The seminar on the application of modern techniques in the steel industry was a case in point. Furthermore, the many meetings taking place within ECE during the year which dealt with subjects affecting European co-operation were also important for the developing countries because those subjects related to development.

24. In connexion with ECE's activities, he paid a tribute to the excellent work done by its secretariat and particularly by the Executive Secretary and his immediate collaborators.

25. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) shared the feelings of admiration expressed by some other delegations for what had been achieved by the regional economic commissions and the feelings of apprehension at the size of the tasks which had still to be accomplished. His Government was prepared to do all it could to help accomplish those tasks. An economic union, which extended in many instances to the social sector, had existed for many years between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and his delegation's attitude in the Council would often reflect the common interests of Benelux.

26. Luxembourg was a member of ECE, and his delegation wished to express its satisfaction with the quality of documents prepared by the Commission's secretariat. As the Executive Secretary had stressed, the immediate concern of the Commission was to study problems of East-West trade. In that connexion his delegation continued to be interested in the work of the *ad hoc* group appointed to study those problems. The purchases made

by the Benelux countries in the countries of Eastern Europe were proof of the fact that their market was to a large extent open to competition. His delegation was in favour of extending trade on a reciprocal basis between the countries with planned economies and those with market economies. It hoped that the *ad hoc* group would meet before the end of the current year and that it would submit a constructive report either to the Committee on the Development of Trade at its next session or to the Commission at its twentieth session.

27. His delegation had listened attentively to the statement made by the Executive Secretary of ECAFE, who had given such a clear picture of the enormous size of that region, its many needs and the differences in the levels of development which were to be found in the various countries. The Executive Secretary had stressed the spirit of co-operation and the feeling of common responsibility which had grown up between the Commission's Asian members and in their relationship with industrialized countries throughout the world. That was one proof that the Commission had become a valuable instrument of international co-operation which was benefiting the developing countries in the region.

28. One of ECAFE's most spectacular activities had been in the field of water resources: the Mekong basin development project was an example of what could be done on a multilateral basis. The considerable progress made in the transport sector was also worthy of particular mention. The Commission was also doing extremely useful work in connexion with industrial development and would have an important role to play at the proposed symposium relating to the problems of industrialization of the developing countries. Up to the present, its activities in the agricultural sector had been less extensive, and in view of the fact that *per capita* agricultural production in many Asian countries was now lower than before the Second World War, increased attention to that sector might be extremely useful.

29. The difficult problem of the constant deterioration in the balance-of-payments situation of the countries in the region had been highlighted by the studies undertaken by the Commission's secretariat. The Teheran resolution on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see E/3876/Rev. 1, p. 121), which addressed an appeal for co-operation to the industrialized countries, emphasized the importance of the problem.

30. His delegation wished to stress the importance of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, which would not only help to encourage the preparation of integrated development plans but would also throw light on the special problems of the countries of the region.

31. He had greatly appreciated the statement made by the Executive Secretary of ECLA. The research undertaken by the secretariat of ECLA and the independent way in which ECLA had on several occasions drawn attention to the structural and financial problems of the region were matters for admiration. The recent studies relating to the industrial integration of Latin America and the plans for co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank were also important.

32. All the reports before the Council demonstrated the increasing importance of systematic planning with a view to accelerating economic and social development. ECLA, in close collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, would certainly play a vital part in that field with the help of the Alliance for Progress, which also based its activities on the need for planning. Those co-ordinated efforts might be expected to lead to an intensification of the economic and social development of the regions concerned.

33. His delegation had welcomed the determination shown by all the countries participating in the sixth session of ECA to find solutions for the problems of that region. It was particularly pleased that the social questions which were so important for economic development had given particular attention at Addis Ababa.

34. Two aspects of the Commission's report (E/3864/Rev. 1) were of particular importance. In the first place, stress should be laid on the importance of co-ordination in the field of assistance in order that the African countries should obtain the maximum benefit from the various types of assistance available. Secondly, although Luxembourg was in favour of multilateral aid, his delegation had been interested to note that United Nations technical assistance could stimulate and amplify all other forms of external aid, particularly in the sectors of training and transport. The development of a network of communications adapted to the needs of rational industrialization was of the utmost importance for the economic expansion of Africa. To attain such an objective, a continuous effort of planning at a pan-African level would be required.

35. The creation of the Institute for Economic Development and Planning by ECA answered a vital need, and his delegation welcomed the initiative shown by the Commission in that connexion. Luxembourg and Benelux's economic associates were giving a special welcome to industrial missions sent by the Commission.

36. A crucial problem which should not be overlooked was that of the shortage of qualified staff, which remained one of the most serious obstacles to the development of Africa. The Benelux countries would continue to contribute as far as possible to the training of administrative and technical African staff. His delegation was satisfied that certain initiatives had already been taken in that field thanks to a constructive co-operation between Europe and Africa. No effort should be spared by any nation, however small, to help.

37. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the Council's annual debate on the activities of the regional economic commissions gave the Council an opportunity not only to take note of their reports but also to hear statements from the executive secretaries and to have valuable personal contacts with them. The regional commissions were subsidiary organs of the Council, but a parallel could be drawn between the discussion of their activities and the discussion which would take place on the activities of the specialized agencies. It was the Council's task to take stock of regional or world-wide problems in the economic and social sectors and to ensure that the activities of the United Nations, its subsidiary bodies

and the specialized agencies should be co-ordinated. The fact that the Council's committees would, at the present session, have nine additional members was not only a step towards increasing the size of the Council itself — a step which his delegation believed to be desirable — but was also proof of the interest of the United Nations in the proper functioning of an irreplaceable organ.

38. The reports at present before the Council showed that besides matters of interest to each region, there were questions of more general import. The essential role of the United Nations in contributing to the economic and social progress of all its member States and in raising the standard of living of their peoples was thus clearly illustrated.

39. It was not by chance that the terms of reference of the different regional economic commissions were strikingly similar. That was because, even if their activities were not designed to meet the same needs, they were designed to fulfil a double objective which was common to all the commissions. In the first place, the commissions provided the countries of the region, and those other countries whose assistance would be useful, with a suitable framework for studying problems of economic development and regional co-operation. Secondly, they enabled the Council to co-ordinate activities and, under the guidance of the General Assembly, to direct the activities of the organs of the United Nations which were competent in the economic and social field.

40. A certain freedom of action was necessary to the regional economic commissions if they were to carry out properly a study of the problems in the regions they represented. Each one was a centre where the countries in question could meet to exchange opinions and explain their problems. But those organs were also part of a much larger body, and their role would be all the more effective if they tried to contribute, in liaison with the Council, to the common objective which he had mentioned earlier.

41. The regional economic commissions must have an acute sense of priorities. Too much stress could not be laid on the advantages of concentrating on subjects which were both the most important and the most urgent. Those subjects were international trade, industrialization, and the training of administrators and technical staff. The best results would be achieved if the necessarily limited means of regional economic commissions were used in the most rational manner.

42. The community of aims of the regional economic commissions did not exclude individual characteristics. The reports showed that each commission had specific situations to face.

43. The ECE, in contrast to the other regional economic commissions, had to deal with the complex problem of relationships between extremely varied economies. No matter what subject it studied, ECE was faced with difficulties. The extensive knowledge of the experts who participated in its work and the experience of the secretariat had enabled the Commission to undertake studies which were particularly useful to its members. Besides the studies of the European economic situation, the Commission might well interest itself in other problems the solution of which conditioned the expansion of the countries of the region.

44. The Commission might also play a new role in its relationships with the other regional economic commissions. The experience that it had gained since its establishment on the subject of industrialization was at the disposal of other regions to the extent that technical problems similar to those which had to be solved by the European countries arose in the developing countries. Co-ordinated industrial development in the countries of one region often gave rise to technical difficulties, which the many qualified experts of ECE might be able to help to solve.

45. Although ECLA had not met during the present year, its members had had frequent contacts, during which they had paid particular attention to problems of international trade. That had enabled the countries of the region to adopt a common attitude at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. A more thorough study might be undertaken of terms of trade from the point of view of the economic development of Latin America. The project for the creation of a centre for industrial development (which ECLA secretariat had been considering for a long time), regional economic integration and land reform were all points upon which ECLA could well concentrate attention in the coming years.

46. Regional economic co-operation was also a major preoccupation in Asia and the Far East. Even though it was more difficult to talk of economic integration in that vast region because of the diversity of situations that existed in it, it would be wise to develop a policy for strengthening the economic links between the States members of ECAFE. The Commission was well aware of that fact, as had been shown at the ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, held at Manila in December 1963, during which the member countries had adopted a realistic programme of regional co-operation, the first stage of which was to be discussed shortly by a committee of experts.

47. The Commission had laid stress on the project for establishing a regional centre for planning and industrial development. His delegation was not anxious to dissuade the Commission from persevering in that direction, but it suggested that the activities of the future centre should be closely linked with those of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning which had been functioning for a year.

48. The objectives of growth were particularly difficult to define in Asia where population problems were so important. There could be no doubt that the expansion of trade with the rest of the world would give a new impetus to economic development, but care should be taken to see that efforts to expand international trade should not result in relegating to second place purely domestic aspects of development, particularly industrialization and the training of administrative and other staff.

49. The ECA was probably the Commission which had to face the most numerous and the most urgent problems. It was not surprising that it had met with difficulties in establishing its programme of work and in keeping to it. By concentrating its resources and possibilities on priority sectors, ECA would strengthen the effectiveness of an

organ which its member States believed to be indispensable. In that connexion, the French delegation believed that a comprehensive approach was preferable to an analytical one in studying different problems the solution of which depended on a small number of conditions of a human, social, economic or financial character.

50. The development of natural resources, industrial progress, the improvement of transport, and above all the training of administrators and technical personnel were, in his opinion, the priority fields for action by ECA. The desire of the African countries to encourage the creation of new industries was legitimate, but their planning would have to be supported by serious studies relating, in particular, to the technical problems of power and the social problems of manpower.

51. The needs of the region were so great that selectiveness was necessary. While it was right that the African countries should give the international institutions a large role in the study of their common problems, they should have recourse to the different forms of international co-operation, either multilateral or bilateral, which they considered most suitable for the implementation of their development plans.

52. International institutions, like governments, were continually obliged to adjust their undoubted needs to their limited funds, and the regional economic commissions did not escape that necessity. It was only by maintaining a proper equilibrium between the needs of their members and the possibilities of international economic co-operation, particularly at the financial level, that they could achieve substantial results.

53. Without prejudice to his delegation's position on draft resolutions concerning Council action on particular points, he was able to state that his delegation would be prepared to take note of the reports of the regional economic commissions and to approve their programmes of work.

54. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that the regional economic commissions constituted effective instruments of the Economic and Social Council in promoting the ideals of the United Nations in an essential sector of human activity. Moreover, the commissions were able to provide the community of nations with information which was of inestimable value. They could also be a means whereby that community might one day close the tragic gap which separated the rich countries from the developing countries.

55. His delegation had been extremely interested in reading the admirable reports of the four regional commissions and in hearing the statements of their executive secretaries.

56. The Executive Secretary of ECE had provided valuable information on the economic prospects of the European region. The stress he had laid on the need to develop interregional co-operation had been much appreciated by the representatives of developing countries.

57. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE had given the Council an idea of the immense problems which faced the countries of Asia and the Far East. He had been right

in emphasizing the value to ECAFE of enlisting the assistance of highly developed countries like Australia and New Zealand in the Commission's work.

58. The Executive Secretary of ECLA had very clearly described the situation in his region, and had dealt courageously with the problems which faced the Latin American countries and the dangers to which those problems might give rise.

59. The Executive Secretary of ECA had enabled the Council to realize the extent of the task facing the African countries. He had been very frank and had left no room for false hopes.

60. His delegation hoped that the co-operation between the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions would be extended as far as possible, since the commissions were in the best position to know the importance of a situation which might at any moment become a matter of life or death. If the gulf which separated the industrialized countries from the developing countries continued to increase, it might well become more dangerous to humanity than all the destructive weapons which were still being piled up. His delegation was very concerned about the difficulties encountered by the commissions in accomplishing their task. The need to obtain material, financial and technical assistance from institutions and governments able to provide such assistance was common to all the regional commissions. It was only necessary to recall the infrastructure problems mentioned by the Executive Secretary of ECA to realize how extensive was the problem. A lack of action or selfishness at present could only bring about chaos in the future.

61. The Algerian delegation welcomed the progress made by the regional economic commissions during the past year and was pleased that the projects submitted for consideration by the Council offered prospects for the harmonious and relatively rapid development of the under-developed regions.

62. The executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions could rest assured that the African peoples were determined to work within the framework of ECA to accelerate their economic and social development. In that connexion, however, there was one matter of great concern to his delegation, namely the interests of those African territories still under colonial domination. He hoped that the peoples of those territories could at least be associated in one way or another with the progress the continent was being called upon to make. Their association with the work of ECA would enable them to accede to independence — which he hoped would take place very soon — under the best conditions. Experience had shown that preliminary studies of the problems of countries nearing independence and a prior analysis of their needs and potentialities were of great value. All that could be done to prepare those countries for national and international responsibility would be conducive to the ideals of peace and stability written into the Charter of the United Nations. If the still dependent African territories could be associated with the studies and activities of ECA, the interests of their peoples and the cause of peace and international security would be usefully served. His



delegation hoped that the question could be studied by the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

63. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had enabled the under-developed countries to make themselves heard. Their voices had been unanimous. He hoped the world would not forget what it had heard.

64. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that examination of the work and achievements of the regional economic commissions showed that the stage of international co-operation had been reached. He congratulated the executive secretaries on the work undertaken by their commissions on the most diverse problems. The basic problem facing all regions was to secure a fast rate of economic growth in the developing countries and to improve the world economic situation. Each country was faced with its own difficulties; there was, however, a host of problems extending beyond national frontiers which the regional commissions had to list, study and solve.

65. His delegation's attention had been drawn in particular to the efforts of ECA on such matters as the training of administrative staff, the compilation of an inventory of the continent's resources, the co-ordination of economic development, and preparations for an African common market and the African Development Bank. All those problems had been seriously and thoroughly examined. It was essential however, that they be solved without delay because some of them, particularly the questions of an African common market, the African Development Bank, industrialization and economic planning and matters relating to the agricultural sector, were of fundamental importance. It was also essential that the studies, particularly those on matters of common interest, be made in close co-operation with the other regional economic commissions. It was a fact that the problems facing developing countries were identical: trade, financing and national or international development. Those problems were interrelated and could not be treated in isolation. The concerted effort of the regional economic commissions was therefore a matter for satisfaction. His delegation hoped that that liaison would continue and that the Commissions would also co-operate very closely with the proposed Trade and Development Board, the establishment of which had been recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. All African countries had placed great hopes in the outcome of that Conference and on the increased assistance of organizations belonging to the United Nations family.

66. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) said that his delegation intended to participate fully in all the proceedings of the Council because all African delegations were bound by the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity to press for the expansion of the Economic and Social Council in such a manner as would adequately accommodate and reflect Africa's appropriate and equitable representation in that body.

67. Unlike the United States delegation, his delegation found no cause to marvel at the wondrous complexity and variegated nature of the Council's agenda, which

was but a reflection of man's original and unfinished agenda and of man's own society. In his delegation's opinion the agenda was simply a reaffirmation of faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and an achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character.

68. His delegation had been deeply impressed by the degree of personal involvement and commitment with which the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions had presented the introductions to their reports. As the representative of Colombia had said, the perspicacity of the United Nations in realizing the wisdom and utility of creating the regional commissions, and their subsequent success, was sufficient to justify the foundation of the United Nations itself.

69. As was to be expected, the economic story of Europe differed from that of Latin America, Asia and the Far East and Africa. He congratulated the peoples of Europe and hoped they would proceed to even greater economic achievements, for he believed that in a world of interdependence, and because of the ultimate intervention of the law of diminishing marginal utility, the richer European nations would find it both economically sound and strategically correct to share some of their economic surpluses with the developing countries, which in any case were responsible for that super-abundance. His delegation did not agree with the Australian delegation that it was because of inevitable and unchangeable economic patterns that the industrialized countries of Europe had failed to be more materially sympathetic and helpful to the developing regions of the world. The economic and social system could and should be changed to one that would redound to the benefit of all mankind.

70. The reports of the Executive Secretaries of ECA, ECAFE and ECLA contained many similarities, but there were differences of emphasis. The Latin Americans seemed to be on the point of industrial take-off but needed the harmonization of unified continental objectives for the over-all strengthening of the economic life of the continent. The report (E/3876/Rev.1) introduced by the Executive Secretary of ECAFE had painted a picture of a steadily rising population with the simultaneous rapid reduction in the production of food. The picture was, however, also one of a continent on the move and the Executive Secretary had been right to appeal for assistance from the industrialized countries.

71. His delegation had drawn considerable encouragement from the report introduced by the Executive Secretary of ECA. The quiet and steel-like optimism of the Executive Secretary was also characteristic of the African continent, where self-help was the watchword and where the people were inspired by an enthusiasm to achieve their own advancement. It was apparent from the Executive Secretary's report that Africa was a continent on the move. In its economic and social aspirations it intended to remove all encumbrances and impediments that had been placed in its way for centuries. The prospectus the Executive Secretary had placed before the Council displayed a veritable panorama of the tools for

continental unification: the Conference of African Statisticians, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the move to establish an African payments union and an African common market. The ECA had also very properly adopted resolution 94 (VI) unanimously requesting that the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa be permitted to attend future sessions of the Commission as associate members. His delegation hoped the Council would have no difficulty in accepting that resolution without reservation.

72. His delegation was particularly pleased with the report of ECA because it revealed that Africa was determined to succeed at all costs, with or without external support. His own country, for example, had set itself the task of achieving in ten years what the colonial Powers had failed to do in fifty years. They would rely primarily on self-help, but would not spurn genuine aid from friends and well-wishers.

73. His delegation appreciated the offer of assistance to the African Development Bank made by the United Kingdom Government and hoped that all other former metropolitan Powers would follow its example of magnanimity. His delegation had also been encouraged by the remarks of the United States representative who had said that the Americans would stand side by side with the Africans, and hoped that they represented a reversal of the position taken by the United States Government at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

74. His delegation was convinced that there was a certain complementarity in the problems of the four economic regions. The answer did not lie in further polarization and insularity but in achieving international co-operation by employing international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 15 July 1964  
at 3.25 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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*President:* Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present:*

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Hungary, Israel, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, 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, Universal Postal Union.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEM 17

Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/3857/Rev.2, E/3864/Rev.1, E/3876/Rev.1, E/3887, E/3929, E/3937) (*continued*)

1. Mr. GRANT (Ghana) said that his statement would be largely concerned with the report of ECA (E/3864/Rev.1), which was an excellent document. He was glad to note that, whereas certain countries had expressed doubts at the time of the Commission's establishment, it was now universally recognized that ECA had more than justified its existence, as the impressive list of its achievements testified. The establishment of the Organization of

African Unity (OAU), which was an historic event, was bound to influence the work of ECA. He welcomed the way in which ECA had collaborated with the OAU at the first meeting of the Economic and Social Commission of the latter organization and at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at which members of the ECA secretariat had rendered excellent service to the African group. He hoped that Africa could count in the future on the active co-operation of institutions which had been set up to help the African people.

2. The staffing policy of ECA was satisfactory. The international character of ECA (as of all other United Nations bodies) had to be maintained, while at the same time qualified Africans had to be given responsible posts in the secretariat, since that was the best way in which regional economic commissions could serve the interest of their regions.

3. He reaffirmed his Government's position on the Commission's resolution 94 (VI) on the question of associate membership for Angola, Mozambique and South-West Africa. His Government was anxiously awaiting the report which the Executive Secretary was to make to ECA at its seventh session and hoped that the Council would not treat the unanimous voice of Africa with levity.

4. Ghana would continue to give ECA its full support in the execution of its projects on transport and communications. The Chad basin development programme was a good example of economic co-operation among African countries. Such co-operation had to be continued or there would be economic chaos in Africa. That was why Ghana was glad to learn that studies of the possibility of organizing an African common market and an African payments union were continuing.

5. His delegation welcomed the statements by the United Kingdom and United States representatives (1317th meeting), expressing support for regional development programmes, especially in Africa. It regretted, however, that those two countries had not supported the draft resolution put forward by Ghana and other African countries at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the question of the creation of a regional development fund.

6. The Executive Secretary of ECA could count on Ghana's support in devising ways and means of helping Africa to solve a key problem for the future of the region, that of progressing from a subsistence to a market economy.

7. Mr. THAJEB (Indonesia) said he wholeheartedly approved of the reports of the regional economic commissions and congratulated the executive secretaries of the

commissions on the high quality of their statements (1315th meeting). He welcomed the great progress that had been made and the close co-operation that had been established among the countries of each region. The reports brought out the importance of the work done by the regional economic commissions and proved the soundness of General Assembly resolution 1941 (XVIII) on decentralization. The developing countries still, however, needed help from the advanced countries and he associated himself with the appeal made to the latter countries by the Executive Secretary of ECLA.

8. With regard to the report of ECAFE (E/3846/Rev.1), he welcomed the progress made towards closer co-operation and referred in that connexion to the resolution adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation (see E/CN.11/641). The establishment of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning was one of the most important projects undertaken by the Commission and would be of immense value in the training of personnel. The extension of the Asian highway system to Indonesia would speed up communications. He welcomed the plan to establish an Asian development bank as part of practical measures to promote co-operation in fields as diverse as trade, industry, mining and transport.

9. In regard to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, he expressed the hope that effect would be given to the recommendations of the Conference and that ECAFE would collaborate with the proposed Trade and Development Board.

10. The developing countries needed the help of the United Nations and its Economic and Social Council. He reiterated his appeal to the advanced countries to give their full support and every possible assistance in the execution of projects and urged the members of the Council to adopt the draft resolutions proposed by the regional economic commissions.

11. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) associated himself with the remarks of the representative of the United States who had stressed the importance of the Council at a time when nations were becoming increasingly interdependent. In discharging its function of promoting the peace and well-being of peoples, the Council was inseparable from the regional economic commissions, and he paid a tribute to the work which the executive secretaries of the commissions were doing. He particularly commended ECE, which was placing its extensive experience at the disposal of the under-developed countries. He also congratulated ECLA for the work it had done and the help it was giving to countries in its region.

12. Argentina fully endorsed the views of the Executive Secretary of ECAFE on planning and regional integration, but thought that, while integration should be systematically promoted, care must be taken to ensure that it did not jeopardize the general expansion of world trade.

13. The Argentine Government believed that each regional economic commission should be given some freedom of action and therefore favoured decentralization. The system followed should be adapted to each particular case. Funds earmarked for the execution of decentralized projects should be administered more flexibly, but the

rules established by the Council regarding co-ordination and priorities should continue to be respected.

14. With regard to the organization of the work of ECLA, the Argentine Government thought that consideration should be given to the possibility of setting up subsidiary committees similar to those of ECE. Such committees would, in particular, maintain close contact with inter-American bodies like the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

15. In so far as the economic situation in Argentina was concerned, the new Government was contemplating a series of measures to stimulate internal demand and reduce the external debt. A number of measures which had recently been taken had already yielded good results; manufacturing industry, for instance, was recovering and becoming more competitive, thus improving the position of the balance of payments; the balance of trade had recently been favourable. He would supply further information on economic conditions in his country when the relevant agenda items were under discussion.

16. Mr. ARKADIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the regional economic commissions had proved their worth as United Nations institutions. The consideration of the reports on their work was one of the most important items on the agenda of the current session. The regional economic commissions played an extremely useful part in development and co-operation at the regional and the interregional level. In addition, they contributed to the progress of under-developed countries, helped to establish national industries and made it possible to solve the problems created by the disparities between various countries within a region.

17. The Soviet delegation welcomed the fact that ECAFE and its Executive Secretary were playing an increasingly important part in the economic development of Asia and the Far East: the report on the twentieth session of the Commission was very revealing in that respect. ECAFE and its subsidiary bodies had done very useful work: surveys of natural resources, the setting up of metallurgical and engineering industries, the development of mineral resources (particularly petroleum) with a view to accelerating the economic development of the countries of the region. In addition, a third petroleum symposium was to be organized. His delegation fully supported the resolution adopted at the twentieth session of the Commission on the holding of a world symposium on the problems of industrialization of developing countries (resolution 52 (XX)). Such activities were evidence of the Commission's maturity and of its determination to eliminate the colonial systems inherited from the past.

18. With regard to ECA, notable progress had also been made. Practical decisions had been taken concerning the economic and social development of Africa; in particular, measures had been adopted with a view to establishing the African institute for economic development and planning and the African development bank. Efforts had also been made to promote industrialization in the African countries. The work of the ECA missions carrying out surveys in African countries was particularly

significant. The operations of ECA were about to enter a new phase. His delegation fully endorsed the decision taken by ECA concerning the admission of Angola, Mozambique and South-West Africa as associate members.

19. With regard to ECE, the Soviet delegation considered that it was proving successful in its efforts to solve the various scientific and technical problems facing the countries of the region. The scope of its work had increased with the relaxation of international tension. The Commission should continue to work for improved co-operation in scientific and technical matters and its agenda should include the basic problems of world economic co-operation. The importance of exchanging technical experience and knowledge should be stressed in that connexion. Chemical technology, for instance, was becoming increasingly important in various branches of industry, agriculture, etc. In that field, the exchange of technical knowledge should prove particularly fruitful.

20. That Commission had been commended for the inclusion in its programme of work of a study of the distribution of national income in member countries. His delegation would point out that it had drawn attention to that problem on several occasions but had never been supported by the developed countries. What was most needed was an analysis of the role and importance of the trading and industrial monopolies which took a substantial part of the profits. The proposed study should cover the large petroleum companies, the groups which specialized in the extraction of raw materials, etc. Such a study would certainly be of great interest. Some countries were now taking a different line and it might well be asked whether the enquiries to be carried out would not recoil against them and give them some unpleasant surprises.

21. Year after year, the Soviet delegation had raised the question of the representation of the German Democratic Republic in the work of ECE on a basis of equality with the Federal Republic of Germany. Further delay in deciding that question could only hold up the establishment of effective pan-European machinery.

22. With regard to ECLA, the Soviet delegation noted that the work of that Commission had not been crowned with success. In particular, the share of Latin America in world trade had declined, with disastrous effects on balances of payments. Moreover, it had not been possible to offset those losses by a corresponding inflow of new foreign capital. Foreign investment between 1955 and 1961 had amounted to \$8,000 million, whereas foreign trade losses during the same period had exceeded \$10,000 million. The Executive Secretary of ECLA had put forward several solutions. The Soviet delegation, for its part, believed that it would be to the advantage of the Latin American countries to develop their connexions with the USSR and other socialist countries. Those questions had been raised during the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and it was to be hoped that a solution would be found as a result of the future work of the proposed Trade and Development Board.

23. The regional economic commissions had been able to make a positive contribution to that Conference solely because of their wide experience. His delegation thought it would be desirable for the regional economic commissions to draw up a medium-term programme of work, to be considered and approved by all the countries of the region. It was also desirable that the executive secretaries should not be exclusively concerned with administrative matters affecting their own regions. The USSR would like to see the regional economic commissions take steps to overcome the economic backwardness of certain countries and to participate actively in the application of the guide-lines laid down by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The commissions should also study the economic and social consequences of disarmament. In that connexion, it should be pointed out that ECE had already considered a preliminary report on the subject and was making a study of the impact of the reconversion of war industries on employment.

24. The USSR was following the activities of the regional economic commissions very closely and was certain that they were not merely bureaucratic institutions. It would support any proposals for strengthening their work.

25. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said that his country was glad to be able to contribute to the economic and social activities of the United Nations.

26. It was obviously impossible to review all the achievements of the regional economic commissions, which in any case were described in detail in their reports. Those reports gave a very full account of the complex problems still to be solved and the efforts that had been made to fill the traditional gap between rich and poor countries.

27. Iraq was at a disadvantage as compared with the other members of the Council, since, although it was a founder Member of the United Nations, for the last fifteen years it had been unable to belong to any regional economic commission. Six other Middle Eastern countries were in the same position. They had constantly requested that consideration should be given to the establishment of a special body for the Middle Eastern region. Pending a decision on the subject, however, the Middle Eastern countries had to content themselves with the services of the United Nations office in Beirut, and he would like to take the opportunity of paying a tribute to the secretariat of that office for their work on behalf of the Middle Eastern countries. The office, however, was still short of staff, and the Iraqi delegation hoped that the representative of the Secretary-General would give his views on how it could be expanded to form the nucleus of a future regional economic commission.

28. Referring to the statements by the executive secretaries, he said that his delegation had noted the observation by the Executive Secretary of ECE that the developed countries in Europe attached great importance to international co-operation in the field of trade. Europe was assuming an increasingly important role in implementing the programme of action of the United Nations Development Decade. His delegation was concerned at the meagre progress that had been made in the other regions. There

was still far to go before the objectives of the Development Decade were achieved.

29. In his statement, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE had stressed the industrialization problems of the countries of Asia and the Far East. Industrialization was indeed the key to progress for the countries of that region. Where ECLA was concerned, all members of the Council had doubtless been deeply impressed by the moving statement of its Executive Secretary, who had described the tragic situation in the Latin American continent. New methods had to be adopted to remedy that situation. Iraq maintained very good relations with ECA. The Iraqi delegation had particularly noted the statement by the Executive Secretary of ECA that after five years devoted to research, the time had come to turn the Commission's efforts towards concrete action. It hoped that co-operation between ECA and the Middle Eastern countries would continue to develop.

30. A draft resolution (E/L.1053 and Corr.1) had been submitted by Iraq and seven other countries concerning the reports of the regional economic commissions. His delegation hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

31. Mr. PONCE Y CARBO (Ecuador) said that his delegation was returning to the Council after a long absence, and intended to devote all its energies to its new tasks. It was extremely pleased with the work accomplished by the four regional economic commissions, and congratulated the executive secretaries on their reports and statements. It specially wished to congratulate and thank ECLA and its distinguished Executive Secretary.

32. The wide range of ECLA achievements in 1963 was just cause for admiration. He need only mention the preparatory work done for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the work on economic integration which was considered a basic necessity for the development of Latin America, the preparation of the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1963* (E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2), and the holding of meetings, seminars and courses.

33. As the Executive Secretary of ECLA had pointed out, prospects were not encouraging in spite of so much effort and hard work; there was a decline in the rate of growth, instability of currency and prices, restriction of private credits and public expenditure. Among the remedies suggested was recourse to technical assistance channelled through the Commission. Ecuador was, in theory, in favour of that solution, but only on condition that technical assistance was accompanied by financial aid. Moreover, since all developing countries had not reached the same degree of development, the maximum of technical assistance should be given to the less advanced countries. It had been pointed out that the prices of primary commodities had recently increased somewhat. That might give grounds for some optimism, but it was not yet possible, in spite of the rise in prices during the last eighteen months, to speak of a reversal of the declining trend. Moreover, that increase had not yet been reflected in a corresponding increase in the national product because there had been a simultaneous rise in

the cost of capital goods and of manufactured products essential for the acceleration of development.

34. The need to intensify economic co-operation was continually being stressed. In order to stimulate economic integration the first essential was to develop means of transport. In that respect the shipping company (ALAMAR) set up by members of the Latin American Free-Trade Association was of great importance. A solution must be found for the difficulties encountered by shipping conferences in introducing more equitable freight rates which would encourage the expansion of trade in the region. Moreover, the activities of the Inter-American Development Bank should be extended so that it could also finance exports of primary commodities from Latin America, giving special encouragement to the flow of intra-regional trade. Lastly, ECLA should complete the studies undertaken on the system of external payments since the shortage of foreign currency in Latin America was paralysing the development of trade in that region.

35. It had been rightly pointed out that in order to create conditions favourable to international co-operation and economic aid, the developing countries should make drastic reforms in their structure. His delegation had no doubt that such reforms were necessary, particularly as regards land tenure and taxation, but they should only take place after a thorough study had been carried out by experts from the country concerned who were familiar with its conditions, though of course the advice of outside experts would also be essential. Ecuador had received forty years ago the Kemmerer mission which, after a detailed study of the financial and fiscal system of the country, had handed its report to the Government, and the Government had then transmitted it to its own experts so that they could examine it in the light of national conditions and could recommend reforms. On the other hand, it had sometimes happened in Latin America that under the influence of new trends in international co-operation, attempts had been made to institute hasty or artificial reforms which had had to be abandoned because they were nearly always inopportune or even harmful. His delegation wished to stress the fact that essential international aid should not be subordinated to such structural reforms; i.e. their absence should not be used as a pretext for refusing or postponing assistance.

36. The regional economic commissions were the authentic expression and complete application of the principle of international co-operation in economic affairs; they helped to improve the living conditions of humanity. Economic co-operation was not only a proof of goodwill; as the late Pope John XXIII had emphasized, it corresponded to the principles of the most elementary justice.

37. His delegation approved the reports of the four regional economic commissions and the programmes of work proposed therein. It was sponsoring with other delegations the draft resolution concerning those reports.

38. Mr. B. BARTON (World Federation of Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, recalled that every year the representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions took an active part in the

meetings of the regional economic commissions which they considered to be an increasingly important component of the United Nations machinery. He was glad to note that those commissions were paying increasing attention to social problems, but there were still certain weaknesses in that respect, for example in relation to the social aspects of industrialization. In that field, Governments could be given greater encouragement to consult with the trade unions, particularly on projects in which the commissions were directly involved.

39. He noted that regional co-operation was playing an increasing part in the work of the commissions. Important practical projects, for example in the field of transport, would help the developing areas to eliminate the patterns of communication established under colonialism. Furthermore, the improvement of communications within each region could make an important contribution to the achievement of more diversified economic relations and a more balanced world economy.

40. The World Federation of Trade Unions considered increased regional co-operation among developing countries as a valuable means of providing wider markets and a stronger economic basis for industrialization. However, if it were not clearly designed to promote economic independence from the domination of foreign capital, regional integration might merely provide greater scope for penetration by powerful foreign companies seeking extra profits at the expense of the people. It was important to eliminate external influence from the regional bodies (common markets, regional banks and other institutions) which were established on the initiative of the regional commissions, so that those bodies could be free to take the necessary protective measures.

41. Finally, he regretted that certain important countries were excluded from the regional commissions. In particular, he considered that the value of the work of ECAFE was greatly reduced by the absence of the People's Republic of China, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, countries which included millions of workers affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. Similarly, the work of ECE would be much more effective if the German Democratic Republic were a member. In ECA the question had been raised of inviting true representatives of the non-self-governing territories of Angola, Mozambique and South-West Africa to attend future sessions of ECA as associate members. He trusted that means could be found to make that possible, until the time, not too distant, he hoped, when the peoples of those countries would have won their independence.

42. The importance of the regional economic commissions had grown enormously as more former colonial States had won independence and come to play a greater part in world affairs. Among those commissions, ECE had a special place as a meeting ground of socialist and capitalist countries at which practical problems of economic relations could be discussed. In that respect, some valuable progress had been made, of which the work of the *ad hoc* group to study problems of East-West trade was an example. He considered that the easing of inter-

national tension, the development of East-West relations and the elimination of the aftermath of colonialism would provide increased possibilities for fruitful action by the regional economic commissions.

43. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs), replying to the Iraqi representative, said that the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut had replaced the Regional Office on Social Affairs. The Secretariat was well aware of the inadequacy of the services provided by that office, and the problem had been raised at meetings between the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the members of the Secretariat. Certainly the Beirut office could supply only a small part of the services available to countries members of a regional economic commission. However, the Secretariat hoped to be able to set on foot an important programme of activities, and to that end, a mission, composed of economists, had been sent to the countries concerned; its report would be ready in September or October 1964. According to the conclusions of that report, the Secretariat would endeavour to establish a programme which, it was to be hoped, would permit of an expansion of the services available to the countries of that area.

44. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the draft resolutions contained in the reports of the four regional economic commissions, starting with the first draft resolution submitted to the Council by ECE (E/3887, part IV).

45. Mr. PATIÑO (Colombia) pointed out that the draft resolution concerned related to reinsurance conditions, which was a very complex subject. No member of the Council seemed to be ready to vote without mature consideration on a text which might have far-reaching repercussions. He therefore proposed that the Council should refer the draft resolution to the Economic Committee for examination and report.

46. Mr. BURR (Chile) supported the Colombian representative's proposal. He was the more doubtful whether the draft resolution should be put to the vote and adopted inasmuch as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had adopted a recommendation (see E/CONF. 46/139, annex A.IV.23) on that same subject and the one obviously did not coincide with the other.

47. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) supported the Colombian representative's proposal, for the same reasons.

*The Colombian representative's proposal was adopted.*

*The second draft resolution submitted by ECE (E/3887, part IV) was adopted unanimously.*

*The draft resolution submitted by ECAFE (E/3876/Rev.1, part IV) was adopted unanimously.*

*The draft resolution submitted by ECLA (E/3857/Rev.2, part IV) was adopted unanimously.*

*The draft resolution submitted by ECA (E/3864/Rev.1, part IV) was adopted unanimously.*

48. The PRESIDENT announced that the draft resolution concerning the reports of the regional economic commissions, submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Chile,

Ecuador, India, Iraq, Senegal and Yugoslavia, had just been circulated in French; he proposed that the meeting should be suspended pending the distribution of the text in the other working languages.

*The meeting was suspended at 5.35 p.m. and resumed at 6.5 p.m.*

49. Mr. VIAUD (France) noted that the draft resolution related to several agenda items, and specifically to a number of questions which had been discussed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It would therefore be better to defer its consideration until the Council had completed its examination of the conclusions of the Conference under agenda item 4. Moreover, it was customary for the Council to refer important draft resolutions to one of the committees which engaged in an initial exchange of views. It would therefore be of great advantage to transmit the draft resolution in question to the Economic Committee which would examine it in taking up problems the Conference on Trade and Development had raised. Another argument in favour of that solution was that the Council committees would in future consist of twenty-seven members who could not only discuss, but also make proposals, submit draft resolutions and vote, whereas the number of voting members of the Council was only eighteen. It would therefore be well if all the members of the Economic Committee could express their views.

50. Mr. PATIÑO (Colombia), without going into the substance of the question, said that he supported the draft resolution, which he would have co-sponsored had he been informed of its submission in time.

51. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said he was willing to wait until the text of the draft resolution had been circulated in all working languages; he might have something to say later on the French representative's proposal to refer the draft resolution to the Economic Committee.

52. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should defer consideration of the draft resolution until the text had been circulated in all working languages and until the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had made their statements; the Council would then decide whether the draft resolution should be referred to the Economic Committee.

*It was so decided.*

53. Mr. GRANT (Ghana) reminded the Council that the report of ECA contained resolution 94 (VI), in which the Commission expressed the desire that Angola, Mozambique and South-West Africa should attend its sessions as associate members. He asked the Executive Secretary of ECA how the matter stood.

54. Mr. GARDINER (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa) said that there were two main categories of members of the Commission, full members, which were all the independent States of Africa, and associate members, which were the non-self-governing territories and the former metropolitan powers. There were also two categories of participants — namely, observers (generally speaking, representatives of States Members of the United Nations) and distinguished visitors. As matters stood, a decision by the Council, in addition to the decisions already taken, would be necessary if Angola, Mozambique and South-West Africa were to become associate members of the Commission.

55. Mr. KOLB (Austria) explained that his delegation had refrained from asking to speak on the statements of the four executive secretaries because everything had already been said, even on the question at present before the Council. Austria's attitude towards its African friends was well known. It wished to help them, but the point raised was a delicate one. Reverting to a suggestion made at the 1318th meeting by the Algerian representative, he expressed the view that the Secretary-General should be requested to undertake a study of the legal aspects of the question so that the decision taken by the Council should not raise difficulties at a later date.

56. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) said that the matter was at present under consideration by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, which would certainly present its opinion before the end of the Council's session.

57. The PRESIDENT proposed that the matter should be left in abeyance until the Council had received the legal opinion requested.

*It was so decided.*

*The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.*





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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia).

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy; Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers of the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Cuba, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, Uruguay.

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, Universal Postal Union, Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 5 AND 4

World economic trends (E/3902 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and 4; E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.14/239; E/ECE/535)

Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3856, E/3932; E/CONF.46/139)

GENERAL DEBATE

1. The PRESIDENT welcomed the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and invited him to address the Council on items 4 and 5 of the agenda.

2. The SECRETARY-GENERAL said that he especially welcomed the opportunity to address the Council since, at the present session, that annual review of the world economic situation assumed particular significance. During the past year the world economy had continued to move forward at a fairly vigorous pace in most areas. North America had maintained in 1963 the economic upswing which had followed the recession in 1961; in Europe, while rates of growth had been more modest than in previous years, the gains had nevertheless been significant; and the developing countries had benefited from the strengthening of world commodity markets and from other terms of trade.

3. The record of growth, however, continued to be marred by the familiar weaknesses in all regions. The stubborn problem of unemployment in North America, price instability in Western Europe and the problem of achieving sufficient flexibility of economic management in the centrally-planned economies all continued intractable. As for the developing countries, while their export earnings had grown more rapidly in 1963 than in the preceding three years, over the past four years their export earnings had grown much more slowly than in other areas of the world. The inevitable corollary was an even slower growth in imports, which were of such importance in accelerating industrialization and development. Thus, while average rates of growth had continued to improve, the gap between poor and rich was still a problem second to none, and sheer want continued to plague hundreds of millions of people.

4. While the economic situation remained the major pre-occupation, there had been a political change in the past year. There was now greater awareness of the need for more organized international co-operation to achieve progress towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, and significant initiatives to that effect had been taken in various quarters. One example was the study of international liquidity now being pursued by the International Monetary Fund; another was the current round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But the most momentous development, owing to its scope and its implications for international co-operation within the United Nations system, had been the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

5. He had often stressed that North-South tensions were fundamentally as serious as East-West tensions, and that the United Nations had a unique contribution to make towards the lessening of both. If, before the Conference,

the parallel might have seemed a little far-fetched, the South could now be clearly identified as a large group of seventy-seven votes when it chose to assert itself. In demonstrating such a possibility, the Conference might prove to have been a turning-point in the history of international economic relations. The contribution which might be expected of the seventy-seven countries to the solution of world problems would greatly depend on the unique value of the United Nations as an instrument for reconciling differences of opinion, in which capacity it had already contributed much to the lessening of tension between the great Powers. He did not believe that the community of nations would be divided into antagonistic blocs by the emergence of North and South, for the interdependence which the menace of nuclear annihilation had forced the world to recognize was no less compelling a notion when economic and financial questions were being debated. Indeed, the Final Act of the Conference (see E/CONF.46/139) showed not only that few problems could be solved except by negotiation after further study of their real nature and implications, but also that none could be dealt with outside the context of a single world economy in which trade could not be dissociated from a complex of interrelated activities involving the interests of all nations. In such circumstances, he was convinced that greater cohesion among the less developed countries would foster world-wide economic co-operation and prove beneficial to the membership at large, provided the United Nations machinery proved capable of giving firm expression to that co-operation in a global perspective.

6. Much had been said at the Conference about institutional machinery, and many recommendations adopted regarding the addition of new organs to the existing apparatus constituted by the Council and its subsidiary bodies. That called for a review and reappraisal of the functions of the whole Organization, and particularly of the Council. He hoped that the forthcoming enlargement of the Council would be the source of a new effectiveness which, coupled with the great impetus given to the United Nations by the Conference, might benefit all the Organization's activities.

7. He hoped the Council would proceed to such a review and reappraisal with utmost frankness. Some doubts had arisen during the Conference about the role so far played by the Council in tackling the most important problems of development. If the Council failed to respond to that current of opinion in the weeks ahead, it might lose a unique opportunity of strengthening the whole United Nations system. What he had in mind was the importance of a body of appropriate size, situated centrally in an international system of ever-increasing complexity and working under the final authority of the General Assembly. The Council was expected to weld a great variety of different programmes and activities into a coherent and purposeful whole. The coming into being of the proposed Trade and Development Board with its own subsidiary bodies could strengthen the whole, provided the new arrangements could be successfully worked into the fabric of existing facilities. The proposed new committees should be considered in relation to those

which already existed in the same area of work, and to the proposed standing committee to keep under review the flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries. In addition to making provision for a dovetailing of terms of reference and work programmes, it might be worth exploring whether, in some cases, the existing and the proposed machinery might be so adapted as to enable the same subsidiary body to serve both the Council and the proposed Trade and Development Board. Unless such precautions were taken, the Organization's effectiveness might be impaired by the existence of too many committees, and he hoped the Council would devote the necessary attention to the problem. Any lack of co-ordination at the intergovernmental level would seriously handicap his efforts to organize Secretariat resources, and the United Nations image, which it was hoped to improve by merging the Special Fund with EPTA, might get hopelessly blurred.

8. Important as such institutional questions might be, it must always be remembered that economic progress had no meaning if it was not closely related to social aspirations, and that it might be dangerously impaired if it did not take fully into account the social conditions of development. Trade and investment must therefore be seen in the broad context of the prevailing social structures. Furthermore, in any society in the world today there was need to ensure that, somehow, a global outlook should be developed; without such an outlook, many questions — the economic and social consequences of disarmament, for example — could not be viewed in the proper light.

9. With respect to the international economy, there was need to ensure that those who could contribute to its progress and growth should know how it was affected by the various actions constantly taken by Governments and by international bodies. There was an overriding need to ensure a continuing appraisal of progress in the world economy, and hence a need, at the international level for a comprehensive, systematic and continuing review of national and international programmes in order to lend greater urgency and cohesion to the widely diffused, and often unrelated, efforts being made towards development. That was a function of the highest order, and one of the Council's major responsibilities under the Charter. At the present session, therefore, certain steps should be initiated to enable it to perform that function more adequately than in the past, perhaps in connexion with the General Assembly's request that it consider the establishment of a new standing committee.

10. It should be remembered that the General Assembly had established a broad frame of reference within which such a continuing review might take place. The emergence in the Assembly of a consensus on the desirability of establishing a growth target for the Development Decade had been a recognition not only that there was an international responsibility for the less developed countries, but also that that responsibility extended to the achievement of a minimum rate of progress. The General Assembly in its resolution 1844 (XVII) had designated 1965 as International Co-operation Year, and it would

provide a good opportunity for a mid-term appraisal of progress towards the targets of the Development Decade. It was his intention that both the *World Economic Survey* and the report on the *World Social Situation*, to be submitted to the Council in 1965, should be devoted to such a comprehensive review and appraisal of past progress and future prospects. Such a special effort, however, should be a continuing element in the process of review he had just mentioned. The United Nations system was already well equipped with machinery to watch over most of the specific activities bearing on development; but there was no special instrument for keeping under review progress in development plans and programmes as a whole, both national and international. That might be surprising, if it could not be assumed that such a task would be conducted by the Council as one of its primary responsibilities. The targets solemnly adopted by the General Assembly and reaffirmed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development might well become embarrassing or perfunctory if there was no machinery for obtaining an accurate, clear and comprehensive view of progress towards them. If the Council found it possible to make arrangements for the performance of such a function, it would have made a significant step towards discharging more fully its responsibility to provide the global outlook indispensable for the pursuit of a global strategy.

11. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that the world economic situation today was characterized by increased determination on the part of the developing countries to plead their case, greater willingness on the part of the industrialized countries to listen to the plea and, as a result, a better chance for general understanding of the problems involved. He hoped the present session would offer an opportunity for more concerted action, on the broadest possible front, towards the goals of the Charter.

12. Mr. PREBISCH (Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) thanked the Secretary-General for having allowed him to play a part in such an important event as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He appreciated the great assistance the Economic and Social Council had rendered in the preparations for the Conference and was particularly grateful to the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs whose advice and support, particularly in the delicate final phases of the Conference, had been invaluable. The executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions and their staffs had also been very helpful as had the specialized agencies, particularly FAO.

13. To appreciate the value of the Conference, it was necessary not only to consider immediate and concrete results but also to view it in its historical perspective and contrast it with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana in 1947/1948. Ideas which had seemed new and controversial at Havana had been accepted at Geneva. If there was any merit in his report, it was that it reproduced systematically the ideas which had been gaining ground since Havana.

14. Perhaps the most important result of the Conference was recognition of the fact that if they were to raise the rate of their economic growth and meet their needs for capital and other goods, the developing countries must rely on export earnings. The Conference had also recognized that unless specific steps were taken to correct external imbalances, developing countries could not accelerate their rate of growth. It was perhaps too early to hope that recognition of that fact would be accompanied by definite quantitative objectives in trade as well as in finance, but the socialist countries had announced that they had set themselves quantitative import targets; that was a step in the right direction.

15. The Conference had recommended three ways of counteracting the tendency towards external imbalance, namely, commodity arrangements, exports of industrial goods from developing to developed countries, and transfers of international financial resources.

16. With respect to commodities, the Conference had recognized the need to extend the scope of commodity arrangements and at the same time to include in those arrangements provisions relating to price stabilization, market access and competition from synthetic products. It had been decided that the proposed Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies should tackle early next year a work programme on commodities paying special attention to the question of the international organization of commodity markets.

17. With respect to industrial exports, there was a very important recommendation recognizing the need to increase industrial exports from developing to developed countries. There had been much discussion on that subject and the United Kingdom had submitted a plan whereby Commonwealth preferences would be applied to all developing countries. A member of the European Economic Community had spoken in favour of a selective preferential policy, and that idea had been supported by the Common Market countries. It was obvious that if a system extending preferences to all countries were adopted, it would have to be supported by all the industrialized countries. It was therefore to be hoped that the idea would be further discussed at other meetings and that a feasible policy of preferences would be elaborated. It was with that idea in view that the Conference had recommended the Secretary-General of the United Nations to set up an expert committee to study the best methods of applying a preferential system.

18. With respect to finance, ideas which had been discussed in the Council, the General Assembly and the regional economic commissions had finally come to fruition. The Conference's recommendation on supplementary financial measures was of particular importance. It recognized that a country which had based its economic development plan on a specific projection of its exports and which then found that facts did not confirm that projection, would be entitled to request that its situation be examined and, if appropriate, secure supplementary financing. That was a decisive step towards recognition of the phenomenon of deteriorating terms of trade. At the beginning of the previous decade, it had been fully

realized that the international financial resources made available to developing countries must be increased. In 1950, the resources thus transferred had amounted to barely 0.3 per cent of the export earnings of all developing countries. In 1962 that figure had increased to 0.7 per cent, but that was not very satisfactory when it was realized that in the same period the loss of earnings of developing countries, due to deteriorating terms of trade, meant that the proportion of financial resources they received was still only 0.3 per cent. Such neutralization of benefits would be counteracted by supplementary financing.

19. An important modification had also been made to the General Assembly recommendation in its resolution 1522 (XV) that developed countries should contribute approximately 1 per cent of their national income to the developing countries. In the recommendation adopted by the Conference, that 1 per cent was to be a minimum net amount.

20. The complexity of the problems discussed at the Conference had led to the recommendation that the Conference should be established as an organ of the General Assembly, that it should be convened at least once every three years and that a Trade and Development Board should be established to form an integral part of the Secretariat of the United Nations. If those proposals were adopted by the General Assembly, the United Nations would have more efficient instruments than hitherto for dealing methodically with trade problems. The recommendation on that point was not complete because it had not proved possible to provide for the incorporation in the new machinery of a procedure of conciliation to afford a basis for agreement between developing and developed countries. The complexity of problems to be tackled made the existence of such a procedure necessary, for it was of little use making recommendations to Governments if the Governments on which the effective implementation of those recommendations depended did not agree with them. The recommendation adopted by the Conference requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a special committee to take a decision on that important question before the General Assembly. It was recognized that on that point the majority vote was meaningless; that did not detract however, from the importance of the majority vote on the series of recommendations which had awakened world conscience to the situation of the developing countries. The expression of the aspirations and views of the majority had obviously been of great importance in promoting the ideas which were now gaining ground in the world.

21. Before the Conference, the world press had prophesied that it would be an unqualified failure. That that had not happened was largely due to the co-operation and co-ordination of the developing countries, first at regional and then at world level. That co-ordination was an expression of the strength of the developing countries in the world, for they were now aware of the part they could play. An important fact to be noted was that the developing countries were determined to interpret current economic and social phenomena in their own way, and

to provide the solutions which seemed appropriate to them.

22. It had sometimes been asked why emphasis had been placed on external trade and financing instead of on the reorganization of the internal structure of developing countries. That the developing countries needed to modify their internal structures was undeniable, but if the economic trends of the past fifteen years continued, changes in the economic and social structures of developing countries would be of no avail. The greater the help they received from outside, the less difficulty the developing countries would experience in making internal changes.

23. Mr. THOMAS (United Kingdom) paid a tribute to the Secretariat for the comprehensiveness and objectivity of the documents before the Council. Those documents offered some distinctly encouraging features. For example, the expansion in production between 1962 and 1963 had probably benefited more countries and been more uniform among the major regions than in previous years; the average increase in the gross domestic product of the primary exporting countries had been maintained at 5 per cent; furthermore, the reversal of the downward drift of commodity prices had resulted in 1963 in some improvement in the terms of trade of the primary exporters, with a consequent improvement in the purchasing power of their exports. Moreover, manufacturing output in the primary producing countries was rising steadily. Another encouraging feature was the vigorous growth of international trade. Meanwhile, the industrialized market economies had also maintained a good growth rate.

24. But there were difficulties in both developed and developing countries which needed to be overcome. One of these was the lack of agricultural production in a number of primary producing countries which, combined with the rapid population increase, tended to make progress precarious. Another troublesome feature was the various obstacles to substantial growth in those countries which depended on particular primary products. However, the most encouraging aspect of the past year was the increasing tendency to co-operate both regionally and in the world as a whole, and more than one of the documents before the Council urged that a regional rather than a national view should be taken of economic problems.

25. There could be no doubt that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had been the most important event in the international economic field during the past year. His Government believed that the Conference had been a success. It represented a highly significant stage in the continuing effort of both developed and developing countries to find solutions to the latter's problems. In the first place, it had reached full agreement on recommendations dealing with a number of important issues. He recalled particularly the recommendation on supplementary financial measures (E/CONF. 46/139, annex A.IV.18), sponsored by the Swedish and United Kingdom delegations, which outlined a scheme for the provision of additional financial assis-

tance to developing countries whose development plans were disrupted by long-term movements in export earnings. The scheme had been adopted with overwhelming support from both developed and developing countries, and his Government looked forward to the results of the follow-up that the IBRD was already undertaking. Again, the Conference had been able to agree on two comprehensive recommendations regarding the export of manufactured goods from developing countries (*ibid.*, annexes A.III.6 and 7); and a wide-ranging recommendation on growth and aid which urged developed countries to set aside at least one per cent of their national incomes for aid purposes (*ibid.*, annex A.IV.2).

26. Secondly, the Conference had pin-pointed a number of central issues on which further work was required. For example, it had recommended the establishment of a committee to consider the principle that developed countries should grant preferences to developing countries and to work out the best method of implementation. Recommendations had been adopted in numerous other fields calling for further study, negotiation and co-operation.

27. Even more significant was the agreement reached on the question of new institutional machinery. The Conference should be seen as a significant stage in a continuing process, and he hoped that the machinery proposed would be an important vehicle for carrying that process forward. Its principal function, as stated in the Conference's recommendation, was "to promote international trade, especially with a view to promoting economic development" (*ibid.*, annex A.V.I, para. 3 (a)); his delegation accepted that definition, and supported the proposals for the establishment of new institutions, which it would do its best to make effective.

28. He did not intend to discuss in detail the Conference's recommendations on new institutions. He wished, however, to draw the Council's attention to two points which were fundamental to all the decisions taken at the Conference and which were particularly relevant to the proposals on institutions. Both points stemmed from the Charter, and it was important to bear in mind that the new institutions would operate under the Charter and that its principles would apply to their work.

29. The first point was the need for full co-operation between the developing and developed countries. The aim must be to achieve practical results which would lead to concrete benefits for the developing countries. To achieve that aim, the work of the new machinery would have to be imbued with the same sense of co-operation which had enabled the Conference to reach such a wide measure of agreement on so many difficult subjects. It was only through co-operation that progress could be made, a fact that had been recognized by the Conference in its recommendations that a procedure for conciliation should be determined by the General Assembly in respect of proposals of a specific nature. The hard facts of economic life would not be changed by resolutions, but only by the joint efforts of all the countries of the world working together in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. Hence the United Kingdom delegation particularly

welcomed the statement in paragraph 4 of the Joint Declaration of the seventy-seven developing countries that "they have also accepted these resolutions in recognition of the need for co-operative effort in the international field. To this end they have chosen to arrive at the widest measure of agreement possible, rather than to register their aspirations by majority decisions" (*ibid.*, annex B). He was confident that with a continuation of such a spirit of co-operation, the Conference's work would be successfully carried forward in the new institutions. It was important that that spirit should be demonstrated during the present debate and later, so as to give the lie to those who had tried to dramatize the Conference and its proposed new institutions as some kind of confrontation or battleground between rich and poor countries.

30. The second fundamental point was the need for co-ordination between the work of the new machinery and existing institutions. Not only was co-operation between Governments an essential prerequisite for success, but co-ordination of the work of all the various organs of the United Nations active in the field of economic and social development was also of vital importance. If co-ordination was close and effective, it would lead to a net gain for developing countries. If it was lacking, the result would be frustration and wastage of scarce resources. It was for those reasons that his Government attached importance to the emphasis placed on co-ordination by the Conference recommendation on institutions (*ibid.*, annex A.V.I). It also attached importance to the continuing role of the Council in co-ordinating the economic activities of the United Nations system in accordance with the Charter. He was sure that when the General Assembly considered the recommendations, it would bear in mind the need to ensure proper co-ordination with existing institutions which were also concerned with subjects relating to international trade. An important field of practical action was the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations, the preparations for which were going forward. Relations with IBRD and the other financial agencies of the United Nations and with other specialized agencies would also be important for the new institutions, which would need to take account of the existing arrangements centred on the Council. There would be no difficulties if two principles were borne in mind, namely the need for a rational and clearly defined distribution of work among the different organs concerned and the need for further development of the system of close co-operation and co-ordination through consultation among members of the United Nations family, which had been built up over the years by the Council in virtue of Article 63 of the Charter.

31. The success of the Conference had owed much to the patience and skill of both its President and its Secretary-General, who, during the closing stages of the Conference, had literally worked day and night to achieve the wide measure of agreement that had finally been reached.

32. He did not think that it would be advisable for the Council to reopen the substance of the report. While it would be within the powers of the Council to expand or

modify the Conference's recommendations, his delegation thought that it would be a mistake to risk disturbing the balance achieved in the Final Act by extraordinary endeavour. He hoped that the Council would adopt a resolution taking note of the Conference's report and transmitting it to the General Assembly with the Council's approval.

33. Mr. LEKIC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation had consistently supported the claims of new States Members of the United Nations to be represented on the Council, believing that the presence of their representatives would be a guarantee of more effective work.

34. A new development had taken place in the field of international economic relations. The classical world economy of the end of the last and the beginning of the present century had been definitively replaced by a considerably expanded world economy in which the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America must gain the position of active and equal partners. The political and social progress that had been made, the growing aspirations of the masses and advances in science and technology opened up enormous possibilities and necessitated an acceleration in economic growth in an increasingly interdependent world economy. The promotion of economic growth would not only meet the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries, it would create conditions in which the economic activities of the industrialized countries could expand, and it would contribute towards the promotion of international understanding and co-operation. If the challenge was to be met, positive international action was needed and deliberate international measures must be taken, involving, in the first place, the use of international trade and finance as instruments for permanent economic progress.

35. The historical significance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development lay precisely in the fact that it reflected the changed conditions in the world economy and proposed a programme of measures for improving co-operation in trade and international financing, an improvement which had become necessary as a result of recent developments.

36. The Conference held a prominent place among efforts to promote international co-operation, not only because it had been the largest gathering of outstanding political figures that had ever taken place, but still more because of the positive attitude adopted by the participating countries towards the new requirements of an expanded world economy and the acceleration of economic development. Previous world economic conferences had attempted to revert to earlier world economic processes or to restore obsolete relationships in the world economy, and that was why they had produced poor and limited results. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on the other hand, had considered the real needs of an expanded world economy, the demands for co-operation between countries at the same level of development, between countries at different levels of development and between countries with different social and economic systems. The representatives of 119 countries had discussed proposals aimed at changing the rules and

principles governing international trade, and had put forward measures for new international trade and development policies, which would make it possible to establish a new international division of labour and to effect such structural changes in world production and trade as would lay down international foundations for the diversification of the economies and the industrialization of the developing countries as well as promote a dynamic growth of the world economy in general. The Conference had ushered in a process of search for lasting solutions for the problems of economic development and the advancement of international economic co-operation in conformity with the new requirements of the expanded world economy.

37. World economic trends and the position of the developing countries in the world economy had been effectively and competently dealt with in the Conference's report (see E/CONF.46/139). Knowledge of those phenomena had been greatly increased, but the conscience of the world had not become clearer. It had been disturbing to find that the general result of international economic partnership continued to be the ever-widening gap between the industrial centres and the world periphery.

38. The expansion of trade and economic relations in general between the Western industrialized and the socialist countries was lagging considerably behind the existing possibilities. Administrative, economic and trade obstacles hampered the mutual flow of goods, but the encouraging development of economic relations between those countries in the past few years clearly showed that the efforts being made to expand co-operation were likely to contribute to the normalization and promotion of trade among countries that had different social and economic systems, and hence to the expansion of world trade as a whole.

39. Uneven economic development and insecure conditions of economic transformation and emancipation of the newly independent countries remained the central problem of the world economy, and it was likely to be a long-term one. The general results of the existing rules and principles governing international trade and world market trends continued to manifest themselves in the form of a persistent tendency towards external imbalances accompanying the development process. The position of the developing countries in the world economy was determined by the fact that disparity in world demand, coupled with the protectionist and discriminatory policies of the industrialized countries, resulted in a lag in the growth of world exports of primary commodities behind the growth of industrial exports. Concurrently, structural differences between the industrial centres and the world periphery increased the difficulties of the developing countries and caused a further deterioration in their terms of trade. The inevitable result was that the import requirements of the developing countries, stimulated by the rapid process of diversification and industrialization, grew faster than their exports and export earnings. The external imbalances which resulted could not be redressed by industrial exports from the developing countries because of the modest size of their industries and economies and because of the difficulties encountered in the markets

of the industrialized countries. The significant advance achieved in the post-war period in international public financing and the provision of economic assistance programmes also fell short of what was required for economic transformation. During the last few years the contribution of international financing to the modernization of the economic life of the developing countries had been largely offset by the large outflow of resources from those countries for repaying debts and for covering invisible expenditures.

40. The external imbalances of the developing countries were described in paragraph 21 of the Final Act of the Conference. The immediate effect of their position in the world economy and of current trends in the world market was a continuous lagging behind of their annual *per capita* economic growth in comparison with their requirements, with the minimum targets set by the United Nations Development Decade and with the corresponding growth in the industrialized countries.

41. Current world economic trends again revealed the impact of the structural deficiencies of the developing countries on their rate of economic growth. In spite of the benefits they had obtained as a result of the rise in commodity prices in 1963-1964, and the consequent rise in the purchasing power of their exports, the discrepancies between world commodity and manufactured production continued to be pronounced.

42. It was quite understandable that the Conference had not been able, in a relatively short period of time, to find solutions for all the complex problems of economic development and international co-operation. There could be no doubt that some of the results achieved fell short of the needs and expectations of the developing countries, but, if the Conference was viewed as a collective effort of the developing countries on the one hand and of the socialist and industrialized countries on the other the progress achieved was of first-rate importance. His delegation attached great significance to the results achieved and was convinced that they would promote the creation of conditions for accelerating the development of the economies of the developing countries and the general progress of the world economy.

43. The Conference had been convened because of the urgent need that the international community should take systematic measures for solving the acute problems which prevented the developing countries from accelerating their economic development, improving their living standards and narrowing the gap that separated them from the developed parts of the world. It had been convened because of the growing belief that the elimination of existing differences and inequalities in the world economy was in the common interest, and that the economic growth of the developing countries was therefore a problem the solution of which should be given high priority within the framework of international economic co-operation.

44. It was of far-reaching significance that the Conference had noted unanimously that the acceleration of the economic development of the developing countries was a basic pre-condition for ensuring the development of the

world economy as a whole and that the achievement of that aim was in the interests of the entire international community and of all countries taken individually. Many of the agreements and recommendations had been based on that principle. A number of recommendations had also been adopted aimed at gradually changing the existing principles and practices in trade and economic relations which favoured unequal relations in the world economy and constantly aggravated the position of the overwhelming majority of mankind. Such a situation was not only in contradiction with the development requirements of all countries, but was also a permanent source of aggravation of international political relations, at a time when more successful efforts were being made to assert a policy of active and peaceful coexistence. Great significance attached to the general agreement achieved at the Conference concerning the necessity for the international community to undertake measures for systematically supporting the endeavours of the developing countries to raise the living standards of their peoples. Those measures should lead to the establishment of a more rational and equitable international division of labour and should be accompanied by appropriate structural changes in the world economy and trade.

45. Particular stress should be laid on the generally accepted view that economic development was the concern and obligation of the whole international community. The Conference had traced the basic guide lines for national and international economic action designed to eliminate obstacles to a rapid and favourable development of the world economy. It had put emphasis on trade as one of the basic and powerful instruments of economic development and had given special attention to measures which would encourage the growth of export earnings of the developing countries. Although the Conference had not been able to solve all the questions before it, it had undoubtedly opened the way for their future solution and had achieved initial results.

46. It was hardly necessary to emphasize that, in presenting their proposals for the solution of basic economic problems, the developing countries had proceeded on the assumption that they were primarily responsible for accelerating the development of their own economies. They were determined to intensify their own efforts through the total mobilization of domestic resources for the purpose of industrialization, development of agriculture and diversification of production and foreign trade on the basis of national development plans. The realization of those efforts was, however, encountering serious difficulties which could not be eliminated without co-ordinated and wide international action.

47. As a whole the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Conference would exercise an influence upon trade and development policies throughout the world. It should, however, be noted that owing to a lack of readiness on the part of some industrialized market-economy countries, agreement had not been reached on all essential matters relating to the comprehensive system of measures proposed by the developing countries. Further efforts would be needed to solve many questions along the lines adopted in principle by the Conference.

48. The developing countries had exerted great efforts in their constructive search for solutions for outstanding problems. They had succeeded in achieving a full unity of action which would be of great importance in future actions to solve world economic problems. They had shown a high sense of responsibility in their struggle for the establishment of new relations based on equality and for the realization of their justified demands.

49. The actual work of the Conference had not confirmed the somewhat sceptical view that it was a conference of the developing countries; and awareness of the ever-growing community and interdependence of interests had been apparent in all participants, whether from the developing countries, the industrialized or the socialist countries. As a result, all the States Members of the United Nations had become jointly responsible for implementing the recommendations and decisions of the Conference and for further elaborating international policies required in the field of trade and development.

50. The Council should, first and foremost, emphasize that the Conference constituted an event of first-rate importance. It should also note that the Final Act re-

presented an expression of new requirements and aspirations, and reflected the efforts of the States Members of the United Nations to reach agreement concerning new and more dynamic international trade and development policies. The Governments of all countries, the United Nations and all its organs, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, as well as all other competent international organizations, bore a great responsibility with regard to the implementation of the measures proposed by the Conference. The Economic and Social Council should welcome the results of the Conference and support the steps initiated by it. He hoped that the countries represented in the Council which had been members of the group of seventy-seven developing countries at the Conference would prepare a draft resolution on the present item of the agenda. His delegation expected that it would be possible to achieve the broadest agreement among all members of the Council with regard to the assessment of the historical activity of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.





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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia).

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Cuba, Finland, Ireland, Israel, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

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, Universal Postal Union.

## AGENDA ITEMS 5 AND 4

World economic trends (E/3902 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and 4; E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2; E/CN.14/239; E/ECE/535)

Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3856, E/3932; E/CONF.46/139)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. TETANG (Cameroon) congratulated the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions

on their statements and on the encouraging prospects opened up by their respective programmes. One of the most striking events of recent years had been the emancipation of the colonial peoples, which had led to an enlargement of the international institutional framework. The consequences of that enlargement were far-reaching, for it opened the way for new demands the justice of which was now recognized by the whole world.

2. The first such demand was the imperious need to guarantee the peoples of the developing countries a decent standard of living. While charity might satisfy immediate needs, it could do no more than postpone the problems it attacked while requiring ever greater sacrifices on the part of the donor. Now that the passions attending the often violent transition to independence had died down, a cool examination of the developing countries' situation showed that the tasks facing them were enormous. Yet they must somehow be given the assurance that their hardwon independence was a reality.

3. Since there was no easy solution, the newly independent peoples had turned to those countries which, by virtue of their toil, self-denial and determination, had won for themselves the things the modern world regarded as indispensable. In so doing, they had learned that industrialization was the best guarantee of their future development. But their individual economies offered too narrow a framework for modern production methods. Once again the developed countries had shown the way; and, following their example, the developing countries had taken the first steps towards regional co-operation which, despite some friction, had already made considerable progress. Those efforts had led to the creation of various regional organizations in Africa, culminating in the African Development Bank and the Organization of African Unity. Such co-operation had been strengthened by ECA whose subsidiary bodies had enabled the countries of the region to pool their knowledge and experience, thus making it possible to acquire a better understanding of phenomena which had hitherto remained obscure when tackled by each country individually.

4. That spirit of co-operation had grown into the perfect cohesion among the developing countries which had startled the world at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. That cohesion was not, as Mr. Prebisch, Secretary-General of the Conference, had rightly pointed out at the 1320th meeting, a fortuitous phenomenon; it was the expression of the developing countries' awareness that their common interests transcended their particular differences.

5. Regional co-operation such as he had described had been given a lukewarm reception by many economists, who maintained that it was premature to bring together economies which, unlike those of the European countries, were both poor and mutually competitive. However, economics was far from being an exact science, and pending proof to the contrary, it could be hoped that the juxtaposition of poor economies could lead to prosperity, given the determination to pursue policies which imposed equal sacrifices on all. That was a controversial idea today, but he was convinced that time would show it to be justified, just as controversial ideas first advanced at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held at Havana in 1947/1948, had finally won near-universal acceptance at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Mr. Prebisch's comprehensive statement on the results of that Conference had answered the main questions raised by his Government.

6. He had noted with satisfaction the intention of the socialist countries to fix quotas for their imports from the developing countries, which would help to increase trade and encourage the international division of labour, provided it also extended to manufactured goods. The developing countries could not build up their industries unless they could find satisfactory outlets for their products.

7. The developing countries were fully aware of their responsibilities in the struggle against hunger and poverty, which had already transcended the national framework, and would soon transcend the regional framework in the narrow sense. The time had come to lay the foundations of a new international order appropriate to what the Press had described as "aid through trade", and the Conference had taken the first steps in that direction. The various recommendations adopted reflected the constructive spirit of the participants and their desire to see the work begun by the Conference carried further. He hoped that those recommendations would not remain a dead letter.

8. Mr. SEN (Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) said that there could be no doubt that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had created a new climate of world opinion and had brought about a much deeper and wider understanding of the problems of international trade, and of their significance for the growth of the developing nations.

9. The Secretary-General of the Conference had referred to the emergence of a united front among developing countries and he had rightly said that those countries were united because they had one basic aspiration in common, the will to develop. That feature of the Conference was encouraging for the will to develop was the prerequisite to development.

10. The outstanding achievement of the Conference had been its success in focusing world opinion on the need to accelerate economic growth in the developing world. If the gross national product of the developing countries

was to increase at a minimum rate of 5 per cent a year, agricultural production in the developing world would have to rise by at least 4 per cent a year against a past record of hardly 3 per cent a year. Failure to reach that agricultural target would jeopardize progress in industrialization and keep large segments of the populations in a state of hunger and malnutrition. That was the challenge of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign which the member States of FAO had decided to continue beyond the initial five-year period. During the period 1959-1961, 50 per cent of the exports from developing countries to the rest of the world had consisted of primary agricultural commodities, 26 per cent of petrol and derived products, and 11 per cent of other unprocessed or processed primary commodities; manufactured goods, out of which cotton and jute fabrics alone formed two-thirds, had accounted for the remaining 7 per cent. The composition of exports would change as industrialization progressed in the developing countries, but for many years to come agricultural exports would continue to be the principal source of foreign exchange earnings.

11. The structural changes in world trade needed to reduce the developing countries' dependence on agriculture would take time to materialize and bear fruit. Progress would depend very largely on the developing countries themselves, but they had to have help from the industrialized countries both in managerial skills and finance on a more commensurate scale. The deterioration in the terms of trade over the period 1950-1961 had caused an estimated loss of over \$13,000 million for the developing countries. An immediate expansion of financial aid to developing countries on favourable terms was therefore clearly needed. The bold programmes being undertaken by IBRD in collaboration with some of the specialized agencies opened great possibilities, and the question of a United Nations capital development fund might appropriately be revived and re-examined. It would also be relevant to consider whether the work of the specialized agencies should be strengthened with special funds, contributed not as part of their normal budgets but on a voluntary basis by the industrialized countries out of their increased aid funds.

12. The Conference had been successful in clarifying many issues relating to aid. He was glad that the concept of net financial aid had prevailed and that emphasis had been laid on the need for more long-term loans at low interest rates. That type of loan was essential for the modernization of the agricultural and marketing sectors in the developing countries.

13. The most constructive aspect of the discussion, however, had been the formulation of a new concept of aid linked to trade and production policies within an integrated framework of world economic development. With a view to reaching a long-term equilibrium between world imports and world exports, as well as between world export supplies and the growing domestic needs of the developing countries, the philosophy of long-term compensatory financing had been linked with the concept of development planning and agreed diversification programmes. He was convinced that FAO could play a major role in that concerted approach to trade and development.

14. Under its charter, FAO had specific responsibility for studying agricultural commodity problems and their impact on the agricultural and general development of developing countries. It was also responsible for promoting national and international action for the improvement of the processing, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products, including fishery and forestry products. It was required to maintain a continuing review of, and to promote action in, the fields of international commodity stabilization policies, techniques and arrangements affecting agriculture. Much of that work was done under the auspices of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, which had been particularly active in promoting intergovernmental studies and consultations on problems of individual commodities through the establishment of commodity study groups. The action of FAO in developing agreed policies and procedures for the disposal and utilization of agricultural surpluses to promote development had led to the establishment of the joint UN/FAO World Food Programme.

15. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had invited FAO to collaborate in action directed towards the early conclusion of more, and more effective, international commodity arrangements. The first stage in that complex process was the establishment of a commodity study group, and he hoped Governments would utilize FAO's existing groups on cocoa, rice, jute, coarse grains, citrus fruits and coconut products to make more rapid progress towards negotiation of agreed arrangements. He also hoped that Governments would give immediate consideration to the possibility of new commodity groups under the Committee on Commodity Problems to widen the essential base of preparatory work which might lead to international arrangements. FAO had also been asked to pursue its studies on the competition between synthetic and natural products, and the place which the FAO principles of surplus disposal had been given in a number of the Conference's recommendations indicated that FAO studies on food aid and other utilization of surpluses should be continued. He assured the Council that FAO would do its utmost to meet those requests and any others which might arise from consultations within the new machinery.

16. The Conference's determination that international trade should be regarded by all Governments as an instrument of economic growth and development for the world economy was nowhere better revealed than in the Conference's approach to international trade arrangements. The Final Act of the Conference (see E/CONF. 46/139) stated that, while taking into account the interests of consumers in importing countries, a basic objective of international commodity arrangements should be to stimulate dynamic and steady growth with a view to ensuring reasonable predictability in the real export earnings of developing countries. Acceptance of that principle would enable the developing countries to plan their economic and social development with much greater assurance. He considered that the adoption of that principle was a significant event in the history of international trading relationships, and FAO would do its utmost to assist in implementing it.

17. In view of the predominant role of agricultural products in primary commodity trade, the essential prerequisite would be for developing countries to formulate their national policies for agricultural production, consumption, processing and trade in the light of regional and world commodity trends and prospects. That had been recognized by the Conference, which had envisaged the establishment and operation of funds to ensure the implementation of agreed diversification programmes of production and trade in favour of developing exporting countries.

18. Nearly all the developing countries had accepted the need to plan their economic development as the best way of mobilizing their resources to reach the rates of economic growth they considered essential. In no field was planning more necessary than in agriculture, which commonly employed the vast majority of the population of developing countries, and provided the greater part of their vital earnings of foreign exchange.

19. The FAO had long realized the paramount importance of agricultural development and planning, closely integrated with planning for the whole economy, and had devoted a great deal of its efforts to helping developing nations in that field. FAO advisers in agricultural planning were working in thirty countries; training programmes for agricultural planning officials of developing countries were being implemented through special courses sponsored directly by FAO or in co-operation with some of the development institutes recently established by the regional commissions of the United Nations; and assistance was being given to the countries of recent political independence by the FAO planning task force specially set up for Africa.

20. Recently, those activities had been strengthened by the increasing number of Special Fund projects entrusted to FAO. At present there were 169 of those projects in sixty countries, involving approximately \$150 million in Special Fund contributions and about an equal amount of counterpart funds.

21. As the originator and joint sponsor with the United Nations of the World Food Programme, FAO was involved not only in the principles of its work, but also in the technical guidance of its operations. He was pleased to note that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had considered that food aid should become an integral and continuing part of international aid under the United Nations and FAO.

22. The agreement for the operation of a co-operative programme in the field of agricultural development which had been signed a few weeks previously between IBRD and FAO merited special mention. The realization of that programme would be of great value to member nations since IBRD and FAO were identifying new projects suitable for immediate financial assistance for the development of the agricultural sector, and, through it, the overall economy.

23. Hitherto, however, most planning had been undertaken on a national and unilateral basis. In agriculture, for example, the vital need to increase earnings of foreign exchange had often led to a concentration on export products. The volume of exports of farm products from developing countries had increased, often faster than world demand, and that had been one important factor contributing to the long-term downward trend of agricultural prices on world markets. Those unilateral national policies might sometimes have reduced rather than increased developing countries' earnings of foreign exchange.

24. At the same time, less attention had been given to expanding food production for their rapidly growing domestic markets. That had meant that many developing countries had not made the hoped-for progress towards improved nutrition and had often resulted in a serious inflationary situation, and the considerable expenditure of foreign exchange on food imports. The damage would have been still greater but for the ready availability of surplus foodstuffs on special terms.

25. The recent experiences of developing countries had proved the need for a co-ordination of their economic development plans, particularly those relating to agricultural production and trade. In the opinion of FAO, that co-ordination could best be achieved within the framework of a world agricultural indicative plan. Preliminary work had already been started by the FAO secretariat, and it was visualized that the plan would be based on medium-term projections to 1975, with a longer-term perspective to 1985. The aim of the world agricultural indicative plan was to show the direction in which the world agricultural economy was heading, indicate what countries might do to adjust their programmes to future developments, maximise their rate of progress, avoid uneconomic competition and conflict, and show the dangers which might arise if unilateral and unco-ordinated development continued. Such an indicative plan would be of considerable help to national planning organizations, especially in formulating realistic agricultural production and trade policies and programmes. It would also provide a coherent framework for investments and institutional changes needed to stimulate agricultural development.

26. He had been instructed by the FAO Conference to give high priority to following up the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It appeared that one of the most significant contributions FAO could make would be to lend its facilities at both regional and world levels for the confrontation of national agricultural production, consumption and trade policies.

27. Such consultations, combined with the necessary modifications in the policies on both developing and industrialized countries, would contribute to the provision of the desired stable framework for economic growth and development. Moreover, progress in mutual consultation would permit the more rapid expansion of the agricultural lending operations of IBRD, and provide guide-lines for bilateral aid to developing countries. It would also greatly facilitate the pre-investment work of the Special Fund in the agricultural sector.

28. He had carefully reviewed the institutional arrangements recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for adoption by the General Assembly. If the Conference were set up by the General Assembly in the form and with the functions recommended, the way would be open for very fruitful collaboration between FAO and the new machinery, especially the proposed Trade and Development Board, in the fields of international trade and development.

29. In view of paragraph 25 (b) (i) (iv) and (v) of the second part of the Final Act, he was drafting his proposals for the FAO programme of work in the next budget period in the belief that FAO would be called upon to strengthen its work on agricultural commodities and agricultural development. He was confident that the FAO governing bodies would want to orient the work of that organization to complement the new United Nations machinery and the tasks laid upon it by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and he intended to discuss with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference the best way for FAO to establish close collaboration with the new units in the interim phase. When the new machinery was in being, he would propose to seek a more formal liaison with the proposed Board. The tasks of the international organizations had to be so dovetailed as to produce the maximum possible impact of their total endeavour to ensure a more rapid rate of economic growth.

30. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that his country had been privileged to participate actively in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to make suggestions for narrowing the gap between the rich and poor countries, which the Secretary-General of the United Nations had rightly said was the greatest problem of the era.

31. His Government was satisfied with the results of the Conference, since they represented an important step forward in relations between the developing countries and the industrialized countries which, thanks to the new machinery that was to be set up, would be able to continue to seek together concrete solutions for problems of international trade. The international community had a great responsibility, namely to reduce the serious imbalance in the foreign trade of the developing countries which was holding up their development.

32. As the developing countries had stressed, the modest annual 5% growth target fixed for the United Nations Development Decade could only be achieved if there was an improvement and an increase in their trade. To achieve that, a new system would have to be established which would not only reverse the trend towards imbalances in foreign trade, but also open the way for a general, harmonized development.

33. The *World Economic Survey, 1963* (E/3902 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and 4), showed that during the past four years the export earnings of the developing countries had increased much more slowly than those of the other regions in the world. Since the Second World War, the developing countries had only

seldom been in a position to earn sufficient foreign exchange from their exports to finance their imports and accelerate their industrialization and development. As far as Africa was concerned, statistics showed that during 1956-1961, global exports had increased by 34% in volume and imports by only 23%. In spite of that there had been a relatively greater decrease in export earnings. Those trends were aggravated by the action taken by certain industrialized countries to protect their own agricultural products. Furthermore, the price of tropical primary commodities had continued to fall since the Second World War as a result mainly of the extremely active promotion of the production of substitutes undertaken by the industrialized countries. It appeared that the intensity of that production would increase in future, and the consequences would be most serious for the developing countries.

34. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the less privileged countries had been united by a community of views rather than by a feeling of solidarity. That phenomenon had not only marked a turning point in the history of international economic relations, it had led to the adoption by the Conference of recommendations which would otherwise certainly not have been adopted. It was obvious that if the evils from which humanity suffered were to be overcome, sacrifices would have to be made by all, the developing countries and industrialized countries alike. His country was prepared to accept its share of sacrifices. Many recommendations had been adopted at the Conference thanks to the constructive attitude of and the spirit of conciliation shown by some of the industrialized countries. There would be no solution to the problems of the developing countries without solidarity amongst all nations, and the solidarity which had developed amongst increasingly numerous groups of countries made him confident for the future.

35. A new era of real international co-operation had been born. Formerly co-operation had been called peaceful co-existence and had applied only to relations between East and West. The word "co-operation" could now be used to describe the relations between the North and South; it was a real co-operation between modernized countries and developing countries.

36. Mr. P. BARTON (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the

President, said that the members of the International Confederation had been impressed with one of the main events of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, namely the emergence of the group of seventy-seven, although it was true that that had been mainly due to the particular circumstances surrounding the Conference and the unyielding attitudes adopted by many of the advanced countries and the divisions between them.

37. It should, however, be realized that the solidarity among the developing countries which had been so impressive at the Conference would not retain its full vigour once representatives had returned to their countries. He hoped, however, that the developing countries would be able to maintain their alliance. Free labour throughout the world would do all in its power to facilitate close co-operation among the developing countries, since it was convinced that the ability of the industrialized countries to approach the economic, social and trade problems of the developing countries in a more imaginative and constructive way would be the most important single factor affecting the future conduct of the group of seventy-seven, and would determine whether they would form themselves into a rigid pressure group or would remain free to devote their energies to economic co-operation amongst themselves and to the co-ordination of their economic programmes and policies.

38. The belief that organized labour in the industrialized countries was protectionist should be dispelled. That belief had probably arisen because organized labour was excluded from all the policy-making bodies in the field of international trade. The Conference had given it its first opportunity to state its views on international trade coherently and consistently and to make suggestions as to how the developing countries could overcome their difficult problems. All the suggestions contained in the memorandum presented by the International Confederation to the Conference had been anti-protectionist, as had been the attitude of all its representatives who had participated as observers in the debates. Furthermore, the leaders of powerful free trade unions in various countries had told their Governments that they disagreed with the unyielding attitude the latter had adopted at the Conference.

{The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Friday, 17 July 1964

at 3.40 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, China, Finland, Ireland, Pakistan, Sweden, Uganda, Uruguay.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEMS 5 AND 4

World economic trends (E/3902 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and 4; E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2; E/CN.14/239; E/ECE/535)

Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3856, E/3932; E/CONF.46/139)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. HILL (Australia) observed that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had

been, as the Secretary-General of the Conference had recalled (1320th meeting), entirely different from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held at Havana in 1947-1948. The reasons which had led to the convening of the Conference were urgent ones. Governments and organizations in the United Nations family were now studying the conclusions reached by the Conference, in anticipation of General Assembly decisions. It would therefore be helpful to consider the world economic situation in the light of the results of the Conference.

2. Referring first of all to the positive elements in the situation, he said it was clear from the reports and studies before the Council that the problem to be solved was no longer—as between the two world wars—how to maintain stability, but how to achieve more satisfactory rates of economic growth in the developing as well as the developed countries, and to ensure that those rates were constant. According to the more dynamic conception of economic realities to be adopted henceforward, growth was to continue steadily and reach very high levels. Another point which, perhaps, required more attention was the quality and nature of economic growth.

3. In the developed countries, rates of growth had for some time been very high; in some, they averaged 5 per cent per year. Unemployment was insignificant and trade continued to prosper. That situation was favourable not only to the developed countries themselves, but also to countries in the course of development, where the situation regularly deteriorated when major world markets lost their dynamism.

4. Turning to the negative elements of the situation, he said that even in the developed countries the picture was not without its darker spots as quicker rates of growth very often exercised pressure on balance of payments. But the most striking fact was still the contrast between the rapid solution of economic difficulties in developed countries and the slow evolution in many countries in the course of development, in spite of large-scale aid and considerable population increases. That contrast was the problem which the Conference on Trade and Development had tried to solve.

5. At the 1320th meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had spoken, in effect, of a north-south division of the world. The Australian delegation regarded the cardinal points as merely relative, and did not believe that the north-south division of the world should be reflected in a similar division in the Council. The essential thing was to abolish the division of the world into rich and poor countries.

6. The Secretary-General had emphasized the need to think about the ways in which it would be possible for the Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter as effectively as possible. The Australian delegation did not think there were any grounds for being pessimistic as to the effectiveness of the Council's role so long as efforts were constantly made to enlarge the area of agreement on all problems. As the Council was still a relatively compact body, consultations between groups and delegations were easy. As a result of its experience, the Council's advice continued to carry weight with Governments, and everything should be done to maintain the high standards of that advice.

7. The Secretary-General had announced that the *World Economic Survey* and the *Report on the World Social Situation* to be submitted to the Council in 1965 would constitute a comprehensive review of past progress and future prospects. The Australian delegation thought that it would be helpful if the Council's work could be geared to that time-table. It was often very useful to mark time a little to reflect and make preparations before acting. It should be remembered, too, that the establishment of new institutions in the field of trade and development would give rise to important problems of co-operation with existing machinery. That question should certainly be studied in detail by the Co-ordination Committee in 1965.

8. The Conference on Trade and Development had had the merit of adopting certain principles to govern international trade, and of recommending the establishment of new machinery for that purpose. Another good point was that it had defined with greater accuracy the urgent problems and had made the requirements of the developing countries more widely known throughout the world. True, it had not responded to all the aspirations of the developing countries. There was still a great deal to do, and the Council had an important role to play in issuing directives and producing periodic reports on economic and social problems. The Australian Government would assist wholeheartedly in that task, both in the Council and in the other competent bodies.

9. Mr. GRANT (Ghana) regarded the Conference on Trade and Development as an important landmark in United Nations activities, for it had made people realize that trade was not only the oldest and best means of peaceful co-existence, but also the most effective instrument of economic development.

10. The establishment of the group of 77 countries had been the first event to herald the success of the Conference, as it had speeded up discussions and rendered easier the expression of the main ideas and the search for an area of agreement.

11. First among the questions considered by the Conference had been the idea put forward by the head of the Ghanaian delegation: that the rich countries in western Europe — together with other rich countries such as the USSR — should try to draw up a global plan for Africa similar to the famous Marshall Plan. But the countries concerned were apprehensive and had not given the suggestion an encouraging welcome. He hoped that

the proposal would be reconsidered on another occasion under more favourable auspices.

12. The Ghanaian delegation was also keenly interested in the possibility of regional financing through the establishment of a regional development fund. After the brilliant statement on regional development planning which the United States representative had made in the Fifth Committee of the Conference, his delegation had been sure that the idea would be readily accepted there. It had sincerely felt that regional planning and development could only be successful if accompanied by regional financing. Unfortunately, the United States delegation had vetoed the proposal. The Ghanaian delegation had therefore been agreeably surprised to hear the United Kingdom and United States delegations in the Council speaking in favour of the idea of regional financing for development.

13. The Ghanaian delegation welcomed with deep gratitude the Conference recommendation that the developed countries should make a contribution equal to 1 per cent of their national income for the development of the less advanced countries (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.IV.2), and hoped that it would soon be put into effect.

14. His delegation approved the recommendation that the Conference should meet again at specified intervals and that a Trade and Development Board should be set up (*ibid.*, annex A.V.1). The latter step was the most important which the Conference had taken, and marked the emergence of a liberal trade philosophy based on the co-existence of large numbers of commercial partners and not on restrictive blocs, each having its own exclusive, special or preferential partners.

15. Turning to the problems which the Conference had not solved, such as commodity agreements and preferential systems, he said that on close examination it would be seen that those problems were raised by the gradual disappearance of colonialism.

16. Finally, the Ghanaian delegation had greatly appreciated the copious and serious documentation made available to participants in the Conference.

17. Mr. B. BARTON (World Federation of Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, commented first on world economic trends. In his opinion, the economic situation in the under-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America was still a subject for concern. Those countries were still essentially agricultural and the living standards of the populations, already very low, had fallen further. Price rises and growing unemployment tended to offset the slender advantages which the working classes had been able to gain at the cost of bitter struggles.

18. Nevertheless, many countries had made efforts to make up their arrears, inherited from a colonial or semi-colonial past. In some countries important industries had been established, but their contribution to the world economy was still negligible. The vital role of industrialization, the key to economic development and independence, had only recently been recognized. Powerful countries, however, impeded the installation of industries

— particularly heavy industries — in developing countries. The international action of the United Nations should therefore concentrate all the more on assistance with a view to industrialization. Infrastructure projects were important, but a better balance would be achieved if greater assistance were afforded for the establishment of manufacturing and heavy industries. In that respect, the assistance supplied by the socialist countries in constructing numerous plants and the fact that they had agreed to buy manufactured goods from the developing countries were to be cited as examples.

19. With regard to industrialization, the trade unions could contribute usefully to the adaptations and social transformations necessary. With the peasant organizations, they could act to impose the agrarian reforms which had to be applied in most developing countries to solve the urgent problems of modernizing agriculture and producing foodstuffs and other goods required for the domestic market and for exports. For that, however, trade-union rights had to be guaranteed. But in many countries, workers' organizations were muzzled and therefore could not play their essential role in economic development and the struggle against foreign monopolies.

20. The World Federation of Trade Unions supported the demands of numerous trade unions for the nationalization of foreign undertakings in developing countries. In many of those countries, industry and trade were controlled by foreign companies which, in an endeavour to secure maximum profits, exhausted national resources. It was estimated that the total profits of foreign private companies in developing countries amounted to some \$5,000 million per year. Nationalization of those undertakings could promote expansion of the public sector, without which planned development would not be possible. The importance of the public sector lay in the fact that it was better able to meet the most pressing needs of the economy than the private sector, which was directed towards trade and light industry. For that reason, the World Federation considered that international aid should be concentrated more particularly on expanding the public sector.

21. In the advanced capitalist countries, monopolies exerted pressure on governments to restrict salary increases, on the pretext of threats of inflation and foreign competition. The "incomes policy" was increasingly presented as a remedy for economic ills, but the workers, who were the first to suffer from inflation, knew very well that the main aim of an "incomes policy" was to limit salary increases. Their opposition showed they would not accept a wage pause so long as monopolies were able, at their will, to fix prices, direct investments and even export capital.

22. Faced with the strengthening and concentration of powerful private companies at both national and international levels, the World Federation had approved the establishment of a world trade union committee for the struggle against monopolies. That committee, which had held its first meeting at Leipzig in December 1963, had studied the necessity of promoting the unity of workers, in both developing and advanced countries,

in the struggle against the action of monopolies. The committee had decided, *inter alia*, to organize a world trade-union conference on international trade and its influences on the situation of workers.

23. The World Federation which had at the twenty-eighth session of the Council in 1959 already proposed that such a conference be convened, had participated actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development itself. Its representative had, in his statements, particularly emphasized the need to take steps to eliminate from international trade the abusive practices of large capitalist monopolies.

24. There was no doubt that if the decisions taken by the Conference were faithfully applied, a first important step would have been taken towards the elimination of some of the obstacles impeding the expansion of international trade in the interest of all countries. The Conference thus constituted one of the most important events in the history of the United Nations, and its most significant aspect would have been the establishment of the unity of developing countries.

25. The World Federation had often affirmed that the neo-colonialist policies applied by the monopolies were detrimental not only to the interests of the developing countries, but also to those of the workers in developed countries. Those workers had to struggle continually against the authority of those same monopolies in order to improve their position. That was why the workers in the developed countries were the natural allies of the developing countries in their struggle to curb the power of the monopolies. The trade unions affiliated to the World Federation in the socialist countries, in the developed capitalist countries and in the developing countries were pleased with the achievements of the Conference on Trade and Development, with the unity which had emerged among the developing countries and with the invaluable support given to them by the socialist countries during the Conference. The decision to establish new machinery with broad responsibility for trade was an important measure, although the final recommendations concerning that machinery left much to be desired and left an opening for attempts to preserve privileges. The new machinery should be founded on the principle of universal representation, and all States should be able to participate in it without discrimination. However, the measures adopted excluded such important States as the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic, which could only weaken the authority of the proposed institution. The principles adopted by the Conference implied that the trading system founded on the economic domination of certain privileged countries should be brought to an end. The trade unions in every country had a part to play in that field, and the principles adopted constituted an international charter for the struggle against the forces which were opposed to progress and wished to perpetuate economic domination, exploitation and discrimination. However, it was regrettable that the principles did not contain an unequivocal condemnation of recourse to economic or political



pressure with the aim of preventing countries from pursuing an independent democratic policy. The World Federation had often condemned such pressure, as in the case of the economic blockade of Cuba.

26. The compromises which had been reached at the end of the Conference had substantially weakened many recommendations, but the struggle to put the necessary changes into operation was merely beginning.

27. The fact that the problems of east-west trade had received insufficient attention at the Conference was one of its failures. That was one of the crucial questions affecting world trade and particularly the developing countries' trade with market-economy and planned-economy countries. Further endeavours should be undertaken to make international trade an instrument of development, and priority would have to be given to the removal of obstacles to east-west trade in order to achieve a better balance of the world economy.

28. He expressed satisfaction at the importance accorded in some of the Conference's recommendations to the need to carry out structural changes and promote social advancement in the developing countries. He also expressed satisfaction at the fact that certain special measures had been recommended with a view to taking immediate action to bring about a substantial improvement in standards of living.

29. The World Federation would attach great significance to the observations of the Council and to the decisions of the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Conference. The struggle of workers and their trade unions to improve their position and combat the policy of the monopolies had a direct bearing on the efforts to organize international trade on a more solid foundation, to eliminate privilege and to end the control by foreign interests of the resources and trade of many developing countries.

The meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.



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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, China, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay.

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 Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union.

## AGENDA ITEM 17

**Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/L.1053/Rev.1) (*resumed from the 1319th meeting*)**

1. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to consider the revised draft resolution (E/L.1053/Rev.1), submitted by eight delegations.

2. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that the original text of the draft resolution (E/L.1053 and Corr.1) had raised certain difficulties, but that they had been overcome to a large degree in the revised version. With regard to the second preambular paragraph, the United States delegation believed that co-operation between the regional economic commissions should normally be effected through the executive secretaries and that the commissions should keep in mind the conditions of their mandate and report to the Council before taking any action of world-wide importance. He expressed his satisfaction at the third preambular paragraph having been added, in that it placed the draft resolution in a broader framework by mentioning the important work of the commissions in fields other than trade. With regard to the amendments made to the operative paragraph, he was glad that the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would be implemented by the commissions as part of their regular activities; no violent change of direction was implied.

3. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that the part of the operative paragraph which dealt with the application of the recommendations of the Conference raised a difficult point, because it prejudged the action of the United Nations General Assembly. Australia would not propose an amendment but would vote for the draft resolution. Nevertheless, he would point out that the words "at the appropriate time" were also applicable to the last clause; it was for Member States to decide on any action to be taken and it was necessary to allow time for reflection. It was in that sense that he interpreted the words "at the appropriate time".

4. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) considered the draft resolution to be the successful outcome of international co-operation. In the conviction that the regional economic commissions had a useful contribution to make, he supported the revised text before the Council.

5. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) supported the Australian view that the regional economic commissions were subject to the authority of the United Nations General Assembly.

6. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had been concerned that the draft resolution, in its initial text, should call on the regional economic commissions to take action on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development before the Council had considered them and, as it no doubt would, referred them to the General Assembly. However, the insertion of the words "at the appropriate time" removed his concern, as his

understanding of the import of that phrase was that action would be taken by the regional economic commissions in regard to the Conference's recommendations only after the General Assembly had confirmed them.

*The revised draft resolution (A/L.1053/Rev.1) was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEMS 5 AND 4

**World economic trends (E/3902 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and 4; E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.14/239; E/ECE/535)**

**Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3856, E/3932; E/CONF.46/139)**

#### GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

7. Mr. KURKA (Czechoslovakia) recalled the words of the Secretary-General that no problem should be considered except in the context of the world economy (1320th meeting). Although the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had not been able to solve all the problems, it had provided an opportunity for the confrontation of different points of view and for the re-examination of the principles governing economic relations between countries. For the first time in history, the world had acknowledged the necessity of adopting a new policy towards developing countries and the Conference had created a framework for that new policy.

8. Speaking on behalf of the socialist countries, he said that it should be recognized that the methods employed by those countries were instruments of progress. He believed that the United Nations could do a great deal to meet the demands of the developing countries and that Governments should support its activities. Czechoslovakia was convinced that it was possible to apply a policy which took those requirements into account, and also to increase imports from the less developed countries. In order to strengthen economic co-operation, however, the Governments would have to follow a policy of peaceful co-existence, which presupposed a betterment of their relationships with one another.

9. He did not believe that the situation justified the optimism of the authors of the *World Economic Survey, 1963* (E/3902 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1, Add. 2 and Corr. 1, Add. 3 and 4), with regard to the economic development of the market-economy countries and the primary exporting countries. In fact, although a net expansion was recorded in the United States, certain negative aspects were also to be found: thus, unemployment had grown while agricultural incomes had fallen and gold reserves were dwindling. Similarly, whereas the economy of western Europe had been stimulated by external demand and by the rise in investment, industrial production had declined in most of the countries in that region and some increase in prices had been recorded. The *Survey* showed that the market-economy developed countries had had some success, but that they had suffered from factors inherent in the capitalist production system.

10. He regretted that the case of under-developed countries, which were exporters of primary products, had not been dealt with separately. The fact that the authors of the *Survey* in chapter 2, had selected development of trade as the basic criterion and had treated both developing and developed primary exporting countries as a single group accounted for their optimism concerning the group as a whole. But the position of the developing primary export countries within that group was less satisfactory. The economic growth of those countries had in fact slowed down and the per capita income of many of them had decreased. The gross domestic product had increased by only 3.5 per cent, whereas in the remainder of the group it was growing by 7 per cent. The *Survey* had therefore neglected the negative aspects of economic development in the under-developed countries, an attitude which was particularly unjustified at a time when every effort must be made to find solutions for their difficulties.

11. The *Survey* gave special prominence to the economic development of the socialist countries (chapter 3). Thus it should be noted that although the rate of expansion had decreased, it nevertheless remained high in comparison with that of the countries of western Europe. With regard to Czechoslovakia, the authors spoke of economic stagnation and observed that the authorities had done little to remedy it. In his view, that was an entirely subjective opinion which took no account of the real situation. He pointed out firstly that, to combat the action of the monopolies, the socialist countries had been forced to rely mainly on their own resources. The first stage of the industrialization programme in Czechoslovakia had been crowned with success. In December 1962, new principles had been adopted with a view to accelerating the expansion of the Czechoslovakian economy on the basis of intensive development as opposed to the extensive development prevailing in the past. Those principles had led to the drawing up of a five-year plan for the period 1966-1970, in which the emphasis had been placed on the further exploitation of domestic resources in raw materials and energy. Moreover, Czechoslovakia intended to put into operation a new system of economic planning under which centralized planning would be combined with a wide degree of autonomy in individual enterprises, so that the workers would have a greater interest in the results achieved.

12. Among the socialist countries, there were differences in economic level as well as in the economic, natural and other conditions governing their individual roads to development. The task was to choose planning methods and to give such direction to economic development as would enable the best use to be made of each country's peculiar conditions. It was only natural that transitory difficulties would be solved by measures of a socialist character.

13. Summarizing recent developments, he said that during the first six months of 1964, gross industrial production had been 4.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In addition, the economy of Slovakia, formerly a backward region, had been radically transformed. Thus, the index of industrial

production was twelve times higher than before the war and 250 modern industrial works had been founded since 1947. One of them, when finished, would produce about 6 million tons of iron and steel a year. Such figures proved that Slovakia had developed much more quickly than some market-economy countries and that Czechoslovakia had not been passing through a period of stagnation.

14. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) referred to the high quality of the parts of the *World Economic Survey, 1963*, which had been distributed; that was all the more noteworthy in that so much of the staff's time had been devoted to preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

15. On the economic situation in his own country, he said that the history of the United States was marked by steady forward strides in economic development; the present level of prosperity was due to the ingenuity and initiative of immigrants from all parts of the world, and not to the exploitation and oppression of others. The United States economy was in the forty-first month of steady expansion since the 1960-1961 recession. Its balance of payments had markedly improved in the second half of 1963. The deficit on regular transactions had fallen below \$1,000 million and there was every reason to believe that the 1964 balance of payments would be the best since 1957. The major tax reduction and tax revisions of 1964 were increasing consumer demand and investment. Some progress had been made in solving the problems of unemployment and under-production. For the first six months of 1964 unemployment had averaged 5.4 per cent, compared with 5.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 1963, but it was still a major problem which the Government could not and would not ignore. His Government was placing increased emphasis on training and re-training to ensure that the greatest possible number of citizens were prepared to take advantage of improving economic opportunities.

16. Unfortunately, the *Survey* did not reflect an equally bright picture for every country in the world. But in 1963 economic growth had been more widespread and more uniform than it had been for a number of years and it seemed that that trend would continue in 1964 as well. Particularly satisfying was the improvement in markets for practically every primary commodity, in terms both of volume and prices. The terms of trade as between primary commodities and manufactures had moved strongly in favour of the former. That improvement had benefited all but a very few of the developing countries. But economic development was a meaningless phrase unless it brought an equal chance for all nations and all individuals to live in dignity and security. The United States was determined to do all in its power to achieve those ends.

17. In the struggle for a better and fuller life in greater freedom, his country would not be mesmerized by its domestic affairs. It sought the friendship and co-operation of all peoples which honestly desired a freer and richer world. The very magnitude of its own problems made it sensitive to the needs of others, in whichever continent they might be. The United States believed in the brother-

hood of all men. President Johnson had recently spoken for the large majority of the United States people when he had announced the country's intention to win the war against poverty at home and around the world, so that the world would not be divided into rich nations and poor nations. That was why the people of the United States had contributed more than \$100,000 million since the Second World War through their own labour and efforts, first to help Europe rise from the ashes and then to assist the developing countries.

18. In that spirit, he wished to make some comments on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Conference might indeed be a turning point in the economic history of the world, but only if the participants could muster the wisdom to apply and enlarge the agreements reached.

19. The Conference had brought into sharp focus the problems and aspirations of the southern half of the world. It had broken through traditional patterns of thought and demonstrated the need for a free and continuing dialogue between North and South. The 77 developing countries had a voting strength which could pass any recommendation on which agreement had been reached among themselves. The 77 were composed of at least three groups which had concerted their positions in advance at a series of meetings. His country did not deplore that development; on the contrary it was an important one, both now and for the future. Indeed, other countries might follow the example and establish groupings which would be effective instruments for achieving purposeful debates and mutual understanding; but the major objective of such groupings must be the reconciliation of differences of opinion. In the interdependent world economy, with its uneven distribution of developed resources, no real progress on basic issues could be achieved by votes, but only by the broadest measure of common agreement.

20. With regard to the action the Council should take at its present session on the report of the Conference (E/CONF.46/139), it was obviously neither possible nor appropriate to review the report in detail. On the other hand, it was important to remember that the Council itself had a vital interest in the matters dealt with at the Conference, and that under the United Nations Charter it had substantial responsibilities with regard to a large number of issues on which the Conference had made recommendations. In those circumstances, it would seem that the Council was called upon to take action along three lines. First, its agenda contained such items as the financing of economic development, activities in the field of industrial development, work in the field of non-agricultural resources, the World Food Programme, questions relating to science and technology, and the role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries. On all those issues, the Council should take the fullest account of the recommendations and advice in the report and Final Act of the Conference. Secondly, the Conference had made numerous recommendations for studies to be undertaken by various specialized agencies which were related to the Council by special agreements requiring them to give consideration to

Council recommendations. The Council could therefore request the agencies concerned to consider those recommendations in drawing up their programmes of work and priorities. Finally, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had stressed the importance of weaving the new organizational arrangements recommended by the Conference (E/CONF.46/139, annex A.V.1) into the fabric of existing facilities (1320th meeting). He had called for a review and reappraisal of the functions and machinery of the whole Organization and particularly of the Economic and Social Council. The review proposed by the Secretary-General was probably the greatest contribution which the Council could make at the present time to assure the effective functioning of the Council itself and also of the new machinery which it was proposed the General Assembly should establish. The United States delegation would return to that question under agenda items 6 and 7.

21. In the United States delegation's view, the differences of opinion which were bound to arise during the consideration of the *Survey* and of the conclusions reached by the Conference would relate only to means and never to ends. The United States Government favoured the most rapid industrialization possible for all developing countries. It favoured the most rapid rise in trade between industrialized and pre-industrial nations that could be achieved under reasonable conditions. It favoured the maximum acceleration in the transfer of technology from the technologically advanced countries to developing countries which could absorb and use it. It was thoroughly impatient with the present rate of progress towards better standards of life in better freedom everywhere in the world, because it knew full well that the problems of poverty and deprivation were neither isolated nor temporary. No one nation or people could live in the present-day world unaware or unaffected by the problems of others. The United States wished to help in trying to solve those problems, and its dedication to the goals of the United Nations Charter was fixed forever.

22. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) regarded the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an event of historic importance. He stressed the fact that 77 developing countries had at the Conference displayed a unity of thought and action unprecedented in the history of international relations.

23. In his view, the crux of the problem was the absence of diversification in the economies of developing countries. Most of them relied to a very large extent for their export earnings on a small number of agricultural products whose output might be affected by weather conditions. A severe winter, a period of drought or floods, could upset all preconceived plans and even provoke an economic crisis. If that situation could not be remedied, world economic development would not bring any benefits to the countries concerned. Accordingly, his delegation hoped that the application of general principles two and five adopted by the Conference on Trade and Development (*ibid.* annex A.I.1) would help to change the economic structure of the world along the necessary lines.

24. He wished to emphasise certain important facts regarding world economic trends. Although industrial production had increased considerably in the advanced countries, production of primary commodities had been more or less unchanged. For the main commodities, the increase had been only 2 per cent, or about half the average increase over the years 1950-1960. Further, it was stated in the Introduction to the *World Economic Survey, 1963*, that the growth of agricultural production in the developing countries had barely kept pace with the expansion in population. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE had also stated (1315th meeting) that the annual rate of growth in the production of foodstuffs in member States of ECAFE had fallen from 3.6 per cent in the period 1950-1960 to less than 0.5 per cent in 1963, while the population was increasing at an average of 2.4 per cent per annum. That trend might give rise to a very serious situation, unless suitable measures were taken to establish and maintain a balance between the production and consumption of foodstuffs.

25. Some progress had been made in industrial production in the developing countries, but there was still a long way to go before the main objective was reached. In that field, it was necessary to make constant efforts to offset imbalances in the process of capital formation. In addition to national savings (which were usually inconsiderable) the less advanced countries should be provided with adequate financial resources to enable them to accelerate the execution of their development plans. His delegation had noted with satisfaction that the Conference on Trade and Development had adopted a new principle of aid linked with trade and production policies within the framework of world economic expansion.

26. Finally, his country had been pleased to note the relative stability of primary commodity prices and the improvement in the terms of trade for commodity exporting countries. On the other hand, the increase of 4 per cent in the purchasing power of their exports was too small to offset the losses which those countries had suffered since 1950. Iran, for instance, had lost \$445 million as a result of the deterioration in the terms of trade over the past five years, while the net inflow of capital had not exceeded \$165 million during the same period. His delegation hoped that the new favourable trend would be maintained during the years to come.

27. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) said that there was an international dimension to contemporary economic life. That meant that in planning and implementing their national policy, Governments had to take account of the international situation, which imposed obligations upon them.

28. The under-developed countries had drawn attention to the disastrous consequences which the continued poverty of the most underprivileged nations would have for the world as a whole and, in particular, for the rich countries. The force with which they had put their case had shown that they sometimes doubted international solidarity. Some signs of a tendency by the industrialized countries to increase their trade among themselves rather than their trade with the under-developed countries had made that fear seem plausible. Nothing, however,

was further from the intentions of the countries of the Western world, and particularly from the intentions of the French Government, than such a tendency. In solving its own problem, France was pursuing a policy based on positive, active and progressive solidarity with other countries and, especially, with the under-developed countries. While attempting to maintain its own economic progress, it was continuing to shoulder the responsibilities involved by international co-operation.

29. The year 1963 had brought a number of difficulties for the French economy. The risk of inflation, which had been kept at bay since the financial reforms of 1958, had re-appeared and had lasted until September 1963. Private and public consumption had greatly outstripped increases in productivity and a slackening in the growth of investments had been noted. The salient fact, however, was the increase in prices recorded during the first part of the year.

30. In drawing up the stabilization plan which had been initiated in September 1963, care had been taken to ensure that it did not affect the undertakings in regard to the freeing of international trade, given both to the members of EEC and to third countries. There had been no closure of frontiers; on the contrary, there had been tariff reductions. Moreover, imports had increased by 17 per cent, a rate which showed a flexibility in relation to gross domestic production that was unprecedented in the history of the French economy.

31. The implementation of that plan had not solved all the problems. Structural reforms would be required when the fifth French plan for the period 1966-1970 was prepared. Such reforms would include a better regional distribution of projects in order to reduce the disparities between the developed and the under-developed areas of French territory. A study would also be made of the development of trade and it was probable that preference would be given to programming in terms of value rather than to setting targets for expansion expressed in terms of volume in relation to the base year.

32. The satisfactory trend in the balance-of-payments situation in the Common Market countries had not continued in 1963. The inflationary pressures in some countries which were members of EEC had been reflected in a net demand necessitating recourse to the possibilities of supply in other member countries. But those possibilities had proved to be inelastic, because of, *inter alia*, strains on the labour market. As a result, the inflationary trend had spread directly from one country to another within the economic area of the Common Market.

33. The trade balance of the Community, which had been in equilibrium in 1961, had shown a deficit of some \$3,000 million in 1963. The balance of current payments had shown a similar deterioration. That situation was a source of anxiety to the Six, but might also have repercussions on the developing countries.

34. The developing countries were to some extent dependent on the efforts at expansion made by the industrialized countries, a point which had been emphasized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Conference had endeavoured to persuade the international community to play an active part in trade. The attempt had been a bold one, for the hitherto accepted view had been that the greatest good of all would automatically result from the search for profit by each and from a minimum of State interference with spontaneous market forces. Perhaps because of the originality of that attempt, the solutions which had been adopted were mainly concerned with assistance rather than with the organisation of trade for the benefit of the developing countries. The implementation of the recommendation (*ibid.*, annex A.IV.2) that each economically advanced country should endeavour to supply financial resources to the developing countries of a minimum net amount approaching as nearly as possible to 1 per cent of its national income was decisive. The creation of new funds and the expansion of existing programmes would depend on how that recommendation was applied.

35. Where trade was concerned, the Conference had not so much instituted as paved the way for reforms. To regard that as disappointing was to underestimate the importance of the obligation implicitly assumed by the community of nations to make trade serve the objectives which it had established. In the opinion of his delegation, the differences in the techniques advocated for that purpose were not a matter for regret. They were attributable to the fact that, for the first time, the views of those, like France, that favoured a measure of State control, were being placed on the same footing as the free-trade theories that had hitherto prevailed. As was generally known, the views of France were based on the idea of organizing primary commodity markets, while providing special concessions for manufactured goods exported by the developing countries.

36. The French delegation hoped that, at future meetings of the bodies concerned, it would have an opportunity of winning over those who were still unconvinced and of securing acceptance of a system of trade on which the development of the economically backward countries largely depended. For the present, it would merely point out that its arguments were strengthened by the recent development of a trend favourable to the developing countries in the commodity markets. That fact also showed that a rise in prices was not an obstacle to an expansion of the volume of trade. Indeed, the improvement was mainly due to a simultaneous increase in the volume of trade and in the unit prices of a number of products such as coffee or a few non-ferrous metals. Conversely, some markets, such as the barley, tea or ground-nuts markets, in which prices were declining, had not benefited from an expansion of trade which, according to the generally accepted theory, should have accompanied that price trend.

37. Before setting up the executive bodies necessary to make international economic and social co-operation a reality, the United Nations perhaps needed a new definition of development policy and new directives to guide its activities. Institutional machinery raised structural problems, but, there again, it was necessary to consider the purpose of such machinery and the function it could perform within the vast system of which it formed a part.

38. The prestige of the Council had declined for a number of reasons. Its membership had become too limited in relation to the number of States Members of the United Nations and it had thus lost the representative character it had originally possessed. The enlargement of the membership of the Council committees was clearly only one step towards the formation of a body providing better representation for the various regions of the world. It must also be said that the Council had at times shirked its responsibilities by failing to deal itself with questions which, though undoubtedly of a delicate nature, nevertheless came within its terms of reference. Admittedly, it could never be an operational body, but if the proliferation of institutions was not to lead to a dispersal of effort, a dilution of responsibilities and a decline in its prestige, the Council must draw up a statement of principles and organize economic and social development services.

39. His delegation agreed with the Secretary-General that the Council should turn the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to account and review its own methods of work and the functioning of its subsidiary bodies. It should draft a general economic policy to provide guidance for specialized efforts in fields such as currency, manpower and trade, and to light the peoples of the world on their way towards economic and social progress.

40. At the present stage of international relations, it would be pointless to seek efficiency by any other means than agreement on joint action on the part of all those concerned. Disregard of that principle would condemn the United Nations to become a barren forum, out of touch with reality. Respect for that principle, on the other hand, would make it possible to extend and consolidate areas of agreement, and to make substantial progress in the economic and social fields.

41. Mr. LALL (India) said that his delegation found the trend of the world economy in 1963 and the first months of 1964 relatively satisfactory. It was gratifying that activity in the world's main industrial centres had continued to increase, since that naturally had favourable repercussions on the economic situation in the developing countries where the decline in the prices of primary products had been arrested and export earnings had increased. India, which like other developing countries had benefited from that trend, would accordingly support any proposals or measures for maintaining a high level of economic activity in the industrialized countries, and would oppose any measures which might have the opposite effect.

42. There were certain aspects of the situation, however, which were much less encouraging. While the export earnings of the developing countries had increased, they had done so at a slower rate than those of the industrialized countries. Purchasing power in the developing countries had not increased in the same proportion as earnings and those countries were often compelled to sell more to buy less. Their gross national product had also increased, but the increase of population was such that a comparison of growth rates inevitably gave rise to serious concern.

43. Impressive results had been achieved in certain sectors of the Indian economy. The shortage of power and means of transport had been temporarily relieved. There had been improvements in the production of steel, aluminium, coal, cement, machine tools, and electrical and transport equipment. Production had increased in the engineering industries due to the increased number of items manufactured within the country; but a proportion of productive capacity had remained idle owing to the lack of imported items which could not be purchased because of the shortage of foreign currency. The timetables of a number of projects and development programmes had been upset, partly for purely internal reasons and partly because of the delays and difficulties inherent in the provision of foreign aid.

44. Indian agriculture was still largely at the mercy of the vagaries of nature. The increased agricultural output proposed under the national plan and as an objective of the Development Decade was very far from having materialized, so that economic growth had not attained the hoped-for rate of 5 per cent.

45. The death rate had fortunately shown a further decline; the population was now rising by 2.3 per cent per year. Unless economic growth could be accelerated, it was impossible to view the future with confidence.

46. The Indian delegation had gone to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development hoping to share its perplexities and difficulties with other delegations. It had wished to explain that, after four years of the Development Decade, its Government was still looking for ways and means of achieving the rate of economic growth fixed as the objective of the Decade. It was convinced that only changes in the structure of international economic relations could free the world economy from the stranglehold laid by traditionally stagnant societies on the rate of economic expansion. It had been disappointed to find that the delegations of the developed countries, on whose knowledge it had been counting, had not been prepared to face up to the situation. Though in differing degrees, the problems and aspirations of the other developing countries were essentially the same. Some of them were better placed than others and some of them received marginal benefits from the metropolitan countries. It was clear, however, that all would gain, not from continuing to enjoy certain advantages at the expense of the others, but from ensuring that the developed countries granted the same advantages to all developing countries.

47. It would have been natural to expect that common interests would be reflected on a common outlook. A number of developed countries, however, being accustomed to a sectional, narrow, or at any rate regional view of economic development, had had difficulty in apprehending the over-all picture disclosed by the discussions. They had instinctively drawn back, asked for time for reflection, and had preferred to close their ranks to protect interests which they believed to be threatened. Happily, wise counsel had prevailed, and before long all participants in the Conference had realized that the only hope for developed and developing countries alike was to work together for the inauguration of a new economic

order. Each country was obviously primarily responsible for its own economic growth, but world prosperity would be more easily achieved if an attempt were made to put the human and material resources of the southern regions to the best possible use and if the entire international community accepted responsibility for that task. The French representative had just explained the difficulties of his own country, which had discovered that a national plan, based on purely national data, was insufficient even for national purposes.

48. Thanks to the efforts of its President and Secretary-General to bring about a compromise, the Conference had, in the end, adopted its Final Act. That Act was, however, in no way final so far as the States Members of the United Nations were concerned. The Conference had formulated conclusions on the state of the economy, elaborated principles for national and international action, and put forward suggestions on various problems, but it had had to leave many problems aside, and it had recommended that the General Assembly should set up a number of new agencies to deal with those matters.

49. The recommendations of the Conference were of great value, but none of them would be carried into effect until the States Members of the United Nations, freely exercising their sovereign will, decided to adopt them as an integral part of their national economic policy. His own delegation was convinced that many of those recommendations could be applied without the need to await the establishment of new agencies; in his delegation's opinion, they should be brought to the notice of States Members, together with the principles and conclusions capable of immediate application.

50. He had been glad to hear the United States representative refer to a speech by President Johnson in which the President had declared war on want both in his own country and elsewhere. Now that the second half of the Development Decade was about to open and International Co-operation Year was about to begin, he believed that the Council might draw the attention of Governments to the need for immediate study of the conclusions of the Conference. In view of the inadequacy of present policies and the gravity of the economic situation, Governments might begin gradually to apply the recommendations of the Conference without waiting for the new machinery to come into operation.

51. There were many areas in which progress could be made even before the establishment of the proposed Trade and Development Board. The Kennedy round of negotiations had encountered difficulties. Was it really necessary to mark time until those difficulties were overcome? Were there no solutions which did not present difficulties for the developed countries and did not necessitate international consultations? Then, too, there was the GATT Programme of Action; his delegation had learned with concern that efforts were being made to persuade the Governments of the Contracting Parties to "go slow" in applying that Programme and to await developments. When the participants in the Conference had acknowledged that the existing machinery for international co-operation in trade and development

was inadequate, they had not meant that the existing institutions should suspend their work until their defects had been corrected; all participants had wanted the proposed Trade and Development Board to begin by dealing with the problems which had not yet received sufficient attention, while the existing bodies concerned with co-operation intensified their efforts in their own particular fields.

52. In listening to the Czechoslovak representative's statement, he had recalled the services which the socialist countries had rendered the Conference on Trade and Development by keeping silent or speaking with moderation when the discussion had related to problems which caused them concern in their economic relations with the Western countries; they had thereby enabled the Conference to concentrate its efforts on the struggle represented by the Development Decade. He thanked the Czechoslovak representative for the assurance given that his country's economic policy provided a very broad basis for the establishment of mutually advantageous relations with the developing countries, in accordance with the principles upheld by the Conference, and for proposing not to await the establishment of new machinery before that policy was applied.

53. He would like to know what the developing countries could do in the way of mutual assistance and encouragement. The subject had been discussed at length at the Conference, but owing to lack of time, the ideas expressed had not been brought together to form a programme. His own opinion was that those countries should be invited to hold the consultations necessary in the matter without awaiting the establishment of new institutional machinery.

54. The Indian delegation was grateful to the Secretary-General for having already taken suitable measures for the immediate application of the recommendations of the Conference on transitional measures in the period between the adoption of the Final Act and the decisions of the General Assembly. It was particularly glad that that task had been entrusted to the Secretary-General of the Conference, and hoped that it would be possible to continue to call upon his services and advice when the new institutions were set up.

55. There were two provisional recommendations which he wished to bring to the Secretary-General's attention. The first concerned the special committee to be responsible for proposing the conciliation procedures to be established within the proposed machinery (*ibid.*, annex A.V.1). In that connexion, it should be remembered what had happened when the poorer classes had been emancipated by universal suffrage; despite the doubts of those with vested interests, universal suffrage had not proved detrimental to any of the interests which played an important part in the national economy. It was to be hoped that the same would be true when the poorer nations were emancipated. The second recommendation concerned the committee which was to make suggestions concerning the best method of implementing a programme of preferences for products from developing countries on a basis of non-reciprocity (*ibid.*, annex A.III.5). The question had been discussed in detail during the Conference, and



too much time should not be allowed to elapse between those discussions and the establishment of the committee.

56. The United States delegation had pointed out, quite rightly, that it would not be advisable for the Council to confine itself to recalling the course of events at the Conference and then transmitting its report to the General Assembly. He fully supported that representative's view that the Council might derive benefit from considering

the recommendations of the Conference in connexion with the various items on its agenda. The Indian delegation was exchanging views with other delegations in order to find a formula under which the Council might recommend the conclusions of the Conference to the General Assembly and to prepare a draft resolution to that effect.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.



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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Canada, Central African Republic, China, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Uganda, Uruguay.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, World Meteorological Organization, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEM 18

**Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund  
(E/3854, E/3889)**

1. Mr. HOFFMANN (Managing Director, Special Fund), introducing the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its eleventh and twelfth sessions (E/3854 and E/3889), recalled that the essential purposes of the Fund were to help developing countries to acquire knowledge in depth of their resources, establish research institutes for applying modern technology to develop-

ment, and train local personnel to make effective use of national resources, and thus to attract investment and be able to use it productively so as ultimately to become self-sufficient. The results achieved by the Special Fund's pre-investment policy were set forth in the Fund's Implementation Report (SF/L.105 and Corr.1) and in its publication, *Impact*.

2. Experience had taught the Special Fund three things: first, that the world was immensely rich in agricultural, industrial and human resources — even the comparatively limited survey work thus far completed had uncovered a potential that was literally beyond calculation. Secondly, in the advanced education and technical training centres to which the Fund had given substantial impetus, it had seen demonstrated the intelligence, the capability and the eagerness to learn which characterized people in the developing countries. Thirdly, it had found that well-placed pre-investment surveys could foster capital investment in large volume with small delay. It had been hoped that \$50 million spent on pre-investment surveys would eventually produce \$1,000 million of capital investment. But it had been found that twelve surveys costing the Special Fund only \$5.8 million had already resulted in investments totalling over \$750 million. In other words, the ratio of return on outlay was not 20 : 1, as expected, but 120 : 1. The proportion would perhaps not remain quite so high, but it was nevertheless impressive. In that connexion, mention should be made of the help given by IBRD which had participated in much of the financing and had worked out the necessary arrangements with other investors.

3. Some idea of the real extent of Special Fund assistance could be obtained by looking at certain specific projects. For example, IBRD and a consortium of Governments had recently signed agreements providing a loan of over \$140 million, in addition to domestic investments of \$68 million, to implement the recommendations of a survey which had cost the Special Fund a little over \$700,000. That loan was for building a multi-purpose dam on the Niger river; it would be the cornerstone of Nigeria's current \$1,900 million development plan.

4. Twenty-eight surveys had been made concerning the prospects of mining industries in a number of countries, including Burma (lead and zinc) and Pakistan (coal and iron ore). In six Central American republics, a Fund-assisted survey of communications requirements had enabled an extensive programme to be launched. In Tunisia, the Special Fund and FAO were helping to develop systems of agriculture suited to a particularly erratic climate and had already established two experi-

mental farms the results of which had greatly impressed local farmers.

5. Many Special Fund projects applied modern scientific techniques to increase industrial efficiency. Modest but up-to-date research institutes were serving specific branches of industry: for example, mechanical engineering in India, fishing industries in Latin America, leather and grain-processing industries in Colombia.

6. In every sector, skilled people were needed; accordingly, every Fund-assisted project had a training component, whilst education and technical training were the primary purpose of 170 Special Fund projects. Institutions assisted by the Special Fund had trained 45,000 technicians in low-income countries. Those results had been obtained by the tripartite association of Governments, executing agencies and the Special Fund. Credit was due to Governments for supplying the buildings, services and counterpart personnel required for the projects and also to the United Nations agencies entrusted with their implementation. In connexion with Israel's industrialization programme, for example, ILO had helped to establish a central training institute at which, by the end of 1963, over 1,400 students were in training, and in Pakistan UNESCO was co-operating on a project for training engineers.

7. Turning to the Special Fund's future activities, he recalled that members of the Governing Council had stressed the importance of field offices, the number of which would increase to 72 by the end of 1964, as compared with 35 at the end of 1959, whilst 11 new correspondents would be serving in 11 additional countries. The greatest desire of the Special Fund was to respond promptly to the most pressing needs of Governments, including their requests for new types of assistance. It hoped to be able to start more projects in the field of industrial feasibility studies. It also hoped that its resources would permit a substantial increase in the field of public health, in which WHO had remarkable achievements to its credit and deserved more vigorous support; only a people in good health could develop a country. Transport was another area in which many developing countries needed additional pre-investment assistance; the Special Fund was ready to help them to study the economic and technical possibilities of improving their national transport facilities and services.

8. In training, the availability of larger resources would permit the Special Fund to move into additional fields where Governments felt that urgent work was required. He had already approached the Director-General of UNESCO concerning the possibility of the Special Fund assisting in certain as yet unspecified ways in a campaign against adult illiteracy. Requests from Governments desirous of obtaining Special Fund assistance for that purpose would be examined with sympathy as well as care.

9. In pre-investment studies the Special Fund was considering the possibility of going beyond the present range of work, for example in the sphere of land reform, and hoped to assist Governments to collect the information and experimental data required and also to set up the

social and economic institutions essential to the success of their land reform programmes.

10. Assistance to Governments in developing inexpensive housing was another pressing matter. Hitherto the Fund's help had been confined to research into local materials and building methods and to establishing institutional services, but it might well be extended to pilot projects.

11. The Special Fund which had already had considerable success in finding new supplies of fresh water, was also interested in the possibility of desalinizing sea water for water-short areas in developing countries. That was a field where assistance could be given in the form of pilot plants as well as surveys.

12. Lastly, the Special Fund was investigating requests for assistance in establishing a pilot fertilizer industry scheme, the erection of an industrial unit on an industrial estate and the construction of a demonstration plant in food technology. It was taking an active part in working out pilot and demonstration schemes for agriculture, some designed as a follow-up to large-scale irrigation surveys and others requiring engineering works and other facilities. There, too, the Fund's activities would go beyond pure pre-investment.

13. The success so far achieved ought not to obscure the need for a substantial expansion in the services provided by United Nations institutions to developing countries. The Secretary-General considered that one means of strengthening that work would be to create a new United Nations development programme. The Secretary-General had given intense study to that question over the past two years. The developing countries were fortunate that the United Nations had in its Secretary-General a man who was not only intellectually absorbed by the problems of development, but emotionally committed to their solution as well, for he himself came from a developing country and region. The Secretary-General's proposals therefore had his full support. The creation of a new development programme, with the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund and the unifying of the management of the programmes, would offer innumerable advantages, one being that it would make available for types of activity carried out by the Special Fund the services of the able staff at present working in technical assistance.

14. Mr. BURR (Chile) said that he was deeply impressed by some of the achievements mentioned by the Managing Director of the Special Fund, whose enthusiasm inspired confidence in the results that the United Nations family might be expected to obtain. For instance, it was extraordinary that relatively modest pre-investment surveys, devoted to carefully chosen projects, could produce enormous capital investments in the ratio of 120:1.

15. He expressed the gratitude of the Chilean Government for the help given by the Special Fund and the technical assistance programmes, mentioning in particular the survey and prospecting of mineral resources in northern Chile, which should make it possible to expand mining output considerably, and the project for training engineers and technicians for private industry at Concepción University. He also referred to the Fishery Institute project and the Forestry Institute to develop woodland resources

and the timber industry, established in 1961 with the help of the Special Fund and FAO (E/3889, para. 12). The additional capital investment required for the Forestry Institute would possibly amount in all to between \$40 million and \$50 million; so far the Special Fund had contributed \$1,136,050 and the Chilean Government, \$1,570,845. All those projects were closely linked with the ten-year economic development plan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Production Development Corporation, and the authorities of the Special Fund had worked out an adequate procedure for the rapid co-ordination of technical assistance programmes.

16. The Chilean delegation noted with satisfaction that the Special Fund was giving increased attention to ensuring that there was effective follow-up by Governments of projects to which it had given assistance, and that it was ready to help them to contact sources of their choice for follow-up investment. It also noted with interest that new emphasis and new approaches could be expected in some activities; and that some of the projects in preparation made provision for the intensification of efforts by the Special Fund to enlarge the application of science and technology to development. Moreover, the efforts made to implement an ever-growing number of industrial projects which went beyond infrastructure and training were most encouraging.

17. Finally, the Chilean delegation thought that the Special Fund should envisage its future activities in the light of the recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

18. Mr. THAJEB (Indonesia), referring to the Special Fund's impressive performance, noted in particular that the Fund had broadened its field of action and increased the amount of its assistance; the Managing Director was to be congratulated on those results.

19. He noted with satisfaction that pre-investment studies were now recognized as an important aspect of Special Fund work. While, however, the number of requests for assistance was increasing appreciably each year and covering new fields, the Special Fund's resources were going up more slowly. The Special Fund should therefore adapt itself to requirements and make sure that its resources were effectively used.

20. The Indonesian delegation was entirely in favour of the proposal to merge the Special Fund with EPTA. It was satisfied with the position taken on that subject by the Managing Director. Any re-organization of that kind, however, could represent no more than a stage. Indonesia had long been urging long-term planning: the Special Fund should undertake a comprehensive study of pre-investment requirements which would make it possible to establish a scale of priorities and to assess the total funds required. He emphasized the danger of spreading resources over too many fields, and observed that the Conference on Trade and Development had focused attention on projects designed to increase the developing countries' exports. In his opinion, more attention should be paid to industrialization projects, and priority should be given to the most important sectors of national development plans.

21. He welcomed the views expressed by the Managing Director on the subject of long-term requirements and priorities in the field of pre-investment assistance, for they showed that the Special Fund could adapt itself to the developing countries' needs.

22. The Indonesian delegation would continue to follow the work of the Special Fund with the greatest attention.

23. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) observed that the reports before the Council, listing the results achieved, showed that the objectives of the Special Fund were a vital factor in the cause of peace. His delegation attached the greatest importance to the Special Fund, not only because of its achievements but also because of the part it played as a catalyst. Eleven pre-investment studies carried out by the Special Fund had already generated investments amounting to \$500 million, and the Managing Director had just mentioned an even higher figure. He had also referred to the extremely favourable relationship which had been achieved between the cost of pre-investment studies and the amount of the investments themselves. No less important were feasibility studies that did not lead on to investment, as those resulted in savings of millions of dollars.

24. His delegation noted with interest that 374 pre-investment projects had been approved by the Governing Council up to the end of March 1964, and that it had approved a further 49 projects since that date. It noted with satisfaction the balance that the Managing Director was trying to achieve between two apparently incompatible requirements — namely, the need to reduce the time lag between the approval of projects and the signature of plans of operation and the need for carrying out projects that were sound.

25. The United Kingdom delegation was most impressed by the dynamism of the Special Fund, its Managing Director, and its staff. The number of projects was increasing, their scope was being expanded, and their impact on development was growing. The volume of available resources was growing at the same time, although at a slower rate than requirements. In that connexion, he recalled that at the twelfth session of the Governing Council, his delegation had announced that the United Kingdom Government was increasing its contribution to EPTA and the Special Fund.

26. As to future activities, his delegation noted with interest that the Special Fund was prepared to assist Governments desiring to embark on agrarian reform programmes. His Government still opposed the idea of transforming the Special Fund into a capital development fund, since that transformation would inevitably have an unfavourable effect on pre-investment activities, a field in which the work of the Special Fund was irreplaceable.

27. His delegation again thanked the Netherlands Government for its generous hospitality to members of the Governing Council.

28. Mr. VIAUD (France) said he would refrain from discussing the Special Fund's activities in detail, since France had already presented its observations on that subject at the Governing Council's twelfth session. He

would like to say, however, that the Special Fund's projects were in general satisfactory; and he expressed the hope that the Managing Director would submit a study or present his personal views on the impact of projects on the economies of the developing countries.

29. There were aspects to the Special Fund's work that called for some support on the part of the Council. First, as to its future work the needs to be met were so immense as to necessitate a choice. In that regard the opinion expressed by the Managing Director that room should be made for projects with the emphasis on industrialization was noteworthy. The Special Fund should not turn its back on new fields on the pretext that its resources would be inadequate. Its activities should be directed towards the development of the physical and human resources of the backward countries. A qualitative rather than a quantitative choice should be made, or in other words a balance should be maintained between projects relating to physical resources and those relating to human resources. Secondly, in the preparation of projects, the activities of the Special Fund should be co-ordinated with those of other technical co-operation bodies. Greater resort to EPTA experts, for example, could be of value in the preparation of applications. Furthermore, the link between the Special Fund and Governments providing bilateral assistance should be strengthened. That link already existed, but did not always produce the desired results.

30. Through its participation in the Special Fund's activities, France had demonstrated the importance it attached to the sound operation of the Fund, and the expansion of its work. It was in the same spirit that France was at present studying ways and means of increasing its contribution.

31. Mr. PATIÑO (Colombia) said that, although his country was one of the major beneficiaries of the Special Fund's activities, he felt that national considerations should be subordinated to the general interests of the United Nations. He approved the Special Fund's activities, which had produced some extremely useful results.

32. The Governing Council's reports showed that the Special Fund was one of the most important bodies established by the United Nations. As such, it should be wholeheartedly supported by the Council. His delegation thanked the members of the Governing Council for their work.

33. Mr. LUCIC-LAVCEVIC (Yugoslavia) said that, during the past year the activities of the Special Fund had expanded both in scope and depth. At the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Governing Council, 49 new projects representing a total of over \$85 million had been approved, making to date a total of 423 projects, representing more than \$375 million.

34. However, the needs of the developing countries were much greater still, as the figures given in the reports showed: the total number of requests made up to 31 March 1964 had been 751, the total amount involved being about \$704 million. Even the modest target of \$100 million which the Special Fund had set itself had

not yet been reached. The resources made available to the Fund must therefore be increased. For that purpose, it was desirable that the Council should call on all Member States and, primarily, the industrialized countries, to re-examine the possibility of considerably increasing their contributions.

35. He noted from the reports that visible progress had been made in the assistance given by the Special Fund to the developing countries. That was reflected in the reduction of the time lag between project approval and the start of field work as well as in the speeding up of work already in hand. Amongst the difficulties confronting the Fund, he noted particularly the lack of trained national personnel. EPTA and the Special Fund should devote even more attention to the training of such personnel. Furthermore, increased use should be made of the services of experts from the developing countries.

36. As to the projects approved by the Special Fund, the Yugoslav delegation took the view that more attention should be given to projects which could help to speed up industrialization in the developing countries. In that connexion, the Fund should begin to expand its activities gradually into the field of investment proper, so as to meet the developing countries' requirements.

37. His delegation would present its views in greater detail on the proposed merger of the Special Fund and EPTA, when the proposal was discussed in the Co-ordination Committee.

38. His delegation thanked the Managing Director and the Governing Council of the Special Fund for the projects for the reconstruction of the city of Skopje, and for the additional project relating to the training of personnel for the building industry in that area.

39. Mr. YOKOTA (Japan) welcomed the joint action by the Special Fund and EPTA in the execution of projects. It was impossible to over-emphasize the need to co-ordinate technical assistance activities and pre-investment aid so as to make the best possible use of United Nations resources. In that connexion, he supported the proposal that the position and role of the resident representatives should be strengthened.

40. The Japanese Government attached particular importance to pre-investment studies, which were an essential preliminary to investment. It was noteworthy that 11 of the 24 projects completed by 31 March 1964 had already given rise to investments amounting to \$475 million.

41. A number of representatives had suggested that the Special Fund should concentrate on the development of trade and industry. While recognizing the importance of those sectors, the Japanese delegation thought that infrastructure and plant were equally essential to the industrial development of developing countries, and considered that the United Nations should ensure that the one sector was not developed at the expense of the other. Each country should lay down an order of priority of projects, taking account of its climatic and economic conditions and the natural and human resources available to it.

42. Despite the excellent results obtained by the Special Fund, a number of problems still remained to be solved. Beneficiary Governments needed help in selecting projects and in formulating their requests. He therefore wholeheartedly supported the Managing Director's proposals regarding the strengthening of preparatory work.

43. His delegation would state its views on the possible merger of EPTA and the Special Fund in the Co-ordination Committee. It could, however, already say that it would support the merger provided that the composition of the intergovernmental committee was similar to that of the Governing Body of the Special Fund, that the functions of the proposed inter-agency body were purely consultative, and that the special characteristics of EPTA and the Special Fund were maintained.

44. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said he was happy to note that the activities of the Special Fund provided an admirable illustration of what international co-operation ought to be. That was largely due to the devotion and realism of the Managing Director, one of whose greatest achievements was perhaps that he had been able to make all concerned understand that they were partners and not either donor or beneficiary countries. He hoped the Special Fund would continue to extend the range and increase the volume of its activities. Much remained to be done, particularly, for example, in the fields of industrialization and of the application of science and technology; and in view of the impossibility of meeting all requests, it was important to make a wise selection of projects to be carried out. He therefore supported the Indonesian representative's suggestion that an order of priorities should be established.

45. The merger of the Special Fund and EPTA would enable technical assistance activities to expand in scope and effectiveness. He would present his Government's views on that subject in the Co-ordination Committee.

46. He hoped the publication *Impact* would be widely circulated, so that public opinion should know that United Nations resources were being wisely used. He congratulated the Managing Director on having so ably explained the activities of the Special Fund in that publication.

47. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) said that the impressive achievements mentioned by the Managing Director in his statement opened up vast prospects for all the developing countries. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had brought out the importance of technical assistance and the responsibilities of the Special Fund in that connexion. The developing countries accordingly hoped that, with Special Fund assistance, they might at last be able to take full advantage of their natural and human resources.

48. He would explain in the Co-ordination Committee his Government's views on the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund.

49. He congratulated the Managing Director and his assistants on the breadth of vision shown in carrying out their task; and he particularly thanked them for the assistance given to his country.

50. Mr. BENAMAR (Algeria) associated himself with the tributes paid to the Managing Director of the Special Fund and his colleagues.

51. He pointed out that some surveys had been carried out in a few developing countries, including Algeria, before their accession to independence, and he wondered whether the Special Fund could not resume those surveys, adapting them to the changed circumstances.

52. He would give his Government's views on the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund in due course.

53. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) observed that the investments which had followed upon the completion of certain projects showed how fruitful the activities of the Special Fund had been. In his view, the Fund was called upon to play an increasingly important role in United Nations activities as a whole. For that reason, his Government was considering increasing its contribution to the Special Fund once again, as from the autumn of 1964.

54. In view of the limited resources at the disposal of the Fund, he supported the Indonesian representative's suggestion that an order of priorities for the various projects be established. He also shared the view of the French representative that equal importance should be accorded to human resources and to natural resources. His delegation would give its views on the subject of the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund in the Co-ordination Committee.

55. Mr. VOHRA (India) joined with previous speakers in congratulating the Managing Director of the Special Fund and his colleagues on the excellent work they had accomplished. In the economic and social fields, the development of the less developed countries remained the prime objective; he was therefore glad to hear that the merger of the Special Fund and EPTA was designed to extend the scope of United Nations activities in that sphere. In that connexion, he would point out that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had stressed that the Special Fund should not confine itself to pre-investment activities. He hoped that that recommendation would be taken into account.

56. Mr. ZEVALLOS (Ecuador) drew attention to the wide variety of activities undertaken by the Special Fund in order to meet the growing needs of the developing countries. The work of the Special Fund during the past year had yielded better results than in previous years. In order to enable the Special Fund to continue its assistance to the least favoured regions, it was necessary not only to establish an order of priorities for the various projects but also to lay down criteria to ensure a wise selection. Furthermore, Member States should increase their contribution to the Special Fund.

57. On behalf of his Government, he thanked the Managing Director and his colleagues for the valuable assistance given to his country in the fields of iron and steel, fishing, forestry and education. He emphasized the importance for the developing countries of projects in vocational training and agrarian reform.

58. The Government of Ecuador had already expressed its views on the subject of the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund.

59. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) thanked the Netherlands Government for kindly acting as host to the Governing Council of the Special Fund at the Hague.

60. With regard to the activities of the Special Fund, he saw no point in repeating the views expressed by

the Italian delegation at the twelfth session of the Governing Council, which were noted in the report submitted to the Council. He would give his Government's views on the question of the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund in the Co-ordination Committee.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 21 July 1964  
at 3.20 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Finland, Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, Uruguay.

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 Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEM 18

**Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (E/3854, E/3889) (concluded)**

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to continue its discussion of the reports of the Governing Council

of the Special Fund on its eleventh and twelfth sessions (E/3854, E/3889).

2. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) congratulated the Managing Director and staff of the United Nations Special Fund on the magnificent work done in infrastructural investment in developing countries. Those who had followed the career of the Managing Director of the Special Fund knew that he had been one of the greatest champions of the cause of the peoples of the developing world; it had therefore been no matter for surprise when he had alluded to the fact that the world was a rich world and that developing peoples were intelligent and eager to learn. The Special Fund was of considerable assistance in helping the developing countries to move from a subsistence to an industrial economy. He was particularly glad that two projects relating to his country, those on the College of African Wildlife Management and on the mineral exploration of the Lake Victoria goldfield, had been approved by the Special Fund at its twelfth session. His delegation agreed with previous speakers who had said that it was imperative that industrialized countries should increase their contributions to the Special Fund and supported the ideas on the gradual transformation of the Special Fund contained in General Assembly resolution 1936 (XVIII) and the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.IV.8). Although he sympathized with the opinion expressed by the representative of Indonesia at the 1324th meeting that the Special Fund would have to set priorities for the assistance it granted, he considered that developing countries had to reach a certain stage of infrastructural development before priorities could be set for industrial projects. His delegation supported the proposal for the establishment of a new United Nations development programme merging EPTA and the Special Fund; he would speak about that at greater length in the Council Co-ordination Committee.

3. Mr. GOLESTANEH (Iran), congratulated the Managing Director of the Special Fund and his staff on the excellent work they had done. The world would never have enough of the kind of assistance provided by the Fund. As the United Kingdom representative had said at the 1324th meeting, the new ideas of the Special Fund on land reform were fundamental and of particular interest to his country. His delegation believed that the Secretary-General's proposals for a new United Nations development programme would add to the efficiency of the current efforts of the United Nations and would give renewed impetus to the efforts being made to perform the difficult tasks ahead.



4. Mr. HOFFMAN (Managing Director, Special Fund) said that the Council should always remember that there was no country, rich or poor, that was not dependent on a rapidly expanding world economy. The longer he worked for the Special Fund, the more certain he became that there was no reason for poverty, hunger, illiteracy or ill-health in the world. The Special Fund had always had great support from the Council. He was concerned when he heard some countries say that they could not increase their subscriptions to the Special Fund. The world was currently spending \$120,000 million annually on armaments and only \$4,000 million on loans of various kinds. The United Nations had two functions, namely, peace-keeping and peace-building. It seemed absurd to spend \$120,000 million on peace-keeping and only \$4,000 million on peace-building. Ultimately, any money spent on peace-building would benefit peace-keeping.

5. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council adopt the following resolution:

*"The Economic and Social Council*

*"Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its eleventh and twelfth sessions."*

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 19

##### Programmes of technical co-operation

- (a) United Nations programme
- (b) Expanded Programme
- (c) Co-ordination of technical assistance activities

##### REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (E/3933)

6. The PRESIDENT called upon the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) to introduce the Committee's report (E/3933).

7. Mr. KOLB (Austria), Chairman of the Technical Assistance Committee, said that EPTA had grown from \$6,436,000 in 1951 to \$102,661,000 in 1963/1964. The Programme had over 3,000 experts in the field; they were serving in 133 different countries and had been recruited from 97 different countries. 2,595 fellowships had been awarded in 1963, bringing the grand total of fellowships awarded under the Programme since 1950 to 26,600.

8. The Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) had reported on his use of his contingency authority and general satisfaction had been expressed. Practical difficulties had been encountered by TAB in computing assessments of Governments for local living costs of regional experts. The Committee had decided to recommend that the Council authorize the Executive Chairman "in joint agreement with the Governments participating in regional projects, to apply the provisions of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 787 (XXX) with a

degree of flexibility imposed by practical considerations, provided that the principle of reasonable financial participation of recipient Governments in the costs of such projects, including local living costs of experts, was maintained" (see E/3933, para. 43). No specific action by the Council was necessary on that point.

9. The TAC had studied the question of the housing of experts when suitable housing could not be obtained by normal means. In that connexion, the Committee had felt that guarantees of long-term leases might meet some difficult cases and that the participation by TAB in the financing of construction costs should be used only as a last resort. Under a draft resolution submitted by TAC (*ibid.*, annex II), the Council would authorize TAB, as an exceptional measure, and when no other practical remedies were available, "to adopt such solutions, which might involve underwriting the costs of providing experts with housing, recognizing that such solutions could exceptionally give rise to contingent costs to the Programme when no other source of funds was available". It would be necessary for the Council to approve that resolution.

10. The General Assembly in its resolution 1968 B (XVIII) had requested TAC to consider the Secretary-General's report containing suggestions relating to the proclamation of a United Nations decade of international law. The consensus of the Committee had been that the Executive Chairman should be prepared, as before, to consider requests in specific fields of international law if they were related to economic, social or administrative development and included in the country programmes in the normal way. The Committee had also studied the ways in which a programme in international law could be financed under the regular programme of technical assistance and had agreed that Governments were free to request assistance relating to international law under the human rights advisory services programme and on the basis of the priority approach described in the Secretary-General's report on the 1965 Programme (see E/3870/Add.1).

11. The TAC had unanimously recommended that the Council admit IMCO to TAB (see E/3933, annex V). He hoped the Council would welcome that recommendation.

12. With reference to the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance, he said that, at its autumn session in 1963, the Committee had authorized (see E/3849, para. 65) that the 1965 Programme be planned on the basis of \$6.4 million and had requested the Secretary-General to recommend methods for introducing further flexibility in programming so as to take account of changing priorities of recipient Governments. Accordingly, the programme proposals submitted to the Committee had been presented in two ways.

13. One method was the conventional presentation by sections of the United Nations budget which provided for fixed appropriations for economic development, social activities, public administration (including the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX)), human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control. The other way of

presentation was on a straight priority basis as determined by the recipient countries without regard to the sectional distribution, with the exception of human rights and narcotics. Countries were requested to indicate their choice as between those two methods.

14. The Committee had noted that the majority of the Governments replying had expressed their preference for the priority system. The Committee had confirmed its earlier recommendation of \$6.4 million and had approved its distribution according to the priorities indicated by Governments, with separate totals for human rights and narcotic drugs programmes.

15. Annex IV to the Committee's report contained a draft resolution proposed by the Committee for the consideration of the Council concerning the level of appropriation for 1965 and an endorsement of the programme proposals for that year by the Secretary-General. In addition, the Committee was recommending to the Council that future programmes under the regular budget should be established on the basis of similar priority procedures, and that the Secretary-General, during programming periods, should inform Governments of the services available to them in economic development, social welfare, public administration, human rights and narcotic drugs control. It was further recommended that the level of the annual budget submissions for technical assistance and the programmes thereunder should continue to be subject to the advice, guidance and review of TAC.

16. In that connexion, it would be useful for the Council to inform its functional commissions and committees of the need to transmit all technical assistance proposals to the Council through TAC so that any observations of TAC could be before the Council at the appropriate time. It would perhaps be best therefore to include some reference to that procedure in the draft resolution presented in annex IV. He proposed that that could be accomplished by adding the following words to the end of the text of operative paragraph 6: "... and that proposals emanating from the functional commissions and committees of the Council which could affect the technical assistance resources of the United Nations should be transmitted to the Council through the Technical Assistance Committee."

17. In the Committee's draft resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to continue to report to the commissions and committees of the Council on the programmes delivered and planned in the fields of their particular substantive interests. The Council was also asked to agree that, for working purposes, a provisional level of \$6.4 million should be used by the Secretary-General as a guide for initial programming for 1966.

18. It would be recalled that under General Assembly resolution 1768 (XVII) the Committee was to prepare a study on the relationship between the various United Nations programmes of technical assistance under its mandate and the regular budget programmes, with a view to their rationalization. At its recent session, the Committee, taking into account its earlier interim recommendations and the report of the *ad hoc* Committee set up under Council resolution 851 (XXXII) (E/3862), had

concluded its study of the regular programme and decided to transmit its views thereon to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Those observations were contained in the Committee's report (see E/3933, paras. 77-85).

19. In conclusion, he wished to say how happy his Government had been to receive TAC in Vienna.

20. Mr. KRALIK (Czechoslovakia) said that in the fifteen years of its operations EPTA had become a strong programme responding to the needs of Governments. Its operations during the previous year had been marked by the following significant developments: for the first time, pledges had exceeded the \$50 million mark; there had been closer co-operation and co-ordination between EPTA, the United Nations regular programme and the United Nations Special Fund; the regional part of the Expanded Programme had proved its usefulness and contributed to close co-operation between EPTA and the regular programmes of participating organizations; and, there had been a continued increase not only in the number of expert assignments undertaken by nationals of the developing countries, but also in the proportion of those experts to the total number of experts.

21. It was not possible, however, to overlook the shortcomings of EPTA. There was an imbalance in its implementation, the tendency being to shift the weight of implementation to the second year of the biennial period, the number of fellowships awarded in 1963 had been much smaller than that for 1962, while the number of expert missions had increased: very little had been done to stop the growth in administrative and other unproductive expenditures; and, lastly the work of EPTA in industrialization was far from satisfactory.

22. He drew the Council's attention to paragraph 20 of the report of TAC which dealt with the selection of regional and interregional projects, and to the Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance held in January, 1964, at Addis Ababa. At the recent TAC session in Vienna several delegations had pointed out that the existing procedure for the organization of regional projects did not give sufficient assurance that the regional part of the programme fully reflected the needs of recipient countries. In his opinion, a reasonable way of improving the existing situation might be to increase the role of the regional economic commissions in the selection of projects. The Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance had dealt with a number of important problems and had been a success. Seminars of that sort were of major significance and he hoped that its general conclusions would be put into practice.

23. In so far as the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance was concerned, his Government maintained that the United Nations budget was not intended to finance activities in the field of technical assistance; consequently, his delegation was unable to support the resolution contained in annex IV to the report of TAC. Nevertheless, his country's National Technical Assistance Committee had been doing its best to assist in the implementation of projects financed by the regular programme.

24. His delegation had often recommended that EPTA and the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance should be merged. So far that idea had met with little response. His delegation believed that, however premature the proposal might seem at present, the question of the merger of the two programmes would arise sooner or later.

25. He assured the Council, the Executive Secretary of TAB and the Managing Director of the Special Fund that his country was ready to participate to a greater extent in the implementation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme and to help whenever necessary.

26. Mr. YOKOTA (Japan) said that his delegation considered that the recent session of TAC had been most constructive and meaningful. It had greatly appreciated the warm hospitality of the Austrian Government, the excellent chairmanship of Mr. Kolb and the co-operation of the Director-General of the IAEA in helping with the arrangements for meetings.

27. The EPTA had been extending its field of activities and had also been able to improve many aspects of its programmes. While it was true that the biennial programme for 1963-1964 had produced certain features which could be attributed directly to the procedure of biennial programming, which would necessitate a careful study of the merits and demerits of biennial programming at an appropriate time in the future, that did not overshadow the fact that EPTA had been coping successfully with the needs of the recipient countries. His delegation was particularly pleased with the way in which the Executive Chairman of TAB had used his contingency authorization. It had endorsed the annual report of TAB (E/3871) to TAC.

28. As regards some of the concrete problems upon which the Council was called upon to take action, he hoped that the Executive Chairman of TAB would continue to endeavour to obtain closer contact with participating organizations, Governments and other appropriate institutions, when trying to recruit well-qualified experts at the times they were needed. He had been pleased to note the increase in the number of experts from developing countries. It should, however, be borne in mind that the origin of an expert was not the only consideration; finding the most suitable expert for a given task was equally important. On the question of the lack of adequate accommodation for United Nations experts, which had been discussed by the Governing Council of the Special Fund as well as by TAC, his delegation hoped that a solution could be found which would avoid the necessity of taking out the short-term loan suggested by the Managing Director of the Special Fund. The Executive Chairman was to be thanked for the efforts he had made in that respect. His delegation would support the draft resolution on the subject contained in annex II to TAC's report.

29. The TAC had been requested to express its views on whether or not EPTA could extend its technical assistance to the promotion of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. He con-

sidered that, generally speaking, it should concentrate its activities on projects which could be explicitly identified as promoting economic and social development in the recipient countries. In view of its resolution 222 A (IX), the Council should be cautious in expanding the activities of EPTA to a new field. However, his delegation had no objection to the general view stated in paragraph 57 of TAC's report. It also agreed that without special provision under part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations regular budget, Governments were free to continue including in their requests, on a priority basis, proposals for assistance with respect to any international legal aspects involved in development projects.

30. His delegation was satisfied with the activities of the United Nations regular programme during the past year, and endorsed the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance (E/3870 and Add.1). It hoped that more co-ordinated and mutually complementary implementation of regular programme, EPTA and Special Fund projects would take place.

31. The United Nations regular programme had rendered valuable service to recipient countries, particularly as a result of its operational flexibility and because it was able to respond to urgent requests which were not always suitable for action under EPTA. He was sure that no one would deny the desirability of continuing those activities. While his delegation shared the view that activities which could be carried out efficiently under EPTA should be left to that programme, it also believed that the regular programme should maintain its own distinct characteristics and procedures.

32. As regards the budgetary resources of the regular programme under part V of the budget, his delegation considered that it would be appropriate to maintain the level in 1965 as at present. It also believed that the United Nations regular programme should continue to be implemented in a flexible manner so as to reflect the desires and priorities of recipient Governments. It supported the establishment of the 1965 programme under the regular budget on the priority basis outlined in paragraph 23 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3870/Add.1), with the amendment suggested by the chairman of TAC. It would support the draft resolution in annex IV to document E/3933.

33. Sir KEITH (United Kingdom) said that the keynote of TAC's report and also of the comprehensive report of TAB was expansion and progress. During 1963 no fewer than 122 countries and territories had received assistance from EPTA, which in itself was no small achievement. It was indeed remarkable that such a widely distributed programme, which called for a good deal of administrative work in respect of each expert, each fellowship and each seminar, was so effectively administered by the Executive Chairman of TAB and his colleagues in the Secretariat and in the specialized agencies. His delegation had also been pleased to know that the number of experts assigned in 1963 was considerably above that assigned in 1961, which was the first year of the last biennial planning period, and that the comparative figures for fellowships

had also shown a rise. That expansion in the activities of EPTA had been made possible by the increase in pledges from member Governments, which had risen from \$45.4 million in 1962 to \$50.1 million in 1963. Another most encouraging feature was that the number of contributing countries had increased from 92 to 105 in the space of a year. The United Kingdom Government warmly welcomed the progress that had been made. In order to help EPTA to expand still further, a number of Governments, including that of the United Kingdom, had made known their intention of increasing their contributions to EPTA for 1965.

34. The report of TAC laid special emphasis on regional and inter-regional projects (see E/3933, para. 18). His delegation had been pleased to read the statements in that report that regional projects were frequently the most efficient and economic device for adding to the "know-how" of developing countries, and that that activity fostered personal contact and the exchange of views and of experts between neighbouring countries. By doing that, they also served the broader purpose of encouraging international understanding.

35. Another significant point was the way in which projects proposed by experts serving under EPTA led on to their adoption by the Special Fund. His delegation looked forward to further information on that most practical form of co-operation between the two programmes.

36. He would like once again to express his satisfaction at the work done by the resident representatives. He had been particularly struck by the tributes paid to their work by delegations from the developing countries at the recent meetings of both the Governing Council of the Special Fund and TAC.

37. His Government supported the biennial planning approach for EPTA, believing that the disadvantages of such an approach were far outweighed by the advantages. That view was supported both in the report of TAB and also by remarks made by representatives of the developing countries at the TAC meeting.

38. Of the sixty-two Governments which had replied to the invitation made by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance to Governments of developing countries to state whether they wished the Regular Programme to be based on a sectional distribution or on a straight priority basis, forty-six had indicated a preference for the priority system. The United Kingdom delegation believed that that overwhelming support for the priority system and the resolution adopted by TAC at its recent session by virtue of which it adopted that approach, had given the regular programme the necessary flexibility to respond effectively and rapidly to the priority needs of the developing countries. That new approach should ease the task of the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and his colleagues, and he looked forward to hearing from him at a future meeting about its detailed implementation.

39. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that as his delegation had already expressed its views on TAB's report at the recent session of TAC, he would confine his comments to a few salient points.

40. The report of TAB had, as usual, been an impartial and complete account of the work of the EPTA, in spite of the fact that it had been prepared in the middle of a two-year period. The report of TAC was also interesting and constructive. One of the most important facts brought out by the TAB report was that Africa now held a normal place in EPTA because of the particularly urgent needs of the new States. That it had been possible to give that place to Africa without greatly reducing allocations to other continents was due, in part, to the increase in contributions to EPTA.

41. The closer co-operation between the administrations of EPTA and the Special Fund had also been noted. That co-operation was mainly carried out through the resident representatives, who acted as intermediaries between Governments and EPTA and Special Fund, and between the specialized agencies in their capacity as executing agencies. The activities of EPTA and its experts often served as an introduction to and preparation for the Special Fund's pre-investment projects, an aspect of co-operation which his delegation hoped would be expanded.

42. The TAB report had rightly laid emphasis on regional projects, and the French delegation hoped that even more emphasis would be placed on such projects in the future. At the recent TAC session, stress had been put on the need for expanding EPTA's activities in the field of industrialization, and some delegations had wished more attention to be given to science and technology, a view which the French delegation was prepared to support.

43. The report of TAB had also brought out some disturbing facts, in particular, the difficulties of biennial planning. Recipient Governments tended to give maximum attention to putting as many projects as possible into operation during the first year of a biennium, whereas participating organizations tended to concentrate their attention on the second year. The reduction in the number of fellowships awarded appeared to be a direct result of that difference in approach, and that reduction was regrettable as fellowships played an essential role in the training of experts and staff for the developing countries. That trend should be halted, and the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance would not be sufficient for the purpose, as had been suggested; it should fulfil other objectives and was too limited in scope. To introduce a greater regularity into the implementation of programmes, a more rational use of long-term projects was needed. The resident representatives should try to persuade recipient Governments to prolong their projects beyond the two-year period, or to integrate their technical assistance programmes into their long-term development plans.

44. The difficulties which had arisen in connexion with the implementation of EPTA programmes were also due to a lack of adjustment to a new situation. Under the mechanism for implementing EPTA projects, the distribution of funds received from donor countries was made by the General Assembly amongst the participating organizations. A further distribution was then made

amongst the beneficiary countries without discussion or formal approval by TAC. Since the Council was to discuss later in the session a reorganization of technical co-operation, it might also consider at that time a possible adaptation of the mechanism and procedures for providing technical assistance. If that was not done soon, technical assistance might suffer from a lack of proper governmental control, and become the poor relation so far as United Nations activities were concerned. His delegation believed that greater flexibility could be achieved with the co-operation of both donor and recipient countries if the general projects under EPTA were not made the subject of an advance distribution of funds either to the participating organizations or to the beneficiary countries. That would enable EPTA administration to deal with emergencies. Although there was already a contingency fund that could be called upon for the undertaking of projects which could not be financed under EPTA, the introduction of other categories of projects that could be financed by means of a more flexible mechanism might be envisaged. In any case, it was desirable that funds should be allocated to Governments, not on the basis of the interest of a particular specialized agency in a project, but rather on the basis of the assessment which each country made of its own needs. If such a procedure were adopted, problems of co-ordination would be greatly simplified.

45. As far as the regular programme was concerned, it was essential that projects should be approved by an inter-governmental organ. The Council already examined the financial implication of its own resolutions and scrutinized in detail those parts of the United Nations budget which concerned matters of interest to it. There was no reason why it should not do the same in the case of the regular programme of technical assistance. There was no need for the Council to approve the specialized agencies' programmes, but when they were acting as participating organizations or executing agencies for other programmes, the Council had an interest in knowing how activities were co-ordinated. It was only by taking into account the wishes of the developing countries and by eschewing considerations of self-interest that maximum results could be achieved by the assistance given by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

46. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had given special attention to the statement made by the Managing Director of the Special Fund to the effect that the Fund would henceforth engage not only in pre-investment activities but also in direct investment in experimental industrial enterprises. His Government had repeatedly raised that question in various United Nations bodies over the years, and he was glad to see that its counsels had finally found favour. If such experimental enterprises were based on the most up-to-date technology and served the practical needs of the developing countries, they would represent a great contribution to the future progress of those countries. At the same time, he hoped the Governing Council would give attention to the scientific, technical and engineering possibilities of the USSR, and to its experience in extending aid to the developing countries, both on a bilateral basis and through the United Nations system.

47. The Special Fund had considerable and fast-growing funds at its disposal, which offered a broad base for investment activities and the training of national cadres. If the level of contributions reached in the period under review was maintained, the total income over the decade should amount to at least \$1,000 million. Given such resources, the investment activity on which the Special Fund was now embarking was of the utmost importance, both because it served the economic and industrial interests of the developing countries and because it would help to accelerate the transformation of the Fund into a capital development fund, in accordance with the various resolutions to that effect adopted by the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

48. Judging from the reports before the Council, the Organization's technical assistance activities had enjoyed a certain success during the period under review; it also appeared that EPTA was making a serious effort to promote the growth of industry in the developing countries. It might therefore be wondered what would happen to those various activities if and when the proposed merger of the Special Fund and EPTA took place. Unfortunately, the report of TAC gave the misleading impression that the question of the merger was more or less decided. But many delegations in the Governing Council and TAC had spoken against the proposal, while numerous others had expressed serious reservations. His delegation, too, was against any such merger, and it had said as much at the time the Special Fund had been set up. It should not be forgotten that, in creating the Special Fund, the General Assembly had rejected the idea that the newly created Fund should absorb the other technical assistance programmes of the United Nations. On the other hand, the Assembly had taken a clear decision to transform the Special Fund into a capital development fund making specific provision for its gradual transformation. It had subsequently adopted resolution 1936 (XVIII) reaffirming that intention, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had also adopted a recommendation to that effect (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.IV.8).

49. The EPTA had won a good reputation in its fifteen years of existence, and his delegation could see no sense in destroying what had been so laboriously built up. In particular, he could not understand why the Executive Chairman, who had worked so long and tenaciously to ensure the effectiveness of EPTA, should passively accept a merger which would jeopardize the Programme's whole future. So long as the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme continued to exist independently, they acted as a valuable complement to one another, whereas the creation of a single governing body would merely bureaucratize both programmes. Supporters of the merger offered no suggestions as to how such a step was to be reconciled with the various resolutions providing for the transformation of the Special Fund into a capital development fund. His delegation believed a more rational step would be to merge the Special Fund and the regular programme of technical assistance, a practical measure which could be carried out immediately, without violating any existing resolutions.

50. Much serious criticism could be levelled at the regular programme, as his delegation had done at the recent TAC session in Vienna, and he fully supported the views expressed by the Czechoslovak delegation in that regard. Those sections of the TAC report which dealt with the regular programme left much to be desired, and the extraordinarily inadequate nature of the replies — particularly in paragraph 95 — to some of the questions put by delegations cast doubt on the seriousness of the document. He entirely endorsed the French representative's observation that TAC never actually approved the programmes which were carried out in its name; delegations might express their views in the Committee, but little notice was taken, and the Secretariat in fact did what it liked. More attention should be given to the needs of the developing countries themselves in the apportionment of funds. What happened all too often was that resources were allocated to the head of a given fund or institute, who then proceeded to distribute them according to his discretion. On that basis, there was no guarantee that the needs of the developing countries would be met. What was required was the democratic apportionment of funds; to that end, TAC should not be content with mere formal existence, but should pass authoritative judgement on each programme.

51. His delegation also wished to draw attention to unjustified delays in project implementation by the Special Fund. According to the reports, no more than twenty-four of the 374 projects authorized had actually been carried out. But the developing countries were interested in action, not in impressive statistics; it was therefore necessary, as the Secretary-General had said, to give priority to those projects whose implementation would really accelerate the economic, and more particularly the industrial, growth of the developing countries. That applied to both the Special Fund and to EPTA. The regional economic commissions had a particularly important role to play in determining priorities, being more immediately familiar with local needs.

52. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) paid a warm tribute to the Austrian Government for its hospitality in receiving TAC in Vienna. His delegation was well satisfied with EPTA and was delighted that the \$50 million target for annual contributions to the Programme had now been reached. Although it was more difficult to see its immediate results than in the case of the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme was no less important. At the same time, it was becoming ever clearer that the two programmes were complementary and were growing closer together. He would not dwell on a number of problems which had already been sufficiently ventilated at the TAC session in Vienna, but would confine himself to expressing support for the resolutions in annexes I, II and V to the TAC report. He warmly welcomed the admission of IMCO to full participation in EPTA.

53. As regards the regular programme of technical assistance, he stressed that TAC was responsible for its over-all review. At its recent session the Committee had devoted much time to such review, and his delegation was satisfied with the results. It endorsed the resolution

in annex IV to the report setting the level of appropriations for part V of the United Nations regular budget in 1965 at \$6.4 million and suggesting that, for working purposes, the tentative estimates for 1966 should be maintained at the same level. Thus, his delegation recognized the principle that the regular programme should be stabilized and that increases in expenditure should be financed from voluntary contributions. His delegation also accepted the policy shift whereby the 1965 programme was to be established on the basis of the priorities indicated by requesting Governments; at the same time, he welcomed operative paragraph 4(a), which informed such Governments of the services available to them under various General Assembly and Council resolutions. He was sure that those services would tend to expand rather than the reverse. His delegation also accepted the amendment to operative paragraph 6 proposed by the Chairman of TAC, which would save the Council the embarrassment of suddenly being called upon to approve financial estimates which had not gone through the appropriate channels. He referred in that context specifically to the note by the Secretary-General on Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights (E/3882/Add.1) which submitted financial estimates to the Council that had not been submitted either to the Commission on Human Rights or to TAC.

54. Mr. CUBILLOS (Chile) expressed satisfaction at the way both EPTA and the regular programme were discharging their functions for the benefit of the developing countries. The system of biennial programming adopted by EPTA was having positive results, and TAB might usefully examine the possibility of programming over even longer periods so that the developing countries could take EPTA assistance into account in drawing up their long-term development plans.

55. His delegation welcomed EPTA's concern to allocate resources to the newly independent countries, particularly in Africa. He understood the special situation of such countries, and agreed that the United Nations had a duty to help them with their economic and social problems. However, he hoped that, while continuing to give the new nations appropriate assistance, TAB would take steps to halt the decline in assistance to other regions.

56. He congratulated TAB on its initiative in concentrating on regional projects, which in 1963 had accounted for 16 per cent of the total EPTA resources. He hoped that in future years that figure would be raised to 20 per cent, not only because such a policy was already bearing remarkable fruit, especially in the ECLA region, but also because the developing countries themselves regarded the complementarity or integration of emergent economies as a decisive element in the struggle against economic backwardness. The Latin American countries, in particular, were making strenuous efforts towards such integration. That was a most important new departure to which the United Nations should give every encouragement. He therefore hoped the Council would support TAB's initiative in that direction.

57. At the recent TAC session in Vienna, the Board had explained that it was encountering difficulties in applying

paragraph 4 of Council resolution 787 (XXX), regarding the contribution to be made by recipient Governments towards meeting the local costs of experts working on regional projects. While his delegation favoured the continued application of those provisions, it was prepared to accept the TAC recommendation that they should be applied with the degree of flexibility imposed by practical considerations.

58. He believed that EPTA should pursue its policy of recruiting experts from the developing countries, which enabled such countries to obtain a better understanding of their own problems. However, TAB should take care to consult with the governments concerned to ensure that they really could spare the experts for service elsewhere.

59. His delegation was concerned to see from the TAC report that the percentage of resources allocated to industrialization was still very low, and hoped to see it increased in future years. While being aware that priorities were determined by requesting Governments, he hoped TAB would make every possible effort to increase its participation in industrial projects. He hoped that EPTA would make a similar effort in the field of science and technology, with a view to accelerating the transfer of the latest information to the developing countries.

60. In conclusion he expressed, his gratitude to the Austrian Government for its warm welcome to TAC, and paid a special tribute to the Executive Chairman of TAB for his tenacity in the fight against economic backwardness over the past fifteen years.

61. Mr. LUCIC-LAVCEVIC (Yugoslavia) observed that his delegation's views on the effective development of international technical assistance had been expressed in detail at the recent meeting of TAC in Vienna, and he would therefore confine his remarks to particular sections of the report now before the Council.

62. The success of technical assistance during the past year was due to some extent to the increased resources it had had at its disposal, but the intensified efforts of TAB and the participating organizations and the more efficient use by the developing countries of the assistance received had also contributed to that success. His delegation welcomed the decision by several developed countries to increase their contributions to EPTA, and hoped that the example thus set would be followed by other developed countries.

63. He expressed his appreciation of the system of biennial programming, which facilitated the implementation of programmes and enabled the recipient countries to plan ahead. The system could be more thoroughly assessed at the end of the first two-year period of programming. The lack of skilled national personnel, especially in the economic field, was one of the main problems of the developing countries. Technical assistance should concentrate on such forms of training as would produce the most efficient and rapid results. The role of foreign experts should be to train national personnel who could then be made responsible for the training of further cadres. The organization, on a regional or national basis, of seminars for such trained personnel was also desirable, and should be arranged with the co-operation of the participating

bodies and agencies concerned. There had been some increase in the number of experts from developing countries recruited by technical assistance. The use of those experts had been fully justified, and he believed that there should be a bolder approach to the recruitment of experts from both developing and developed countries. In the allocation of priorities among technical assistance projects, special attention should be paid to those which were part of long-term national development plans or which encouraged industrialization in the less-developed countries.

64. During 1963, while additional assistance to newly independent countries had been reduced because of their incorporation in existing programmes, the number of contingency authorizations had increased. In such cases, the Executive Chairman of TAB had a great responsibility with regard to the allocation of assistance in emergencies such as national disasters and epidemics, and the continuance of contingency authorizations was fully justified.

65. His delegation commended the report of TAC and supported the draft resolutions.

66. Mr. GARCÍA PINEIRO (Argentina) said that at the Vienna meeting of TAC his delegation had stressed the importance his Government attached to the technical assistance programmes and the Special Fund. It was clear from the report now before the Council that the work carried out by TAB had received general approval. His delegation would like, however, to pay a special tribute to the work of the resident representatives who had so effectively co-ordinated the various programmes with the work of the international bodies.

67. His delegation attached particular importance to the industrialization programmes. With regard to the system of biennial programming, in spite of some teething troubles, it was proving highly satisfactory.

68. Lastly, he wished to express his satisfaction at the increasing use of experts from developing countries who could, in many cases, be recruited without depriving the countries concerned of the skilled personnel required for their own development projects. He was convinced that the ultimate aims of technical co-operation could be fully achieved when all countries unstintingly helped one another. He congratulated the Executive Chairman of TAB, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and the secretariat staff, who had made the Vienna session such an outstanding success.

69. Mr. HILL (Australia) expressed his gratitude to the Austrian Government for its hospitality during the Vienna session and to the Director-General of IAEA for making conference facilities available.

70. Despite some critical comments from several delegations, including his own, the general feeling at the session of TAC had been that in EPTA the United Nations had a soundly based and administered enterprise. That view was shared by the Australian delegation, and he would like to express his appreciation of and confidence in the Executive Chairman of TAB. Australia had supported the Expanded Programme since its inception and would continue to do so. In that connexion, his delegation

welcomed the suggestion made in paragraph 6 of the report of TAC that TAB's report on the 1963-1964 biennium should commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of technical assistance by reviewing its operations since the beginning. His delegation also endorsed the hope expressed in TAC's report that there should be greater emphasis on evaluation, particularly with regard to regional and interregional projects in the next report placed before the Committee.

71. Mr. ESSOME (Cameroon) said that his delegation was gratified at the efforts made by the United Nations to help the developing countries in the gigantic task they had to face. One of the most valuable forms of technical assistance was the appointment of United Nations experts in the developing countries, but their work was often frustrated by duplication, as when a project sponsored by the United Nations was already being handled within the framework of bilateral assistance. Greater co-ordination was required, especially in the administrative sphere. The problem of the developing countries was, in his view, essentially a problem of human resources, and capital investment was merely an adjunct to the training of the skilled cadres without which there could be no sustained development. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had reminded the Council some days earlier, the complexity of the developing countries' problems was further increased by their need for skilled national personnel on several fronts at once. Technical assistance remained their best hope, and the fellowships were much appreciated. He hoped, however, that the fellowships would in future, wherever possible, be made available locally. With regard to regional and interregional projects, any new approach would be welcome: hitherto, the trend seemed to have been towards intergovernmental rather than interregional programmes. The observations made on that subject during the sixth session of the Economic Commission for Africa should encourage those responsible for technical assistance programmes to design them to meet the requirements of the regions they were intended to benefit.

72. Mr. SALMAN (Iraq) expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved by the regular and Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance. He was disappointed, however, that there had been a reduction in the number of fellowships awarded in 1963. His delegation appreciated the work done by the resident representatives and hoped their activities could be expanded under the new programmes of technical assistance and of the Special Fund. His delegation associated itself with those who had expressed their thanks to the Austrian Government, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Commissioner for Technical Assistance.

73. Mr. KOLB (Austria) thanked those representatives who had paid tribute to his Government for its assistance in the organization of the TAC's session at Vienna. He was pleased to announce that, through the kindness of the IAEA in providing conference facilities, his Government would again be able to act as host for the next session of the Committee.

74. Mr. OWEN (Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board) thanked the representatives for their tributes to the work of TAB. Many members of the Council had over the years contributed to the success of TAB's work under both the regular and Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance. The administrators of the programmes had always believed in growth and change, and would continue their search for new and better methods and institutions which would make development assistance even more effective than it had been in the past.

75. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to vote on the draft resolutions in annexes I-V to the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3933).

ANNEX I. — ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

ANNEX II. — EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

ANNEX III. — REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

ANNEX IV. — UNITED NATIONS REGULAR PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

76. The PRESIDENT said that, in view of the amendment proposed by the Chairman of TAC, the Council would first have to vote on the amendment.

*The amendment was adopted unanimously.*

*The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

ANNEX V. — PARTICIPATION OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.





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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Observers for the following non-member States: 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 Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, World Meteorological Organization, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 6, 7 AND 44

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 (E/3867, E/3872 and Add.1 and 2, E/3874, E/3877, E/3878 and Corr.1, E/3880, E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/3890 and Add.1, E/3891, E/3892, E/3896, E/3909 and Add.1 and 2, E/3928, E/3946, E/3948)

United Nations Development Decade

- (a) Development plans and development planning institutes (E/3923)
- (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute (E/3924)
- (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance (E/3911 and Add.1)
- (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

World campaign for universal literacy (E/3927)

GENERAL DEBATE

1. The SECRETARY GENERAL said that he was glad to have the opportunity of speaking on two of the standing items on the Council's agenda — the general review of programmes and the United Nations Development Decade. The evolution of the programmes directly reflected the international response given to the challenge of the Development Decade.

2. In the progress report to be presented the following year, a major effort would be made to describe and analyse what had been attempted and accomplished, and what remained to be accomplished, in fulfilment of the purposes of the Development Decade. He would, however, like to mention at the current stage a few of the areas in which some notable progress towards the objectives of the Development Decade had been made at the international level during the past year.

3. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had opened up new horizons for constructive economic and social work. But that dramatic development should not obscure the importance of the steady expansion of the technical co-operation programmes, those of the Special Fund and EPTA as well as of UNICEF. The World Food Programme of the United Nations and FAO had gone ahead rapidly and acquired a personality of its own. Many of the projects of the regional economic commissions were making encouraging progress and the

prospects were good for others such as the African Development Bank.

4. Through the work of the Council's Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the action of several of the agencies, the results of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas had been carried forward with promise of real benefit to the developing countries. The Advisory Committee had already put forward preliminary proposals (E/3866) designed to ensure that the United Nations family provided the necessary leadership in that field and it expected to complete its programme in the course of the next few months.

5. Foundations had been laid for enlarged and more effective international action with regard to industrial development and housing. Preparations for the third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy were well advanced. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, which had been established at Geneva through the generosity of the Netherlands Government, had recently opened its doors. The plans for a United Nations training and research institute had received the overwhelming approval of the General Assembly (resolution 1934 (XVIII)) and there was every reason to hope that the institute would start work by the end of the year. The plan for a World Campaign for Universal Literacy, which had been proposed by the General Assembly at its last session (resolution 1937 (XVIII)), had now been worked out by UNESCO (E/3927). Emphasis was to be placed on types of project directly aimed at speeding development through programmes of adult literacy.

6. Concern for human rights continued, of course, to be an important factor in the work of the United Nations. The fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had been celebrated in December 1963. The year 1968 had been designated as International Human Rights Year (resolution 1961 (XVIII)) and the General Assembly had unanimously adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 1904 (XVIII)).

7. On entering the year 1965, half way through the United Nations Development Decade, the developing countries would rightfully look to the United Nations for substantially increased assistance in speeding their development. In one sense it could be said that the United Nations family, with the fund of competence and experience it possessed, was ready to assume wider responsibilities. In another sense, however, it was not yet fully ready to shoulder the larger burden. A year of intensive study and consultation had strikingly confirmed the need for a more unified organization of the two main United Nations programmes in the development field: EPTA and the Special Fund. Those two programmes should be harmonized and oriented to meet the most urgent needs of the developing countries (see E/3850). The resulting single United Nations development programme would have a single intergovernmental governing council, a single inter-agency advisory board, and, under the proposals he himself had put forward with the support of the

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, a unified management. There were various arguments in favour of a unified management. One was that it would make possible the maximum utilization of available resources. Another was that every official of the Special Fund and TAB, when approaching the Government of a recipient country, would represent the combined development activities of the United Nations. A third argument was that it was only by so improving the efficiency of its services that the United Nations could hope to justify governmental and public support for the larger contributions required by growing needs.

8. In his message to the Governing Council of the Special Fund and to TAC, he had explained why he had so earnestly sought the establishment of a new United Nations development programme which would not only include the best elements of EPTA and the Special Fund, but would have an added strength of its own. The proposals recommended in the draft resolutions he had submitted to the Council (E/3899) reflected an agreement reached as a result of extensive consultations with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA. He personally attached cardinal importance to the proposal for unified management.

9. What he had just said about inter-agency co-operation in working out the proposals for the new development programme led him to the broad question of co-ordination of activities as a whole. He drew the Council's attention to the recommendations of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, which had urged that care should be taken to ensure the further development of the system of co-operation and co-ordination through consultation among members of the United Nations family (E/3946 and Corr. 1, para.6). Real inter-agency co-operation had been established, as witness the co-operative arrangements recently concluded by IBRD with FAO and UNESCO. Nevertheless, far-reaching decisions were necessary in the field of co-ordination. That was a matter to which the Council should give close attention. It should bear in mind not only the issues arising from the structural changes recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, or the somewhat analogous issues that arose in connexion with the proposals currently before the Council and the General Assembly concerning the organization of work on industrial development, but certain permanent trends, each one of which added to the difficulty of internal co-ordination within the United Nations as well as of co-ordination with the other members of the United Nations family.

10. The first of those trends was the rapid increase in the membership of the United Nations — a most welcome development, but one which obviously increased the possibilities of divergence among the various policy-making organizations. The second factor — no less desirable and valuable in itself — was the increasing decentralization of work from Headquarters to the regions, combined with a rapid expansion of operational activities. There was, thirdly, a tendency to create, often for good reason, new international bodies and new agencies, not only in the United Nations system but also

outside. Since the distribution of functions among international bodies was rarely clear-cut, that tendency aggravated the problem of co-ordination. The fourth and last factor was the constant growth in the number and scope of the activities of the United Nations family, together with an increasing interdependence of those activities, which had all to be co-ordinated within the over-all economic and social programmes in which they played their part.

11. He hoped that all Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies would take careful stock of the situation and use their best endeavours to co-ordinate their actions. In approaching the problem, the Council should bear in mind that it exercised the functions of a governing body with regard to the economic and social activities of the United Nations itself, as well as those of co-ordinator of the activities of the United Nations family as a whole.

12. In that connexion, he drew attention to the suggestion made by the Special Committee on Co-ordination that the Council should reappraise the adequacy and effectiveness of its own machinery (*ibid.* para. 7). The Council would also contribute to internal co-ordination if it could bring together and keep under continuous review all the activities within its jurisdiction in an integrated work programme. It was unnecessary to stress the importance of a central point for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system, in view of the large number of agencies and organizations concerned and the special responsibilities of the Council in that respect. He assured the Council that ACC would continue to assist it with all the means at its disposal in ensuring that the United Nations family worked as a team in meeting the challenge with which it was faced.

13. The PRESIDENT thanked the Secretary-General for his excellent statement and particularly for his observations on the Council's functions in the field of co-ordination.

14. He announced that he would shortly report to the Council the results of the meeting between ACC and the officers of the Council, which had also been attended by the chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

15. Before inviting the executive heads of the specialized agencies to make statements, he proposed that the Council should adopt ACC's suggestion that a change should be made in the procedure hitherto followed in connexion with the general review of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the economic, social and human rights fields. He proposed that the Council, instead of simply listening to the statements by the executive heads of the specialized agencies, should hold a discussion after each statement.

*It was so decided.*

16. Dr. CANDAU (Director-General, World Health Organization), in presenting the report of WHO (E/3872 and Add.1 and 2) recalled the United Nations Secretary-General's remark that questions of trade and investment should be studied in the broad context of existing social

structures and in relation to development in the fields of education, health and fiscal reform.

17. A country's population was not of course simply the principal means whereby the different sectors of the economy could be developed: it was the end to which that development was directed. Better health was therefore essential to all development, for in the last resort social and economic development depended on the human resources which a country had at its disposal, or, as the Managing Director of the Special Fund had said at the 1324th meeting, only a healthy people could develop a country.

18. WHO had followed with keen interest the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Health should be regarded as a significant human objective in itself, as well as an essential element of economic and social progress. It was therefore important to raise the standard of health of all peoples. Science offered potent means of combating disease; unfortunately, the public health authorities and the specialized agencies did not have the financial resources necessary for using those means.

19. The supplement to the Second Report on the World Health Situation showed the main progress achieved in the field of health: infant mortality had declined and there had been a slight increase in the duration of human life. Progress had, however, been uneven and in some countries the situation was far from encouraging. Thus, despite the results achieved through the malaria eradication campaign, 400 million persons were still exposed to malaria and were not covered by the measures of protection provided by the eradication programmes; about 2 million people were still suffering from leprosy and more than 4½ million from yaws. Bilharziasis still afflicted half the population — about 150 million people — in the regions where it was endemic, and the growing number of irrigation schemes threatened to spread the disease still further. Almost everywhere a recrudescence of venereal diseases had been noted, and in some countries smallpox was endemic. Trypanosomiasis was retarding development in Africa, and cholera, which in 1963 had appeared in fresh areas of Asia and the Pacific, was another threat to international trade and traffic. That load of disease had to be taken into account if investment in the labour force, in agriculture and industry and in basic education were to be fruitful.

20. In an effort to reduce that load, WHO had devoted a large part of its resources to assisting its members and in particular the newly independent and emerging nations in the training of their medical and para medical personnel as well as of their auxiliary health workers. The Council would doubtless be glad to know that, by the end of 1963, 59 of the first "assistants médicaux" to leave the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) after its accession to independence to complete their studies in France and Switzerland had returned to their country as fully-qualified doctors, that 48 others similarly qualified would be returning in 1964, 22 in 1965 and so on. Counting also the students who were at present studying at the Lovanium University and at the University of Elisabethville, the Congo would, by 1970, have about

200 doctors and be in a position to set up its own public health services.

21. Requirements in the all-important field of medical education and training were such that WHO could not be expected to meet them without the aid of other agencies and Governments concerned. It therefore hoped that the Special Fund, IBRD, Governments and private foundations offering bilateral assistance would share in that work within the framework of the Development Decade.

22. The Seventeenth World Health Assembly, held in March 1964, had given special attention to the effect of public water supply programmes on health and social development. The report on the discussions which had taken place in that connexion showed that water supply was a crucial problem in some parts of the world. Thus, in 75 selected countries in the less developed regions, it had been noted that only about 30 per cent of the urban population and less than 10 per cent of the total population had piped water supply in the home. About 40 per cent of community dwellers and probably at least 70 per cent of the total population had no access to piped water within reasonable distance. In the less developed countries, 90 per cent of the population were without water or only had water that was unsafe. As time went on and as the population increased, the situation would become more grave. There was no need to stress the pernicious effects of such a situation not only on public health but also on industry, agriculture and economic and social development in the areas concerned. Plans had been developed and positive steps should be taken as soon as possible with the full co-operation of the United Nations, the other specialized agencies, the Special Fund, IBRD and the bilateral agencies and Governments concerned.

23. WHO was also interested in the co-ordination of technical assistance and had agreed to the proposed merger between the Special Fund and EPTA on the basis of the ACC recommendation (E/3886, section IV). The resolution adopted by the WHO Executive Board in that connexion was reproduced in document E/3913.

24. Great importance was attached by WHO to active collaboration with the United Nations, the other specialized agencies, IAEA and UNICEF, as would be seen from document E/3872/Add.1.

25. The Council also had before it a supplementary report on WHO activities in 1963 in the field of medical research (E/3872/Add.2). Special attention had been given to the problems of cancer and mental health research and, in view of the interest shown in human sleeping sickness by the Council's Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, a short section had been included on that subject.

26. In conclusion he recalled that at the Seventeenth World Health Assembly he had pointed out that the time had come for a radical reappraisal and perhaps an equally radical expansion of WHO's medical research work. Such research should include a general study of problems of world importance which could not be solved at the national level.

27. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) wished to know what the Director-General of WHO meant by a complete reappraisal of medical research programmes and the concentration of effort on a few of the most widespread diseases.

28. Dr. CANDAU (Director-General, World Health Organization) explained first of all that a point had now been reached where many medical problems were difficult to solve at the purely national level. Several current surveys could be completed only with international co-operation. One of the difficulties was communications. Many countries were undoubtedly in possession of a good deal of knowledge to which the rest of the world did not have access, simply because it was not yet sufficiently understood how to make the best use of modern means of communication.

29. Moreover, a complete set of studies on the epidemiology of diseases could not be carried out at the national level because the forms which a disease took varied with the environment and were not the same in every country; but not all countries had experts who could undertake the necessary research.

30. Lastly, it must be recognized that the long-term effects of the new therapeutic substances, biological preparations and vaccines were still unknown, and that more advanced research was necessary to elucidate the question of what science was doing for and to mankind.

31. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) asked whether the total cost of medical and hospital assistance against disease had been calculated, and whether it would not be possible, by increasing the sums invested in that sector, to wipe out nearly all diseases. He also asked whether WHO had co-operated with ILO in studying the economic effects of health conditions or of certain very widespread diseases; and whether a comparative study had been made, by continent, of the water resources of various kinds that were available, covering both the developed as well as the undeveloped areas.

32. Dr. CANDAU (Director-General, World Health Organization) explained that WHO was systematically endeavouring to encourage efforts to eradicate certain diseases. In particular, it had tackled the problem of malaria, with excellent results in a few parts of the world. It had, however, encountered difficulties, especially the resistance of vectors to insecticides, so that a programme which had seemed easy to carry out in 1955 had taken longer than had been anticipated. Other diseases might be altogether eradicated if everyone affected could be treated when the disease was in the latent or active stage; for instance a simple penicillin injection would completely cure yaws. In that field, WHO policy was to cure, and prevent the spread of the disease.

33. As to the economic effects of disease, no study had been undertaken in collaboration with ILO. There had been a few fragmentary studies on malaria, but although examples could easily be given for one or two sectors, a comprehensive study would be a much more complicated undertaking.

34. As for water resources, WHO had in fact noted that water was tending to become scarcer in the world as a

whole; but that was not a question which came within its competence.

35. Mr. THOMAS (United Kingdom) said that he would deal first of all with item 6 of the agenda, and more particularly with questions of co-ordination.

36. The United Kingdom delegation noted with satisfaction that the specialized agencies as a whole recognized the need to define responsibilities, to avoid duplications of effort, and to maintain the closest contact with other organizations on matters of common interest, and, more particularly, that they had heeded the Council's suggestions and introduced arrangements by which more effective liaison with IAEA could be achieved. It congratulated the executive heads on their achievements and on their reports which showed that there was no conflict between co-ordination, vision and initiative.

37. An important section of the report of ACC (E/3886 section V), dealt with the programmes evaluation requested by the Council. The United Kingdom delegation supported the cautious but positive approach of ACC to that new field, particularly the proposal for pilot evaluation studies in a few countries at varying stages of development. It was convinced that the ACC proposals for a selective and experimental approach to the question of illiteracy (*ibid.*, section III) showed a welcome realization of the problems involved.

38. The United Kingdom delegation considered that the specialized agencies performed a useful and important function but, if their contribution to the economic and social programmes of developing countries was to achieve its maximum effect, their efforts must complement each other and ensure the optimum use not only of the resources supplied from abroad but also of the national resources of the recipient countries. It was essential that the agencies' programmes should be properly integrated with the development plans of the national Governments and that they should take into account the expressed wishes of the developing countries as well as the views of the countries on whom the cost of maintaining those programmes mainly fell.

39. In connexion with the United Nations Development Decade he pointed out that, in addition to that part of the activities which fell on the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the United Kingdom came second only to the United States in contributing to the two sets of institutions which bore the brunt of international development work: IBRD (and hence IDA and IFC) and the two voluntary funds, EPTA and the Special Fund.

40. At the end of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the head of the United Kingdom delegation had announced four additional measures which his Government proposed to take in the field of multi-lateral aid. At the forthcoming pledging conference, the United Kingdom Government would announce an increase in its contribution to the Special Fund and to EPTA for 1965. Then, together with other Western countries, it would be willing to support an increase in the United Nations budget to make possible an expansion of the Secretariat's activities in the field of industrial

development. It would also be prepared to provide capital assistance to the African Development Bank at the appropriate time. Lastly, it was ready to examine sympathetically the possibility of assisting other regional development banks, including the Inter-American Development Bank.

41. The United Kingdom Government recognized how much work had been put into the proposals for closer co-ordination between the Special Fund and EPTA by the *ad hoc* Committee on the co-ordination of technical co-operation programmes, ACC and the Secretary-General and was ready to support closer co-ordination enabling the two programmes to be presented more effectively without prejudice to the valuable work each did in somewhat different fields.

42. On the subject of industrial development, the United Kingdom delegation considered that under the leadership of the Commissioner for Industrial Development, the work of the Centre for Industrial Development was proceeding along the right lines. But it took the view that to remove the Centre from the Secretariat in order to establish a new agency would increase administrative problems and expense without adding anything of substance to what could be achieved by the Centre in that field. It also believed that regional seminars and symposia, leading perhaps to an international symposium in 1966, would be helpful in identifying the areas in which the United Nations could be most effective.

43. He then referred to two developments which appeared to be of value to the success of the Development Decade. The first was the establishment of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The other was the proposal for a United Nations training and research institute. The United Kingdom Government had decided to support the institute with a contribution of \$500,000 for the first five years on condition that there was sufficient response from other Member States, and from private institutions, to the Secretary-General's appeal for an initial fund.

44. He then turned to the proposal for a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance. The idea underlying that proposal had originated with the United Nations Association in the United Kingdom and his delegation had taken a large part in the discussions which had led to the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1943 (XVIII). He explained the reasons which had induced his Government to propose a campaign by non-governmental organizations against hunger, disease and ignorance during the second half of the Development Decade, through the international machinery of the United Nations and its associated agencies. There had been widespread concern in the United Kingdom with the general purposes of the Development Decade, as was evident from the large contribution made to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign which taken alone had exceeded the contributions of all other national campaigns put together. International Refugee Year had been an earlier example of the efforts which voluntary societies and private persons, particularly younger people, in Great Britain were ready to make in good international causes.

45. The United Kingdom Government noted with regret that the Development Decade had not excited the popular imagination in the world at large as much as the Council would have liked and felt that the concept of the Development Decade would be considerably strengthened by direct popular support and participation in its programmes and activities. It would also be valuable to bring the efforts of the non-governmental organizations into more direct conjunction with the international secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The non-governmental organizations were of course already doing a lot of work in the fields which would be covered by the proposed campaign. But it seemed that there would be a substantial long-term gain for the community of nations if a part of that work were to be internationalized in the context of the Development Decade. To clear up certain misunderstandings, he would like to make clear the British Government's aims: it was not in any way trying to shuffle off the primary responsibility of Governments for the achievement of the objectives of the Decade; it was not trying to hamper existing campaigns, it was only seeking to stimulate an additional source of support which might not otherwise be available.

46. Turning to the Secretary-General's report on the matter (E/3911 and Add.1) he stated that his Government was grateful to the Secretary-General and his staff for the way in which they had undertaken the necessary consultations. The points in the report which seemed of particular significance included the favourable comments by a number of Governments, some of which had stated their intention of taking an active part in the campaign; the unqualified support promised by many non-governmental organizations and the Secretary-General's expectation that all would participate if appropriate arrangements were made to launch a campaign; the view expressed by the Secretary-General that a world campaign would require central co-ordination and leadership by the United Nations in association with the specialized agencies; and finally the statement that the whole question of the relationship with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was one that should be clarified before any final decision was taken on the launching of the proposed campaign.

47. His delegation also noted with interest the Secretary-General's conviction that the creation of national committees in participating countries would be virtually indispensable. The leaders of large voluntary organizations in the United Kingdom had devoted much time and trouble over the past months to considering what form of national organization would be best suited to carrying out the United Kingdom's share in the proposed campaign.

48. He entirely agreed with the Secretary-General that no decision should be taken to launch the campaign unless it was certain that it had good prospects of success. One of the conditions for that, as stated by the Secretary-General, was close co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned. It was a matter of great regret to his Government that the last condition had apparently proved impossible of

fulfilment. The difficulty had arisen over the relationship between the proposed campaign and the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign. At the time when the wider world campaign was proposed in the General Assembly, the expectation was that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign would be concluded in 1965, as originally envisaged. It had seemed possible that the valuable experience and the useful machinery which had been built up in a number of countries during the campaign might usefully be preserved to help in carrying out the wider campaign.

49. He would be less than frank if he attempted to conceal that the rock on which the proposed world campaign was in danger of foundering was the unwillingness of FAO to participate in a wider campaign on equal terms with other agencies under the central leadership of the United Nations.

50. His delegation had reluctantly come to the conclusion that it would be inappropriate to press ahead with the proposed world campaign except with the willing participation and co-operation of all the major agencies. It would be appropriate, therefore, for the Council to take note of the Secretary-General's report, to express its recognition of the work which had gone into it, to deplore the fact that the necessary conditions for launching the campaign had not been fulfilled, and to decide to take no further action on the proposal. Unless in the course of the debate there was some change in the attitude of FAO, or unless other delegations could suggest some other course of action, his delegation would regretfully feel obliged to circulate a draft resolution in that sense in due course.

51. Mr. SEN (Director-General, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) said that he would devote his statement to the General Assembly resolution on a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance and the relationship of that proposal to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched by FAO in 1960. He hoped that after hearing his statement, the United Kingdom representative would withdraw certain remarks he had made about FAO and its attitude to the campaign proposed.

52. The Secretary-General's report on the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance contained an important observation, namely, that the United Nations could not take responsibility for the activities of individual organizations in a world campaign, even if the campaign itself was under United Nations auspices. The Secretary-General had further stressed the educative value of a world campaign and emphasized the overriding importance of information services. Furthermore, the report of ACC referred to the necessity of making adequate financial provision to enable the United Nations and the specialized agencies to make their contribution and of establishing close co-operative arrangements amongst them. He thought that he could best assist the Council by setting forth the objectives, methods and achievements of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the difficulties which had been experienced.

53. He had first suggested the idea of a Freedom from Hunger Campaign to the Council at its twenty-sixth

session in 1958, for he had believed that such a campaign would need the support of the whole United Nations family, even though FAO might take the lead. That principle was subsequently approved by the Council and by the General Assembly and the Campaign had received the support of all members of the United Nations family. At the World Food Congress, the representatives of three specialised agencies, UNESCO, WHO and ILO had stressed that the objectives of the Campaign coincided with those of their own organizations. Thus, from the beginning, the Campaign had not been confined solely to problems of food production but had encompassed within its scope education, health and other conditions essential for general economic development.

54. Some very positive results had been achieved. FAO had been able to establish the statistics of hunger and malnutrition as a basis for world action. Those statistics were constantly used by the world press, by industry and by commerce. That fact, and a whole series of official pronouncements, proved that the world was gradually realizing the importance of the problem.

55. Close on one-half of the world's population suffered from hunger or malnutrition. Taking into account the rate of population growth, it was estimated that in order to provide a reasonable level of nutrition for all the world's peoples, total food supplies would have to be doubled by 1980 and trebled by the year 2,000. The greater part of the increase in agricultural production would have to take place in the developing countries. It was a dangerous illusion to believe that those countries could develop without radically raising the productivity of agricultural labour, but the efforts in that direction of the Governments of most of the developing countries had not produced the desired effect. Much greater emphasis than hitherto had to be laid on effective participation by the peoples themselves. The essential objective was to create a climate of opinion which would enable the whole reservoir of available energy to be channelled into the struggle against hunger and malnutrition. For that purpose, FAO had sought to enlist the support of national committees for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign on which youth groups, women's groups, industry, labour, etc. were represented.

56. From the very beginning, FAO had stressed the necessity of close and harmonious collaboration by the three parties concerned: Governments, non-governmental organizations, and the specialized agencies. For that purpose, an advisory committee of non-governmental organizations had been set up and regular regional meetings of national committees had been held. There were now over 70 national committees and over 100 major international non-governmental organizations co-operating together. The FAO was encouraging committees in developed countries to help those in developing countries by providing materials, equipment, etc.

57. So far as Governments were concerned, he emphasized the importance of the World Food Programme which, although it had only been in operation for two years, had already created great interest. He recalled that the need to continue the Programme, after the three-year

experimental period, on an expanded scale had been the subject of a recommendation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/139, annex A.II.6). He also emphasized that the right of everyone to be free from hunger had been included in the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

58. With respect to FAO, its regular activities had been geared to the objectives of the World Campaign against Hunger. The programme of work for 1964-65, for example, reflected certain well-defined lines of activity of the Campaign in terms of assistance to Member States. As to the 1966-1967 programme of work, he was at present considering what action should be taken on the resolution of the World Food Congress, recommending that a World Food Congress should be held periodically to review a survey of the world food situation prepared by the Director-General of FAO, together with a proposed programme for future action. Furthermore, the FAO Conference, at its twelfth session, had requested the Director-General to present a world plan for agricultural production, trade and development. That plan could have a profound influence on the future work of FAO and on the future of the World Campaign against Hunger.

59. The future orientation of the World Campaign against Hunger had been overwhelmingly supported at the World Food Congress, and the FAO Conference, at its twelfth session, had asked that the Campaign should be continued beyond 1965. Pending its decision on the future of the Campaign at its 1965 session, the Committee-of-the-Whole of the FAO Council had recommended that the Campaign should be continued until the end of the United Nations Development Decade, namely, until 1970. That was a recognition of the fact that during the past four years the World Campaign against Hunger had played a significant and probably decisive role in awakening public opinion to the problem of hunger and malnutrition.

60. Without going into detail, he mentioned two facts which should serve to guide the future course of the Campaign. The first was the appeal to the young people of the world to devote some of their time to the Campaign against Hunger, and with that in view he was in contact with the heads of the various specialized agencies and of the United Nations, as well as the heads of international organizations dealing especially with young people. Secondly, he intended, in close co-operation with ILO, to undertake a study on rural manpower.

61. The main difficulty had been to find the funds necessary to carry out the tasks entailed by the Campaign against Hunger. FAO member countries had provided a little more than half the budgeted expenditure of \$1.5 million in respect of administrative costs, but national committees had refused to divert any of the \$38 million raised so far to meet FAO's expenses. Yet FAO, which was directing the Campaign, had to supply all the information, provide technical supervision of projects, issue basic studies and organize meetings, conferences and congresses. Those varied activities required funds, and

for that reason, the FAO Council Committee had recommended that all expenses should in future be included in FAO's regular budget. A new and wider campaign would cost more, and not less, than the Campaign against Hunger.

62. With respect to that new campaign, he felt that the General Assembly resolution could be applied in two ways, either by expanding the World Campaign against Hunger so as to place more emphasis on education and health, or by launching, side by side with that Campaign, a campaign on health and one on education. In the first case, care should be taken to ensure continuity and, in particular, to preserve the title of the Campaign. In the second, each specialized agency would assume its own responsibility, the necessary co-ordination being provided by ACC. He noted that the national committees

and non-governmental organizations were already dealing in varying degrees with hunger, disease and ignorance. He queried whether it would be desirable at the present stage to ask them to conduct three parallel campaigns at the same time, since that would force them to make radical changes in their methods and would considerably hamper their activities.

63. In conclusion, he assured members of the Council — and he hoped the United Kingdom representative would take note — that FAO, in accordance with the wish expressed by the World Food Congress, would continue to do its part by carrying on the World Campaign against Hunger and giving it greater strength and meaning as time went on.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.





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Agenda items 6, 7 and 44:

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- (a) Development plans and development planning institutes;
- (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute;
- (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance;
- (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade

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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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 Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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 (E/3867, E/3872 and Add.1 and 2, E/3874, E/3877, E/3878 and Corr.1, E/3880, E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/3890 and Add.1, E/3891, E/3892, E/3896, E/3909 and Add.1 and 2, E/3928, E/3946 and Corr.1, E/3948)

United Nations Development Decade

- (a) Development plans and development planning institutes (E/3923);
- (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute (E/3924);
- (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance (E/3911 and Add.1);
- (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

World campaign for universal literacy (E/3927)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. The PRESIDENT invited delegations to put questions to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

2. Mr. THOMAS (United Kingdom) thanked the Director-General of FAO for his useful statement on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign at the 1326th meeting. His Government had great admiration for the effectiveness of the Campaign, which was largely due to the Director-General's devoted efforts, and would continue to support his fine work. However, he was not sure that his country could continue indefinitely to contribute on the same scale as in the past without an added stimulus, such as might be afforded by the extension of the Campaign to include education and health. But the Director-General's proposal to continue the Campaign on a larger scale, with the same name, content and structure was quite different from the ideas advanced in General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII); his suggestion for three separate campaigns was open to a number of objections, some of which he himself had recognized, and was again very far from the Assembly's intention.

3. He would like to know whether the Director-General of FAO accepted the Secretary-General's statement in paragraph 14 of his report (E/3911), that a world campaign would require central co-ordination and leadership

by the United Nations in association with its sister agencies. If so, he would retract the views he had expressed at the 1326th meeting; if not, he must state frankly that there would remain a difference of opinion between himself and FAO.

4. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq), recalling that it was now proposed to extend the Freedom from Hunger Campaign to the end of the Development Decade in 1970, asked whether the Director-General believed that the objectives of the Campaign would be fully realized by then; if not, did he envisage the possibility of making it a permanent and integral part of FAO activities?

5. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) regretted that an impasse should have arisen regarding the possibility of co-operation between FAO and the United Nations in the matter under discussion. He would like to know whether the Director-General of FAO conceived of any circumstances in which his organization could co-operate with the United Nations in the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance. Secondly, did he consider that such a campaign would necessarily be prejudicial to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign? Thirdly, did he consider that the expansion of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, in the manner he had outlined, would fit in with the declared objectives of the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance?

6. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) thanked the Director-General of FAO for his admirable statement and for his efforts and those of his staff in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, especially in the ECAFE region. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE had recently told the Council that food production in his region was diminishing. He would like to know what concrete action was being taken by FAO, in the light of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, to improve that situation.

7. Mr. SEN (Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) said that there was no impasse between the United Nations and FAO. General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) simply requested the Secretary-General to consult with Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and to report to the Council on the feasibility of a world campaign. The agencies had discussed the matter in the ACC, but had only reached tentative conclusions, pending discussion of the matter in the Council itself. The question was therefore still wide open.

8. In reply to the representative of Iran, he stressed that FAO fully appreciated the need to raise agricultural productivity, and had done everything possible to persuade Governments, particularly in developing countries, that agriculture was a vital sector of the economy. Agricultural productivity could not be raised overnight, since it necessitated not only technical assistance but also change in social customs. Nevertheless, it remained the spearhead of FAO's work.

9. In reply to the representative of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, he said that FAO's objective was to enlist the assistance of the people. The best

way to achieve that was through non-governmental organizations, which were set up by the people themselves. It was therefore necessary to consider what sort of campaigns such bodies could handle. After the adoption of resolution 1943 (XVIII), a meeting of workers in the non-governmental field had told him that the resolution had created confusion in their minds. The answer must therefore be that the proposed world campaign would be prejudicial to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

10. He agreed with the United Kingdom representative that, in adopting resolution 1943 (XVIII), the General Assembly had not intended to set up three separate campaigns. But a single campaign could not possibly cover the whole range of health, education and agriculture. If those three problems were to be tackled jointly, there must be a focal point; his contention was that hunger should be that focal point, both because it was the central problem and because it was immediately accessible to the popular imagination in a way that more abstract considerations were not. Education and health were vast fields in which the appropriate international bodies were already pursuing their respective activities. If it was possible to bring together the three fields of hunger, education and health, FAO had already done so in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

11. In reply to the Iraqi representative, he said that the objectives of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign would not be reached by 1970. Hunger was now more of a problem than ever and, while optimistic forecasts might be made for the purpose of stimulating support, he expected the Campaign to continue indefinitely. In any case, the non-governmental organizations concerned would have to carry on whether FAO incorporated its Freedom from Hunger programmes in its regular budget or not.

12. He recognized that there was a difference of emphasis between the Secretary-General's report and his own. The setting up of a small office at Headquarters had been very successful in the case of World Refugee Year, but the present problem was of a far greater magnitude. If central co-ordination was required, it should be the responsibility of ACC, for he could not see how else such a variety of activities was to be co-ordinated. The setting up of a small central office would simply increase FAO's paper work. The writing of reports, however important, must be subordinated to FAO's essential business, which was work in the field. He appealed to the Council not to lose itself in organizational debate, but to concentrate on the problems at hand.

13. Mr. BINAGHI (President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization) said that ICAO had continued its work as usual in 1963, giving particular attention to the setting of standards for world-wide application; that was its main task, since the dynamic nature of civil aviation made it necessary to keep specifications constantly up to date. That required frequent meetings of experts and the existence of a permanent council in Montreal. There was as yet no end in sight.

14. The projected use of supersonic aircraft in civil aviation, which had received considerable publicity, was

still highly problematical; while ICAO was preparing to cope with the new problems, he thought it would be premature to try to set standards at the present stage or to make forecasts as to the exact nature of the financial and technical implications.

15. Airlines and their financial health continued to be of interest to Governments, many of which had to subsidize their civil aviation. In 1963, the total operating revenues had exceeded \$7,000 million, but the profits had amounted to no more than \$165 million. While that was a healthy figure compared with 1961, it still represented a very low return on the capital invested. The main problem of ICAO thus continued to be the difficulty experienced by many States in maintaining the facilities required for safe flying owing to shortage of funds and of adequately trained personnel. The latter was a result of the often unattractive salaries paid by Governments and the consequent high turnover of such personnel. The organization faced the same problem in its use of EPTA funds for the training of personnel.

16. The ICAO now had missions financed by the Expanded Programme in 30 countries, and a total of 68 were receiving assistance through fellowships and regional projects. As an executing agency of the Special Fund, ICAO had five training centres in operation, with three more planned. Two were now ready to embark on an independent existence. His organization's chief concern was to make sure that Governments in a given region continued to support such training centres and to supply trainees.

17. As far as co-operation with other agencies was concerned, the organizations with which ICAO had had most to do in 1963 were, as usual, WMO, ITU, UPU and IMCO. For the first time, ICAO had undertaken joint work with a regional economic commission: it had recently completed a study on air transport in Africa, and a conference on that topic jointly sponsored by ICAO and ECA would shortly be held at Addis Ababa.

18. It would be hard to imagine any activity more essentially international in character than civil aviation, for it required constant day-to-day co-operation and co-ordination between different countries. ICAO would be twenty years old in December 1964, and those twenty years had proved the goodwill and determination of all member States to ensure safe and efficient air transportation.

19. Mr. EKLUND (Director-General, International Atomic Energy Agency) said that, in view of the numerous important problems which the Council had to deal with in a short space of time, he would concentrate his comments on two items selected from the information contained in the Agency's report (E/3878 and Corr.1) which seemed to deserve particular attention. First, he wished to reiterate what had been said in the Agency's previous report (E/3751) — namely, that nuclear power was on the verge of becoming competitive. There was, however, a new element in the situation: nuclear power now seemed to be competitive even in areas where power obtained by traditional methods was cheap, as, for example, in New Jersey in the United States of America. That meant, in essence, that producers of electricity were now free to

choose between nuclear energy and energy obtained from conventional sources such as coal, oil and water. As an end result, power costs should be reduced, a fact which would obviously have important consequences. The forthcoming third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was to be held at Geneva from 31 August to 9 September, would further emphasize the latest technological advances. In that connexion, he mentioned the great promise which nuclear power held as a contributing factor to the success of the all-important process of providing water to arid zones through desalination of sea water. The importance of such a development was obvious after what the Canadian representative had said at the 1326th meeting.

20. Secondly, he wished to single out the Agency's efforts to make its contribution within the priority areas of the United Nations Development Decade. At the thirty-sixth session (1274th meeting) he had mentioned that the General Conference of IAEA had requested that, within the Agency's long-term plan, special attention should be given to certain programmes which, if adequately financed, would, economically as well as socially, constitute investments providing a large return at a minimum cost to the contributors and with maximum benefit to the developing countries. Examples were the use of isotopes in studying the uptake of fertilizers in such important crops as maize in Latin America and rice in Asia and the use of isotopes in the study of debilitating diseases resulting from malnutrition in tropical areas, particularly in Africa.

21. As regards the co-ordination of activities relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, he wished to inform the Council of some important steps taken by the Agency. He had had a number of informal constructive conversations and consultations on the matter with the executive heads of the organizations concerned. A power economist from the Agency's staff had been posted to New York in September 1963 to facilitate co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency in questions relating to energy and power. His presence had been found so useful by both organizations that his assignment had been extended for a further year. The United Nations had indicated that it was considering the possibility of reciprocating by sending an official to Vienna. Furthermore, the third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was an example of a co-operative effort between the United Nations and the Agency. That conference was being convened by the United Nations, at whose invitation the Agency had taken responsibility for the scientific aspects. He wished to express his appreciation for the smooth and cordial manner in which the preparatory work for that conference had been carried out.

22. He was discussing arrangements with the Director-General of FAO for the setting up of a joint IAEA/FAO division at Vienna, with a view to fostering the use of atomic energy in agriculture. The Agency's laboratories would provide the necessary facilities. Pending the establishment of the joint division, an exchange of technical officers had taken place in April of the current year to strengthen direct contacts between the technical

staffs of the two organizations. That pooling of resources would no doubt enable the two organizations to render better and more economic service to their respective member States, and would also give further impetus to the application of nuclear science to agriculture. Two directions of research had been singled out by FAO and the Agency as being likely to lead to the type of breakthrough that the United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology was seeking. Those were the use of radiation to preserve food and the control and eradication of insect pests by the release of radiation-sterilized males. In that connexion, the ACC, in its report, had singled out insect pests, and in particular the tsetse fly, as an important priority for the work of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology (see E/3886, para. 75).

23. Agreement had been reached with the Director-General of WHO for the exchange of technical liaison officers. The first IAEA staff member had taken up his duties at Geneva in April 1964, and the Agency was looking forward to welcoming the WHO staff member in Vienna. It was hoped that the exchange of staff would bring together more closely the scientific resources of the two organizations. The WHO and IAEA had also agreed that there should be a joint approach to projects in which both were interested, but that, for the sake of administrative simplicity, main responsibility for implementation of projects would be assigned to one or other of the organizations.

24. Bearing in mind the Council's concern that collaboration should take place at the planning stage, WHO and the ILO had accepted a proposal by IAEA to have detailed talks on the 1965/1966 programmes of the three organizations. Those talks had been held in March 1964, before the draft programme and budget of the Agency had been considered by the Board of Governors. At that time, other proposals had also been discussed, such as the possibility of setting up an inter-agency advisory service on radiation protection. Similar conversations had been held with FAO.

25. An inter-secretariat working group had been set up with UNESCO, and arrangements had also been made for UNESCO to take part in the work of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, which the Agency was setting up at Trieste.

26. Closer contacts would be established on power questions with IBRD and, furthermore, work being carried out in co-operation with other agencies with which IAEA shared interests would continue.

27. The ACC had expressed the opinion that the practical arrangements he had just mentioned should go far towards solving the problems referred to in Council resolution 986 (XXXVI). The question was whether anything more could be done. The Agency believed that a stage had been reached where operational experience was required to test the effectiveness of those administrative arrangements, including the establishment of a joint division with FAO, before proceeding further. Co-ordination involved an element of control, and there was a danger that, if carried too far, it could impede

initiative and constructive effort. On the other hand, the full benefit of co-ordination could only be felt if the same effort was followed through on a national level.

28. As regards the question of the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund and the establishment of a new United Nations development programme, the steps contemplated in the report of TAC (E/3933) met with the Agency's approval. The Agency regarded them as a first essential step towards increasing the effectiveness of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations family of organizations as a whole. The merger should sustain the momentum of the programmes' financial growth, widen the scope of the activities of all organizations and add to the volume of direct aid to Member States.

29. Mr. KOLB (Austria) said that the co-operation established between the Agency and FAO seemed to be all that could be desired and could serve as a model of inter-agency co-operation. He asked whether the arrangements for co-operation with other international organizations were sufficiently advanced for the Council to be informed at the time the General Assembly met of further progress in that matter.

30. Mr. EKLUND (Director-General, International Atomic Energy Agency) pointed out that the nineteenth session of the General Assembly was not far off. He was hopeful that satisfactory arrangements would soon be concluded with other international organizations.

31. Mr. JENKS (International Labour Organisation) said that he proposed to confine himself to four topics which had played a large part in recent months in the history of the ILO and its relations with the United Nations family as a whole — namely, South Africa; the interaction of trade, development and employment; the economic and social consequences of disarmament; and the proposed merger of the Special Fund and EPTA in a new United Nations Development Programme.

32. The forty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference had been one of the most memorable in the history of the organisation; one of the most representative; one of the most fruitful, judged by the solid value of the technical work accomplished; and one of the most orderly and expeditious in the conduct of its proceedings. It had to its credit two outstanding achievements, one in the field of human rights, the other in that of economic policy.

33. The Conference's outstanding achievement in the field of human rights consisted of a series of decisions relating to South Africa. Those decisions comprised a Declaration concerning the Policy of "Apartheid", an ILO Programme for the Elimination of "Apartheid" in Labour Matters in the Republic of South Africa, a constitutional amendment permitting the expulsion and suspension from membership of the ILO of any State expelled or suspended from the United Nations, and a further constitutional amendment permitting the ILO Conference to suspend from participation therein any member which had been found by the United Nations to be flagrantly and persistently pursuing by its legislation a declared policy of racial discrimination. The constitutional amendments had been

submitted to the members of the International Labour Organisation for ratification; the Declaration and Programme took effect as such by virtue of their adoption by the Conference.

34. The Declaration was an important step forward for five reasons: it was unanimous; it was objective; it was based on the unequivocal international obligations of South Africa; it was specific; and, it was conceived as the beginning, not the end, of effective and practical ILO action for the elimination of apartheid.

35. The Declaration was a unanimous expression of the social conscience of mankind, and a unanimous determination by the International Labour Conference that South Africa had been found to be persistently and flagrantly violating principles in respect of which it had undertaken solemn international obligations. It set forth a specific programme of reform indicating precisely the changes in labour policy necessary to eliminate apartheid.

36. The Programme concentrated on three broad areas — namely, equality of opportunity in respect of admission to employment and training, freedom from forced labour, and freedom of association and the right to organize. It concentrated on those matters for four reasons: they were the fundamentals of freedom and dignity in the field of employment; well-established standards approved by the International Labour Conference existed in respect of all of them; the widespread acceptance of those standards in Africa generally, and in substantial measures by South Africa's immediate neighbours in southern Africa, refuted any suggestion that the present stage of social and economic development of South Africa precluded their immediate application there; and, they had all been the subject of an exhaustive inquiry by authoritative ILO bodies. On each of those matters, the Programme described the present situation, summarized the findings of the authoritative ILO bodies, contained a proposed recommendation for the amendment of the law of South Africa, and indicated specifically the changes in the law of South Africa needed to make the recommendation effective.

37. The recommendations for action were concrete, and called upon South Africa to promote equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation irrespective of race; to repeal the statutory provisions providing for compulsory job reservation or instituting discrimination on the basis of race with regard to access to vocational training and employment; to repeal all legislation providing for penal sanctions for contracts of employment, for the hiring of prison labour for work in agriculture or industry, and for any other form of direct or indirect compulsion to labour which involved racial discrimination or operated in practice as the basis for such discrimination; to repeal the statutory discrimination on grounds of race in respect of the right to organize and bargain collectively and the statutory prohibition and restrictions upon mixed trade unions including persons of more than one race; and to amend the Industrial Conciliation Acts so that all workers, without discrimination of race, should enjoy the right to organize and participate in collective bargaining.

38. South Africa no longer considered itself a member of the ILO, but the International Labour Conference had made it clear that it did not consider South Africa to have been released from any of its obligations. The work of the ILO to secure the freedom and welfare of the peoples of South Africa had only just begun. When all the peoples of South Africa sat down together on a footing of equality to work out their common destiny they would find in the ILO Programme for the Elimination of "Apartheid" in Labour Matters a starting point for one of the most crucial parts of their work.

39. Meanwhile, the ILO would co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in establishing an educational and training programme for the purpose of arranging for education and training abroad for South Africans.

40. Throughout its consideration of the South African problem the ILO had been guided by two fundamental considerations, respect for the rule of law and acceptance of the principle that only the political organs of the United Nations could hope to resolve political problems as they affected the United Nations family as a whole. The ILO believed that the action concerning apartheid taken by the International Labour Conference was an emphatic demonstration of morality and justice asserting themselves by due process of law.

41. Throughout, the ILO had remained in the closest touch with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and was indebted to him for his wise counsel. As a unanimous Governing Body delegation had informed the Secretary-General the previous year the ILO looked to the United Nations to assume the responsibility for grappling firmly with the political problems of the times in such a manner as to ensure that they did not paralyse the constructive work of human betterment in which the ILO sought to play its part.

42. In the constructive work of human betterment there was no more urgent task than that of economic expansion on the basis of full, productive and freely chosen employment. The Employment Policy Convention and Recommendation adopted at the recent session of the International Labour Conference were major steps forward in the formulation of an effective international programme to that end. The Recommendation was a particularly important and detailed formulation of the objectives and general principles of employment policy; it devoted special attention to the employment problems of economic development, including the problem of under-employment in rural areas.

43. The outcome of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had not yet been fully considered by the Governing Body. The workers' members of the Governing Body had expressed a special interest in a number of proposals made during the Conference — notably, a proposal regarding adjustment measures in developed countries in order to enable them to increase their imports from the developing countries, a proposal for consideration of minimum wages in connexion with commodity agreements, a proposal that the impacts on labour standards should be considered in shifts from

production of goods made from natural products to production of goods made of synthetics, and a proposal for tripartite participation in various continuing bodies. There was general agreement in the Governing Body that adjustments in the pattern of production and employment in industrialized countries which would permit of the expansion of the trade of developing countries had become imperative, and there was also agreement concerning the nature of the measures appropriate and necessary to cushion the effects on the labour force of such changes.

44. The Special Committee on Co-ordination had pointed out in the report on its second session (see E/3946, para. 6) that the recommendations of the Conference on Trade and Development had a profound and direct bearing on the structure and *modus operandi* of the United Nations in respect of wide areas of economic and social activities. The ILO shared the Committee's hope that when the detailed arrangements to give effect to the Conference's recommendations were considered, the utmost care would be taken to ensure first, a rational and clearly defined distribution of work among the different organs concerned, and secondly, the further development of the system of close co-operation and co-ordination through consultation among members of the United Nations family which had been built up over the years under the Economic and Social Council in virtue of Article 63 of the Charter. The ILO shared the conception of the importance of the Council in the whole United Nations system elaborated by the Secretary-General in his statement at the 1320th meeting, and would welcome the proposed review and reappraisal of the functions and procedures of the Council he had envisaged.

45. The ILO subscribed wholeheartedly to the agreement concerning studies on the economic and social consequences of disarmament reached in ACC. He wished to draw the Council's attention to three important points mentioned in the ACC report. The first was that plans to ensure the maintenance of the high level of economic activity necessary to permit the diversion of resources to new peaceful needs, and studies of the problems which might arise in relation to primary commodities, were of particular urgency. Secondly, the members of the ACC recognized that any studies undertaken must be realistic in the sense of being based on facts, and that governments should therefore supply the relevant factual data. Thirdly, it was of fundamental importance that the national arrangements to be made by States significantly involved should contain provision for an economic early warning system to enable the authorities responsible for economic and social policy to take appropriate action to deal with the consequences of important cuts in defence spending.

46. There could be no doubt that the problem of development was the outstanding challenge of the age in the field of economic and social policy. For that reason the ILO welcomed everything which would make the United Nations development programmes more effective. It had therefore been happy and proud to play a major part in working out the agreed proposals for the merger of the Special Fund and EPTA set forth in the ACC's report. He hoped that the Council would approve the proposals submitted to it by the ACC as they stood. If the ACC's

proposals were acceptable to the Council, a successful merger which would substantially increase the effectiveness of the United Nations technical co-operation programme was assured. If the ACC's proposals were not found acceptable, or were substantially modified, an invaluable momentum would be lost. While not perfect, the plan put forward by the ACC was the best at present attainable. The ILO was prepared to co-operate in the implementation of the arrangements envisaged in the ACC's report if they were acceptable to the Council.

47. The progress of international organization was a process of persuasion. Consensus was the key to solid achievement and did not involve the paralysis of action associated with the unanimity rule or the veto. The International Labour Office no doubt had a twofold bias in that matter: the search for the widest possible consensus of opinion followed by the translation of such a consensus into practical and effective action was the most characteristic and fundamental of the duties of the international civil servant: the search for such a consensus was likewise the essence of civilized industrial relations. It was equally the essence of civilized international relations, the kernel of the determination expressed in the Preamble to the Charter "to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours".

48. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) congratulated the representative of the International Labour Organisation on a very comprehensive and interesting statement. He had been particularly interested to learn that the ILO had considered it worthwhile devoting so much attention to the problems connected with disarmament. He hoped that the ILO's work in that field would yield fruitful results.

49. He could not agree that it was either valuable or opportune to merge EPTA and the Special Fund. As had been explained at the 1325th meeting, the views of his delegation on that matter were diametrically opposed to those of the ILO. It had to be remembered that no decision on the question had yet been taken.

50. It was surprising that ECE rather than the ILO had been the first body to prepare a report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, including the consequences for labour. He asked whether the ILO would co-operate with ECE in further studies on that question.

51. Mr. BENAMAR (Algeria) said that his delegation felt obliged to express its concern about Portuguese policy in Angola and Mozambique. He would have been happier if at the recent International Labour Conference the same treatment had been meted out to the Portuguese Government as to South Africa.

52. Mr. JENKS (International Labour Organisation), replying to the question raised by the USSR representative, said that the ILO was in close touch with the Executive Secretary of ECE on the subject concerned, and looked forward to even closer co-operation.

53. Mr. DAVIES (Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization) said that he would confine his

remarks to one or two aspects of the present and future activities of WMO which he believed might be of particular interest to the Council.

54. It would be seen from WMO's annual report (E/3874) that 1963 had been a year of important developments in the programme of that body and that, in the years to come, important progress was likely to be made in the science of meteorology and its many applications to human activities.

55. He recalled that WMO operated on the basis of a four-year period in its programme and budget, and that the year 1963 was the year in which the Fourth World Meteorological Congress had established the programme and budget for the four-year period beginning in 1964. The decisions taken by the WMO Congress demonstrated its consciousness of the new and promising developments in the field of meteorology and its wish to take appropriate steps to ensure that WMO would be in a position to play its full role in making sure that present opportunities for progress were seized.

56. Much of the greatly increased interest at present shown in the science of meteorology came from developments in outer space. The artificial earth satellite had already been clearly demonstrated as a new and extremely valuable platform for obtaining measurements of the earth's atmosphere which had hitherto been impossible. The General Assembly of the United Nations had itself adopted resolutions 1721 and C (XVI), 1802 (XVII) and 1963 (XVIII) on the subject, calling upon WMO to take appropriate action in that field, and much of the action which WMO had taken stemmed directly from those requests.

57. The future was also encouraging in respect of the use of high-speed electronic computers. Such machines were being increasingly used for processing the vast amount of meteorological data which was available both from satellites and from conventional observations, and, in some countries, the prognostic weather maps produced by the machines for certain levels in the atmosphere were used as a matter of routine for operational purposes.

58. It had been with considerations of that kind in mind that the WMO Congress had taken various decisions in 1963, implementation of which had already begun. It had become quite clear that a stage had been reached where it was necessary to make a complete reappraisal of the whole world weather system, and the name "World Weather Watch" had been given to the new system which was being planned. That new system would ensure the full utilization of all modern techniques for observing the atmosphere, including artificial meteorological satellites, and of all modern telecommunication devices (including artificial communications satellites) for the collection and interchange between the countries of the world of those observations. Similarly, the processing of meteorological data by machine methods, especially by high-speed electronic computers, would be extended and developed.

59. It was envisaged that the benefits of all new developments could best be made available to all countries in the world through a system of world centres, regional

centres and national centres. Moscow and Washington had already been designated as world centres within the WMO plan, and a third centre was contemplated in the southern hemisphere. Those world centres would receive all available basic or unprocessed information, and would process it in various forms by machine methods. They would pass both processed and unprocessed information to the regional centres, which would then analyse and process data still further with regional requirements in mind and with a view to transmitting to each individual national centre in the region the information it needed in the most convenient form. The number, location and precise functions of the regional centres were important aspects of the whole plan, and formed the subject of planning studies which had just been started. It would be necessary for each individual country to establish an appropriate centre for utilizing that information at the national level with a view to facilitating economic development and any research programmes in the atmospheric sciences which might be undertaken. Great attention would have to be given to education and training if the scientists and technicians needed for the implementation of the World Weather Watch in all countries were to become available. The WMO had that aspect of the matter very much in mind.

60. In addition to that system of interchange of processed and unprocessed information, it now seemed likely that it would be possible in due course for several countries of the world to receive certain meteorological information direct from meteorological satellites at relatively little cost. The extent to which such direct reception would have a bearing upon the traffic which was being planned between the world, regional and national centres would, of course, need to be studied carefully. In that connexion, it was worth mentioning the automatic picture-transmission system — APT, as it was usually called — flown for the first time on the meteorological satellite Tiros VIII, which had been launched in the United States in December 1963, and which was now regarded as a very successful experiment in the new means of obtaining and disseminating weather information on a global scale.

61. The planning and implementation of World Weather Watch would require much careful study over a considerable period, and the present four-year period might be looked upon in some ways as a transitional period in world meteorology. The WMO Congress had given specific directives to the effect that detailed plans for a new world weather system should be submitted to the Fifth World Meteorological Congress in 1967, and the Executive Committee of WMO, at its sixteenth session held in Geneva a few weeks previously, had drawn up a phased programme to ensure that planning studies should proceed in an orderly manner. A small special planning unit had been established at the secretariat for the purpose.

62. It was perhaps desirable to stress the fact that a very effective system for exchanging weather information had already been established and had been operating smoothly over a long period of years, so that the World Weather Watch was not an entirely new concept. It was rather the recognition that new developments called for something

more than minor adjustments to the existing world system and that a complete and thorough reappraisal was necessary.

63. As he had said earlier, the aim of the new system was to make available in the most convenient form all the meteorological information which each country needed to meet its own requirements. Those requirements would to some extent vary from country to country, since the application of meteorology to economic development would naturally depend upon the economic pattern of each country. In that connexion, it was significant and encouraging to note that all the newly independent States were fully conscious of the importance to their economy of an effective meteorological and hydrometeorological service, and had become members of WMO within a short time of attaining their independence. Many of those countries required assistance in the development of their national services, and WMO had at all times given great attention to providing assistance within its field through participation in EPTA and through projects of the Special Fund. In recent years, there had been a very marked increase in the scale of assistance which WMO was rendering in that respect, which was itself a good indication of the importance which the developing countries attached to a sound knowledge of the weather and climate as a factor in economic development.

64. The Congress had, however, been conscious of the fact that many aspects of assistance to the developing countries which were of importance to international meteorology could not be completely covered under EPTA and the Special Fund, and for that reason had established in principle a new development fund within WMO in a maximum amount of \$1.5 million for the four-year period. That matter had been considered recently by the Executive Committee, and specific proposals were at the moment before the countries members of WMO for their consideration.

65. At the Fourth World Meteorological Congress in 1963, much attention had been given to collaboration with the United Nations, and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council on the United Nations Development Decade had been carefully studied. The Congress had adopted a resolution on the subject, which warmly supported the initiative of the United Nations and noted with appreciation that the General Assembly had borne in mind the close relationship between economic and social factors, intensification of research and the exploitation of scientific and technological potentialities for the purpose of accelerating development. The WMO resolution went on to state formally that WMO would, within its field of competence, assume the full role allotted to it by the United Nations Development Decade, and urged all Members of WMO to take all necessary action at the national level to participate in the programme by undertaking a ten-year programme for development of meteorological services with certain specific objectives directly related to an increase in the standard of living of the people. The resolution concluded by stressing the importance of the action taken by WMO in calling attention to the important part played by meteorology as a factor in economic development, and requested the

Secretary-General of WMO to give all possible advice and assistance needed by member countries within the various technical co-operation programmes.

66. In addition to that very clear and constructive response to the United Nations resolution and initiative on the Development Decade, the Congress had adopted a long and formal resolution on the International Co-operation Year, which was the midway point of the Decade. A specific programme for 1965 had been drawn up as a result of that resolution. That programme had two distinct parts: the first was a world-wide programme in tropical meteorology to which the name "International Co-operation Year Programme in Tropical Meteorology" had been given; the second was a programme for Africa to which the name "International Co-operation Year Programme for Meteorology in Africa" had been given. The WMO would undertake activities relating to research, training and technical co-operation within both those programmes. As soon as the various plans for 1965 had crystallized sufficiently, a booklet would be prepared describing the various projects under the WMO International Co-operation Year programmes.

67. As a further measure of support for United Nations projects, the Executive Committee of WMO had decided recently that the theme for World Meteorological Day, 1965, should be related to the International Co-operation Year. The theme chosen was "International Co-operation in Meteorology".

68. From the examples he had quoted, it would be seen that WMO had taken the requests of the United Nations in respect of the Development Decade very seriously, and was endeavouring to play its full role in ensuring the over-all success of that very worthwhile endeavour.

69. Mr. ROULLIER (Secretary-General, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization) recalled that IMCO had been established to deal with problems of shipping in relation to advances in technology and the evolution of mankind. Although much of its attention was devoted to problems of technology, the economic and social implications of shipping were not forgotten. Eighty-five per cent of world trade was carried by sea, and that trade would have to increase if the needs of an increasing world population were to be satisfied.

70. The IMCO had co-operated with the other specialized agencies in carrying out its tasks. Its major activities were connected with solving technical problems of shipping, in particular, problems of safety of vessels at sea. Fire was one of the great hazards, as had been highlighted by the "Lakonia" disaster. A special working group had been set up to study fire risks at sea. Besides fire, one of the most general causes of accidents at sea was the lack of stability. No international convention or international regulations covered that point. The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, had invited IMCO to establish international stability standards for passenger, cargo and fishing vessels. It was a well-known fact that small ships were affected more by lack of stability than large ships. Each year a very large number of fishing vessels disappeared without trace, without leaving any indication that they had met with accidents, in circum-



stances which suggested sudden sinking through loss of stability or buoyancy. The IMCO had set up a panel of experts on the stability of fishing vessels, which had begun work the previous week, and in which FAO was participating. Even if a vessel was built according to the best standards, it still had to have a reserve of buoyancy and, as a result, it must not be overloaded. The International Load-Line Convention, which had been adopted by a conference held in London in 1930, laid down rules regarding the limits to which ships on international voyages could be loaded. Since then, conditions had changed, and new problems had arisen. The IMCO planned to convene in 1966 an international conference which would re-draft those rules and, he hoped, draw up a new convention on the matter. The IMCO Assembly had made certain recommendations to its member States in connexion with safety.

71. An IMCO working group was studying the preparation of an international code of practice for the carriage of dangerous goods by sea, and had co-operated with the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. It now seemed likely that a draft international maritime dangerous goods code dealing with a major part of the whole range of problems would be ready for submission to the fourth session of IMCO Assembly for approval in November 1965. Work connected with the transport of radioactive materials by sea had been undertaken in collaboration with IAEA, whose advice and assistance were greatly appreciated.

72. Existing international regulations to combat the pollution of the sea by oil laid down restrictive measures mainly directed to forbidding the discharge of oil residues within certain coastal limits. Such measures were no longer adequate. The principle of discharging oil into the sea might itself be questioned. However, three major tanker companies had taken measures which would enable them to avoid discharging oil coming from the holds of tankers into the sea.

73. Great headway had been made in the knowledge of the oceans as a result of the establishment of many oceanographic stations at sea. The larger ones, however, might still be a danger to shipping, while large and small alike themselves incurred risks in the event of a collision with a ship. At the request of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the Maritime Safety Committee had in 1963 listed certain requirements which would make those stations visible by day and by night. In formulating those requirements, it had considered whether or not a station was large enough to be mistaken for a ship and, likewise, whether it operated close to or at a distance from a coastline. The findings of the Maritime Safety Committee had been endorsed by the Oceanographic Commission. The radio frequencies to be allocated to oceanographic stations still remained to be decided.

74. The IMCO had not, up until the present, participated in EPTA, since it had not been a member of TAB. Until recently it had been the only specialized agency in that position, which had created an extremely undesirable situation. All the specialized agencies had been set up under the United Nations Charter with the object of

improving, each in its own particular field, the living conditions of mankind as a whole. Technical assistance constituted an essential element in that communal task. Without participation in technical assistance, IMCO had been in danger of gradually becoming merely a study and research institution, with no real contact with the problems of humanity. That anomaly had recently been removed by the decision taken by the Council on the proposal of TAC to admit IMCO to TAB. The benefits of that decision would of course only be felt gradually, since IMCO could not from the outset administer on its own the technical assistance projects with which it was entrusted. It would, however, seek arrangements whereby for the time being the United Nations would administer those projects on its behalf. It already had the feeling of having escaped from the semi-isolation of its early years, of having become a full member of the United Nations family, of participating each day in communal life and of being more closely associated with the future work and policy of the United Nations.

75. Mr. PERSIN (International Telecommunication Union) said that he had the honour to submit to the Council the report on the activities of ITU during 1963 — the 99th year of its existence (E/3890) and the third report of ITU on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (E/3890/Add.1). He would give a brief account of the Union's activities under appropriate headings.

76. On the administrative side, the number of staff was rising steadily and there had been an improvement in its geographical distribution. There were no problems regarding finance or relations with other members of the United Nations family.

77. With regard to the planning of the international telecommunication network, in recent years, the interconnection of national networks had made rapid progress due to the use of high capacity intercontinental submarine cables and transcontinental multi-channel coaxial cables or ultra-high-frequency radio links. The ITU had been concerned in the planning of all those links, which were intended not only for telegraph and telephone, but also for sound broadcasting and television. In that connexion, the Plan Committee at its meeting in November December 1963 had drawn up world estimates of traffic and circuits until 1968 and traffic forecasts up to 1975 which allowed for the possibility of using artificial satellite communication. At a recent meeting the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee had supplemented that work by adopting a world numbering plan for automatic telephone and telex operation. During the year under review a conference had established frequency assignment plans and associated agreements for national sound broadcasting and television stations in the VHF band in the African region, and plans for that region's low and medium frequency broadcasting would be established at a further conference next autumn. The preparation of such plans involved a great deal of preparatory work by ITU organs — namely, the International Radio Consultative Committee and the International Frequency Registration Board.

78. Another of ITU's permanent activities, the standardization of telecommunication equipment and plant, had been the subject of a large number of meetings of groups of experts during 1963. The work of ITU in that field was of outstanding importance for the economic development of telecommunications. To quote only two examples, the Union had continued its efforts for the adoption of a common colour-television system for the whole world, and at UNESCO's request had prepared and issued specifications for low-cost radio receivers intended especially for the developing countries.

79. The ITU's contribution to technical co-operation had greatly expanded under EPTA and the Special Fund. In general, Governments were now beginning to realize the importance of telecommunications in economic development, and technical assistance had brought telephone systems and broadcasting stations, often manned by local technicians, within reach of many countries. A great deal of work remained to be done if every country in the world were to have a satisfactory telephone, broadcasting and television service, and in that connexion it should be remembered that investments in telecommunications did not constitute a burden on Governments, since once installed they were a profit-making enterprise.

80. With regard to relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, the long-standing co-operation between ITU and such organizations as ICAO, WMO, IMCO and UNESCO had continued in 1963. The ITU had in recent years concluded special co-operation arrangements with ECA and ECAFE. It was desirable that international co-operation in the field of telecommunications should operate on a regional basis, and whereas ITU had hitherto not been in favour of setting up regional offices, it had often had recourse to the regional economic commissions for assistance with its technical co-operation programmes. For example, a meeting of telecommunications experts convened by ECAFE was currently taking place at Tokyo, and ITU had embarked, in collaboration with ECA, on a programme for the provision of a telecommunications network covering the whole of the African continent. His organization hoped that United Nations support for such projects would continue.

81. The outstanding feature of ITU's activities during 1963 had been the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for space radio-communication purposes, held in autumn 1963 at Geneva, the results of which were described in the third report of ITU on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which had been approved by the Administrative Council in spring 1964. The report covered ITU's activities in regard to outer space from May 1963 to April 1964. The Final Acts of the Conference completed the International Radio Regulations of 1959 and would have the force of international law when they came into operation in 1965; they might even represent the first international legal instruments specifically applicable to space. The Conference had allocated frequency bands for all space services. That was an extremely important responsibility and put ITU in the position of having to decide on the priority of the different space services; it

was glad to be able to rely on the co-operation of other international organizations concerned with the peaceful uses of outer space.

82. A distinction had to be drawn between the use of telecommunication in space in general and telecommunication satellites which expanded the range of land telecommunications. In the first case, ITU's role was a general one and other specialized bodies, such as WMO, ICAO, the International Astronautical Federation and the Committee on Space Research were also involved. In the case of telecommunication satellites, however, the field was covered solely by ITU, and it was making plans for the integration of satellite systems into the international telecommunications network.

83. The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference had also adopted a series of resolutions and recommendations, two of which were of special interest to the United Nations: recommendation 9-A on the review of progress in space radio communications and recommendation 10-A on the use and sharing of allocated frequency bands. The countries concerned were free to choose their frequencies from the bands allocated, and it was understandable that the principles of justice and equity should be mentioned in that context. The two recommendations emphasized how important it was that the Conference's decisions should be strictly adhered to. The rational use of the frequency spectrum was even more essential for space communications than for land communications, and the consequences of interference were infinitely more serious. Space radio therefore gave its users an enhanced sense of the importance of interdependence and complete international co-operation in the use of radio communications. It was essential that all concerned should abide by the decisions of the Conference until such time as a further international conference on the subject was convened, and he hoped that the Council would support his plea for co-operation in that respect.

84. To judge from almost a century of experience in land telecommunications, space communications should grow and develop and become integrated into the present world network within the framework of bilateral and multilateral agreements based on ITU's regulations and planning studies, and he hoped that practically all countries would gradually become parties to such agreements, which would thus cover the whole world.

85. He would conclude his review of ITU's activities during 1963 with a reference to 1965 International Co-operation Year. In that year, ITU would be celebrating its centenary, the end of one hundred years of uninterrupted international co-operation in the field of telecommunications. On that occasion, ITU would like to appear, not so much as the eldest of a highly diversified family, but rather as one member of a well-integrated international community under the auspices of the United Nations. The United Nations and many of the specialized agencies had expressed a desire to be associated with the centenary celebrations, and on behalf of the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General of ITU, he paid a tribute to the spirit of solidarity thus shown by the United Nations family.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.



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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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, Universal Postal Union, World Meteorological Organization, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 6, 7 AND 44

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 (E/3867, E/3872 and Add.1 and 2, E/3874, E/3877, E/3878 and Corr.1, E/3880, E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/3890 and Add.1, E/3891, E/3892, E/3896, E/3909 and Add.1 and 2, E/3928, E/3946, E/3948)

United Nations Development Decade

- (a) Development plans and development planning institutes (E/3923)
- (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute (E/3924)
- (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance (E/3911 and Add.1)
- (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

World campaign for universal literacy (E/3927)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. CLEVELAND (United States of America) said that economic and social development raised a great number of questions which ranked in importance with armaments control, peace-keeping and human rights. Over the years, progress had been made towards seeing those questions as a whole. It was becoming clear that there was no single solution, but that development was a complex process, involving many factors — capital, planning, education, demographic policy, institutions, science and technology, and still more — all of which, to a differing extent, played an important part in the various stages of development and were closely interrelated.

2. Realization of the complexity of the matter had gone hand in hand with the establishment within the United Nations family of a group of international agencies which were spending more than \$1,000 million yearly on the development of the developing countries. The success of their programmes was ample testimony that mankind was on the right track. That international activity had, however, entailed a proliferation of effort and a competition among technicians that needed to be remedied. Accordingly, four changes must be made in the arrangements by which the United Nations was performing its work on development.

3. First, the United States strongly supported the Secretary-General's proposal to consolidate EPTA and

the Special Fund in a single United Nations development programme (see E/3850). With that merger all United Nations activities in technical assistance and pre-investment would form a single system. Secondly, the United States was glad to see that the Secretariat had made real progress in recruiting highly qualified persons as resident representatives of the United Nations in the developing countries. It was of the utmost importance that the resident representatives should be able to help those countries to co-ordinate the various forms of assistance they were receiving from United Nations bodies and link it all constructively to their development targets. Accordingly, the role of the resident representatives should be strengthened in proportion to the increase in assistance from the United Nations. Thirdly, there was a serious deficiency in the means of execution in two fields: industrial development and housing. Both those subjects impinged upon other sectors and it would be a serious mistake to separate them from the development process as a whole by setting up independent agencies. Rather, the Industrial Development Centre should be strengthened and a housing, building and planning centre should be established, the two to be closely related in function with the new development programme. Fourthly, the United Nations interest in the relations between international trade and economic development should be institutionalized. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, it would be remembered, had recommended that new bodies should be set up for studying in detail, and continuously, any obstacles likely to impede the expansion of the developing countries' trade. Those new bodies should, as the Conference itself had proposed, be an integral part of the United Nations itself.

4. In the complex system of international development institutions, the Council's function was to ensure the cohesion and the satisfactory operation of the vast system which had been brought into being and which was constantly expanding. As the Secretary-General had said (1326th meeting), the Council was both a governing body and a co-ordinator. Substantial progress had been made under both those heads. Nevertheless, as the Secretary-General had suggested, the time had come to make a critical review of the way in which the Council discharged its functions.

5. With regard to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, he noted that the industrialized nations accounted for the greater part of world trade and that the natural impulse to develop trade where it was already profitable had caused many developing countries to concentrate on the production of a relatively small number of export goods. He hoped that those countries would find ways and means of diversifying their exports in order to achieve more rapid economic development.

6. The United States would welcome an increase in trade between the industrialized countries and the developing countries, since it regarded trade as one of the main factors in economic growth. For that reason his country looked forward to the establishment by the United Nations of practical machinery to deal with international trade. There was, however, a problem: when trade was considered in relation to development, questions arose

that involved the internal affairs of every country. The new machinery would be effective only if the dialogue it promoted between the developing and the industrialized countries had an effect on national policy. Moreover, it was not enough for the countries in the majority to ask the countries in the minority to change their trading policy. It would be dangerous to take premature votes on one-sided proposals. It was necessary for the two groups — the developing countries and the industrialized countries — to agree to change their respective policies for the benefit of all. His country welcomed the solidarity shown by the less developed countries at the Conference on Trade and Development. His country shared their impatience when confronted with the problem of underdevelopment, but international co-operation for economic development would not work if it were to be conceived as a battlefield between rich and poor. There was a danger that the intimate co-operation on which economic and social progress depended would break down if there were no process to enable the two groups to study their common problems in a spirit of mutual understanding. The Special Committee, appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Conference's recommendation (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.V.1, para. 25), would shortly meet in order to study the procedure that could be used to that end. Pending the outcome of that committee's deliberations, it was necessary to press forward. In the case of the negotiations under the GATT for a reduction in customs tariffs and for the removal of other barriers to trade, his country proposed to lay stress on trade in products of particular interest to the developing countries.

7. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the world, which for too long had been torn by dissension, was entering an era of fruitful co-operation. He was convinced that through such co-operation the ultimate success of the war on poverty would be assured.

8. Mr. MAHEU (Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), submitting the report of UNESCO (E/3896), recalled that at the thirty-sixth session (1275th meeting) he had referred to the expansion of his Organization's activities, the change which its working methods had undergone and the increasing complexity of its relations with the other agencies of the United Nations family. Those three features, which were connected with UNESCO's expanding activities for the benefit of the developing countries, had become even more pronounced in 1963, and the organization might now be said to be entering a new phase.

9. The activities of UNESCO were at present covering three main sectors: education, the application of science to development and the campaign against illiteracy.

10. Since 1960, UNESCO had been giving priority to education, concentrating mainly on the planning of instruction. Such planning was not considered in isolation, but in close connexion with general development planning. The work of UNESCO in that sector was proceeding in three main directions. In the first place, UNESCO endeavoured to assist member States in drawing up skeleton plans, setting out as it were proposed

targets covering periods of varying duration. For that purpose it organized conferences of educators and economists in various parts of the world. Also, it assisted member States at the national level in establishing structural institutions and machinery for planning, and for administration too, since planning unsupported by administration remained purely academic and raised but vain hopes. Lastly, the work at the international level was intended to promote research and the training of specialists.

11. An International Institute for Educational Planning had been operating as an independent body under the auspices of UNESCO since July 1963. The Institute collaborated with regional planning centres.

12. The activities of UNESCO on planning were designed to serve as a basis for its educational work. They led to the establishing of priorities for bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes and facilitated co-operation with other international bodies.

13. In that connexion, the agreement which had recently been concluded between UNESCO and IBRD was a notable event in international co-operation. It showed that IBRD had decided to include education in its activities and that it recognized man as the essential agent rather than the end and aim of development. Since IBRD played something like a pilot role in investments, the agreement would certainly encourage other agencies to co-operate in educational projects.

14. A large proportion of UNESCO's resources and efforts was given over to the advancement of science and the application of science to development. The United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas had served as an opportunity for expanding its scientific activities. That expansion had necessitated a reorganization of the scientific secretariat. Two departments had been set up, one responsible for organizing international co-operation in the advancement of science, the other dealing with the application of science to development. The two departments were working in close collaboration and under a single head. With the approval of the Executive Board, a proposal would be submitted to the UNESCO General Conference designed to increase the Organization's budget for scientific work by 57 per cent. UNESCO was abandoning the policy it had pursued for some time of according no priority to any one of its various activities; it was now giving emphasis to work to promote education and science.

15. All the developing countries were faced with the task of organizing science. Until science was set in its proper place, no country could be said to have crossed the threshold from the under-developed to the developed state. The introduction of science, however, could not be improvised. That was why UNESCO was endeavouring, by means of publications and regional conferences providing a meeting ground for educators and economists, to help countries in the preparation of scientific programmes. It also carried out scientific studies required to enable natural resources to be exploited. Such studies and conferences should be followed up by the establishment of

research institutes, either regional or sub-regional according to the magnitude of the problems involved. Lastly, UNESCO concerned itself with the training of higher technical staff in the various countries and hoped that it would be possible to organize higher technical centres in co-operation with the United Nations. Needless to say, UNESCO wished to carry out its work in close collaboration with the other organizations. It attached great importance to the proposals submitted by ACC and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and would be happy to consult those bodies in order to co-ordinate its efforts with those of other United Nations organs.

16. UNESCO was also concerning itself with international scientific co-operation for the advancement of science. The oceanographic programme was operating well, and a long-term programme on scientific hydrology was in preparation.

17. Programmes on education and on the application of science to development were intended to narrow the gap between the developing and the advanced countries. The efforts made would, however, be fruitless or at least insufficient, if in the developing countries themselves the gulf which separated the literate from the illiterate continued to exist. UNESCO had accordingly asked that the question of the world campaign for universal literacy should be included in the Council's agenda. The report of UNESCO on that subject (E/3927) listed important developments which had occurred since the General Assembly had unanimously decided to support that campaign in principle. As the report showed, UNESCO had engaged in a great many consultations. The question had also been placed on the agenda of various regional meetings and had been thoroughly studied by the Regional Conference on the Planning and Organization of Literacy Programmes in Africa, held at Abidjan in March 1964. The results achieved were very encouraging: Governments were giving high priority to the elimination of illiteracy, as part of the national economic development. Economic sectors which had already been organized, such as co-operatives and trade unions, would be taking part in the campaign. UNESCO had also prepared a mass literacy pilot programme, which would be carried out in eight countries and would represent the first stage of a possible world campaign.

18. In conclusion, he thanked the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the cordial support given to the pilot programme. He also thanked the authorities of the Special Fund, EPTA, UNICEF and the World Food Programme for their collaboration, and expressed the hope that the Council would approve the programme and recommend its adoption to the United Nations General Assembly.

19. Mr. REVOL (France) said that in years past the French delegation had been wont to shrink from the item on general review for its routine nature. In the circumstances of the present session, however, the situation had changed. The suggestions formulated by the Conference on Trade and Development raised institutional problems of a kind likely to alter existing relationships between the

organizations in the United Nations system and to prompt the Council to a thorough self-examination. The Secretary-General himself had spoken on two occasions with the object of emphasizing the importance of the problems before the Council. The French delegation therefore believed it was being realistic in reviewing all means and methods that could be applied for the co-ordination of the activities as a whole.

20. He recalled that at the outset the United Nations had had to promote the establishment of a series of specialized agencies to which it entrusted technical assignments. The Council had then established the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). As international co-operation expanded, requirements and consequently the volume of demands to be met had multiplied. An attempt had been made to solve the problem by setting up new organs to deal with the more pressing needs, but only specific cases had been met to the neglect of the general situation. The result was a heterogeneous structure which undoubtedly involved a waste of the resources available. Those resources, which had remained at almost the same level, had become less and less effective. Nevertheless, as the Secretary-General had mentioned, the Council was, today more than ever, the only central organ having world-wide economic and social functions around which committees and commissions could be organized.

21. What means were available to the Council to ensure co-ordination? In the early days it had had to be content with ACC. His delegation recognized the value of that body and was happy to note that the Secretary-General had been able to arrange a meeting between that Committee, the officers of the Council and the chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee; it hoped that that meeting would mark the beginning of even closer co-ordination.

22. The Special Committee on Co-ordination had been set up, under Council resolution 920 (XXXIV), to strengthen the machinery and was endeavouring to facilitate working relations between the Council and ACC. At a time when it seemed to be seeking its way, why should not that Committee become an organ constituting a kind of functional link between the Council, an inter-governmental organ, and ACC, an inter-institutional organ?

23. The Council should nevertheless not forget that it carried over-all responsibility for co-ordination and that it could delegate only a part of its responsibility to subsidiary organs; co-ordination might indeed become its essential function. It was to be expected that the Council should delegate its activities to subsidiary organs, while itself using their work to determine the broad trends of economic and social development.

24. It was in that context that the observations made by the Secretary-General (1320th meeting) in introducing the *World Economic Survey* should be considered. He had stated that the Council, the centre of a network of organizations, was called upon to harmonize programmes and activities and that the setting-up of the proposed Trade and Development Board could strengthen the system, provided that it could be integrated with existing machi-

nery. It might be advisable to reform existing and envisaged organs in such a way that a single subsidiary organ would serve both the Economic and Social Council and the Trade and Development Board. That was the basis for the Council's future work, and the Council's Co-ordination Committee should devote the closest attention to it in order that the Council itself might be able to concentrate on important questions and leave the subsidiary organs to deal with technical matters.

25. In addition to such centralized co-ordination, it would be wise to co-ordinate activities according to centres of interest. The French delegation was thinking particularly of the Industrial Development Centre, whose growing importance was shown by the report of ACC (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and whose work required close co-operation with the specialized agencies at various levels. It was thinking also of the Water Resources Development Centre, to which it attached great importance. The ACC appeared to want to wind up that institution and replace it by a system of meetings between organizations in the form of a sub-committee of ACC. His delegation viewed that prospect with apprehension but, inasmuch as water resources would continue to be the subject of concerted and co-ordinated action, it would not refuse to examine other possible ways of dealing with the matter. In any event, practical co-ordination centres of the kind set up in specific sectors would be able to deal with new problems and would certainly prove their value in housing, the application of science and technology to development, and like matters.

26. He went on to refer to two questions which were of particular interest to his delegation. The first concerned overlapping between common or related subjects, study of which required permanent co-operation between specialized agencies, based on agreements concluded between them and the Council. To revert to an idea which the Secretary-General had put before ACC, his delegation wondered whether it would not be wise to ascertain whether those agreements were working properly and to request the Secretary-General to submit his observations on the matter to the Council at its next summer session.

27. Furthermore, the Council might perhaps act as adviser to the General Assembly on certain decisions affecting the United Nations annual budget. To that end, it would need to have complete budgetary information included in the programme of work submitted to it. Such a procedure, which was designed to give fresh impetus to co-ordination by the Council, would require the Secretary-General to prepare at the appropriate time an integrated draft programme and budget.

28. The French delegation would not deal at length with the annual reports of the specialized agencies but it wished to point out that the Council could not take the place of the governing bodies of those agencies. It would like to stress the interest of the French Government in their activities and, in so far as those activities were part of a greater whole, it believed that the Council would be failing in its duty if it did not give an over-all verdict on their progress in the presence of their directors-general.

29. In the first place, there was a growing tendency for the specialized agencies to become executing agencies for external programmes. That development was inevitable in so far as the specialized agencies were receiving more and more requests for field work. That trend should not, however, encourage them to increase the number of activities which were linked only indirectly to their fundamental mission; in particular, services should not be provided at the expense of that mission. The agreement between IBRD and UNESCO, mentioned by the Director-General of UNESCO, would perhaps open up new ground in that respect.

30. Secondly, his delegation would draw the attention of the specialized agencies and the Council to another general tendency. The specialized agencies were absorbing a substantial and growing share of the annual resources placed at the disposal of the international organizations by the member States, i.e., some \$110 million, whereas the United Nations budget amounted to \$101 million. Their expenses, which had amounted to only \$60.5 million in 1959, had almost doubled in five years. The increase was not, of course, uniformly distributed, and related mainly to the four major agencies. In six years, WHO's budget had increased from \$6.5 million to \$34 million, i.e., an increase of 11 per cent to 12 per cent annually; ILO's budget had increased from \$6 million to \$17 million; UNESCO's from \$9 million to some \$20 million; FAO's from \$6 million to over \$19 million. In other agencies the increase had been more modest, although rapid in the case of the fairly recently established WMO and IMCO. During the same period, the staff of the specialized agencies had increased by 15 per cent, as against an increase of 5 per cent in the case of the United Nations itself. His delegation, though concerned about that situation, was aware of the efforts of the agencies and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to keep expenses down. It had doubts as to the effectiveness of a systematic limitation of budgets and believed it was justified in making two procedural suggestions: first, in order to facilitate the examination and comparison of budgets, it would be desirable for the budgets of all the specialized agencies to be submitted in a similar or identical form; secondly, the agencies might follow the example of one of them that had a permanent council assisted by a standing finance committee, both of which were able to examine budgetary measures in the preparatory stages. Some measures of that kind would improve the situation which had led France to vote against the budgets of the specialized agencies; its action should, nevertheless, not be interpreted as an unfavourable verdict on their activities.

31. He went on to deal with some problems which his country considered important and which were before the Council in connexion with the Development Decade. First, in order to resolve the conflict between increased requirements and static resources, the Council had adopted a number of resolutions defining priorities. The ACC had submitted a draft framework of functional classifications of activities (E/3886/Add.1, annex I). The proposed list appeared to be rational and carefully considered, and his delegation was prepared to subscribe to it, subject to certain comments on points of detail which

it would make in the Co-ordination Committee. At the same time it would draw attention to General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII) on the need to pursue an integrated programme and budget policy. Finally, ACC, reporting objectively, had made certain proposals on evaluation of programmes (E/3886, section V); its views on the difficulty of evolving a system for programme evaluation was shared by his delegation. It would be preferable to start with a modest objective to be achieved by pilot projects; and, with that initial inquiry as a basis, it could then be seen whether the same methods should be adopted in establishing permanent evaluation machinery. In point of fact, why should not recipient Governments be asked to keep the Council informed of the practical results of assistance received from the United Nations and specialized agencies?

32. On the subject of planning institutes, his country had always considered that the training of technical personnel at all levels was absolutely essential if the younger countries were to make any progress towards development and training of the qualified senior staff needed to prepare national development plans in the light of each country's special conditions. It was prepared to offer its experience to national and regional institutes, as well as to States, on the understanding that full and complete responsibility as to choice rested with the Governments concerned. France's reservations concerning the proposed United Nations training and research institute were based on the same concern for practical training.

33. With regard to the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, his delegation had heard with interest the statement made by the United Kingdom representative (1326th meeting). It fully appreciated the motives which had inspired the proposal, particularly as it seemed to have come from organizations that were genuinely non-governmental, and it had taken note of the objective report by the Secretary-General (E/3911 and Add.1). Nevertheless, it still wondered whether a multiplication of endeavours of that kind might not in the end defeat the aims sought.

34. In actual fact, the idea of development, while too often presented in its economic aspects, related above all to human beings, and the bettering of man's living conditions was a valid objective warranting sacrifices. Economic, human and social factors were all closely linked in the work devolving upon the United Nations and in that sphere the Council was the sole body possessing the requisite authority on social and economic affairs to maintain, under the authority of the General Assembly, a watch on development problems as a whole.

35. Mr. RIDGE (Universal Postal Union) said that the Director of the Union regretted that he was unable to attend the Council's meeting, owing to urgent engagements.

36. The Union dealt with international postal services, and its main task was to ensure the application of postal treaties and the exchange between member countries of information on services of all kinds, as well as to study ways and means of improving those services. As was evident from the report of UPU (E/3867), that was a

continuing task which was increasing in importance as the international community expanded.

37. Speaking more particularly of the relations between UPU and other members of the United Nations family, he said that 1963 had been important for three particular reasons. Co-operation on technical matters had been continued with other specialized agencies — with ICAO on the operational and financial aspects of airmail, with IAEA and WHO on the transport of various substances. In 1963, UPU had completed the task of applying the joint United Nations system to its staff. In the course of the work it had been in contact with United Nations administrators, to whom it was duly grateful. Finally, 1963 had been important because it was the first year in which UPU had taken a direct part in a vast programme of technical assistance. For a long time it had been providing technical assistance under bilateral agreements, but that had not been enough. The new departure would be of considerable value for the developing countries, most of which had to establish their own postal administrations. In 1963 UPU had admitted seven new countries, bringing the number of members up to 124.

38. The Fifth Universal Postal Congress, which had been held recently in Vienna, had undertaken a revision of all the Union's constitutional provisions relating to postal and other services. It had drafted nine international

treaties containing detailed technical regulations as well as legal provisions. The total amount of work achieved by the Congress had been immense in spite of political difficulties — some of which (concerning South Africa and other countries) had been anticipated, while others, unexpected, had been created by the reshaping of the constitution, causing *inter alia* the problem of the status of the colonial countries to be raised.

39. In technical matters, the Congress had accepted a recommendation regarding the standard size of letters, in anticipation of the time when mail would be sorted by electronic machines. It was to be hoped that, at the next Congress to be held in five years' time, the provisions of that recommendation would be made compulsory.

40. Lastly, the Congress had displayed a keen interest in ways of intensifying technical assistance by UPU to new countries; and, in the new constitution, it had made clear that assistance of the kind was a continuing duty and activity for the Union. It had also made provision for considering the possibility of training postal administration officials of developing countries; had approved studies on technical questions such as the mechanization of postal work; and had recommended about thirty studies on administrative matters.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.





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Agenda items 6, 7 and 44:

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

United Nations Development Decade:

- (a) Development plans and development planning institutes;
- (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute;
- (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance;
- (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade

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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 (E/3867, E/3872 and Add.1 and 2, E/3874, E/3877, E/3878 and Corr.1, E/3880, E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/3890 and Add.1, E/3891, E/3892, E/3896, E/3909 and Add.1 and 2, E/3928, E/3946 and Corr.1, E/3948)

United Nations Development Decade

- (a) Development plans and development planning institutes (E/3923);
- (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute (E/3924);
- (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance (E/3911 and Add.1);
- (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

World campaign for universal literacy (E/3927)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. PAVLIK (Czechoslovakia) said that the items before the Council were not only very important, they were very complex, which was not surprising since, as the Secretary-General had said at the 1326th meeting, the increase in the number of Members of the United Nations and the increase in that Organization's activities had inevitably resulted in an increase in the quality and diversity of problems to be solved. The complexity and diversity of those problems was clearly shown in the reports on the activities of the specialized agencies. Those agencies had successfully initiated many activities which would, each in its own way, contribute to the progress of humanity and to the preparation of a better future for all.

2. Such objectives could not be achieved by a single isolated action; a continuous process of improving economic and social conditions would be required. His delegation was satisfied that the activities of the specialized agencies were contributing to a lasting improvement of those conditions. It viewed with particular satisfaction the preparation and implementation of projects relating to the eradication of illiteracy, improvement of education, training of workers and guaranteed full employment. It was glad to note that the great advances

*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Cuba, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Jordan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Uruguay.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, 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, Universal Postal Union, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

in science and technology were not only subjects for admiration, but were being seriously studied from the point of view of their possible utilization for the benefit of humanity, and that concrete measures were being envisaged for improving such things as housing conditions, hygiene and health in general.

3. The discussion so far had clearly shown the close relationship between scientific, technical, health, social and other problems and their influence on the general economic and social development of mankind. It had also shown how unsolved problems put a brake on economic and social progress. From that point of view, it was only natural that the principal tasks of the United Nations and the Council had come to depend more and more upon the activities of the specialized agencies. His delegation had been glad to see from the statements made by the representatives of the specialized agencies that they were fully conscious of their responsibilities. He wished to stress another aspect — namely, the need to devote a substantial proportion of United Nations activities to the creation of conditions which would enable free and independent economic and social development to take place in the former colonial territories. The goal of all co-ordinated United Nations action should be decolonization to put an end to the colonial dependence of the free African, Asian and Latin American States on the economies and administrations of their former metropolitan masters.

4. It could be seen from the statistics given in document E/CONF.46/67 relating to the gross domestic product that the economic development of the developing countries to date held out little hope that the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade would be achieved and, furthermore, that the targets fixed by the Development Decade were inadequate and did no more, in fact, than seek to maintain or rather to increase the economic gap between the developing countries and the industrialized countries. Experience had thus shown that the Development Decade had played a more important role as an idea than as an active force. That was because it had not always been directed towards an accelerated eradication of the consequences of colonialism, towards the creation of a new national economic structure in the formerly underdeveloped countries, and towards the most effective mobilization of development resources.

5. Nevertheless, the growing needs of the developing countries had themselves given rise to a whole series of important activities designed to benefit those countries. Amongst those were the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the establishment of industrial planning centres. In that connexion, his delegation had been interested in the United Kingdom representative's statement to the Council (1326th meeting) that his Government attached great importance to United Nations action in the field of the industrialization of the developing countries. The Czechoslovak delegation also attached great importance to that subject, but, unlike the United Kingdom representative, it considered that if the subject was to be dealt with properly, certain institutional modifications would have

to be made within the framework of the United Nations — for example, by creating a special institution.

6. Every effort should be made to ensure that ideas and ideals materialized into real and concrete programmes which would provide for the following up or implementation of activities which had been approved by the Council within the framework of programmes and conferences. In that connexion, any development programme which was to free humanity from hunger, disease and ignorance, could not take the form of a short-term campaign composed of various scattered activities inadequately linked by a common objective. For that reason, his delegation welcomed the Secretary-General's proposal that a kind of inventory should be drawn up to show what had already been achieved with United Nations assistance to ensure a better future and what still remained to be done. His delegation was convinced that such an inventory would lead logically to the adoption of a properly co-ordinated development programme with a single aim — namely, economic and social decolonization and the eradication of all the consequences of colonialism. The Czechoslovak Government would actively support the planning and implementation of such a programme and would contribute fully to all activities designed to achieve that aim, whether in the field of technical assistance, the co-ordination of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, the industrialization of the developing countries or the increasing of agricultural production in former colonial territories.

7. Mr. TETANG (Cameroon) congratulated the Assistant Director-General of UNESCO on his admirable statement (1328th meeting). The problem now before the Council was of capital importance. He had already said, in connexion with technical assistance, that the problem of development was essentially a problem of human resources. Africa was sadly deficient in skilled technicians, and technical assistance represented the only way in which the countries of that continent could solve their pressing problems. It was, of course, a temporary solution, and the technical assistance experts would eventually have to be replaced by trained national personnel. Training projects came within the category of long-term investments, but development demanded not only highly qualified experts, but persons of more modest status qualified to pass on to others the knowledge of simple but fundamentally important operations they had acquired from experts. Even at that humble level, the requirements of the developing countries far exceeded the supply.

8. The African countries were aware that industrialization would involve the transfer of population from the agricultural to the industrial sector and would necessitate increased agricultural productivity. Since that meant the output per worker would have to be increased by improved farming methods, those concerned would have to be educated to a level at which they could assimilate the advice given to them on that subject.

9. The Director-General of FAO had described the world food situation (1326th meeting), and had said that, in order to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population, agricultural production would have to be doubled by

1970 and trebled by 2000, and that a substantial proportion of the increase would have to come from the developing countries. By themselves the developing countries could not achieve a great deal. They had made some progress and, in spite of the steady growth of their population, they were not suffering so much from hunger as from malnutrition; in fact, the production of staple foods had kept pace with the rise in population, and the areas under cultivation had increased. In that connexion, the problem of the availability of arable land was a very real one; it was not, indeed, a single problem but involved a series of factors such as soil exhaustion, bush fires, land tenure practice and the movement of peoples in search of new lands. The application of modern methods of cultivation would, of course, have a stabilizing influence on the population.

10. Action was needed now if future generations were to inherit a world in which hunger and poverty were only distant memories. That action should take the form of training each man to play his part as a producer and contributor to economic development. In most cases that meant giving him the basic tools of science and culture — reading and writing. It was because he believed that UNESCO's literacy programme met that requirement and would serve the most pressing needs of economic and social development that he supported it, and asked all representatives to do the same. He would, however, request that organization to make a thorough study of all the factors involved in the implementation of the programme and of its financial implications. Member States would certainly contribute to the campaign, but the available resources of money and staff should not be over-estimated. He would suggest that the programme should not be drawn up until an estimate had been made of the resources which might reasonably be expected to be available.

11. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that his delegation had listened with great interest to the statement made at the 1326th meeting by the Secretary-General, and, in particular, it had been impressed by the arguments he had presented in support of the proposed merger of EPTA and the Special Fund. Without entering into the substantive issues involved in that proposal, which would be discussed in the Council Committee on Co-ordination, his delegation believed that the launching of the proposed United Nations development programme should open the way to still greater efficiency in the use of the resources contributed by Governments for aid to development, as well as giving added impetus to the Development Decade, which would be approaching its mid-way point in 1965. It would undoubtedly provide a more clearly identifiable focal point for stirring public imagination and the support of Governments.

12. He wished to comment in particular on the twenty-ninth report of ACC (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/3946 and Corr.1). The ACC report covered a wide range of subjects and demonstrated the great complexity of the programmes and operations of the United Nations family of organizations. It provided basic data necessary to the Council for the taking of wise decisions on many of

the issues before it. The Australian delegation considered that one of the most promising developments at the present session had been the opportunity provided for the officers of the Council to meet the members of the ACC. It would be recalled that the meeting had been arranged in accordance with Council resolution 922 (XXXVI), which had envisaged such a meeting to discuss practical and effective means to bring about a closer relationship between the Council and the ACC. Such a closer relationship could make an important contribution to bridging any gap between co-ordination at the policy level in the Council and at the executive or secretariat level through the ACC. He understood that in his report on the meeting, the President would give grounds for hope that there would be a more effective consultation between the two levels in future. His delegation warmly welcomed the suggestion made by the Secretary-General that the informal contact which had been achieved by the officers of the Council with the ACC was a forerunner of further such exchanges in the future.

13. The ACC report gave considerable attention to a problem to which the Council attached great importance — namely, evaluation surveys. It set out the difficulties of evaluating the results achieved by programmes on any quantitative basis. Nevertheless, his delegation agreed with the comment made by the Special Committee on Co-ordination that the ACC report placed disproportionate emphasis on the difficulties of evaluation (see E/3946, para. 8). Broad quantitative judgements might often be necessary, and his delegation saw no intrinsic obstacle to making them. For that reason, it considered that the subject of evaluation needed further discussion in more detail. His delegation had no objection to the ACC's proposals for evaluation surveys to be conducted on a pilot basis in four countries (*ibid.*), but it hoped that the Council would give further thought to the whole question of evaluation.

14. The ACC report included a functional classification of activities during the Development Decade, which did not include the requested information on budgetary implications. What was needed was a document which would help the Council and the United Nations as a whole to see the problems and programmes of the United Nations family in their entirety. Only in that way, and without being restricted by the compartmentalization of the budgets and programmes of the individual agencies, would it be possible to see what the United Nations family of organizations was doing in particular substantive fields. The Australian delegation would like to see further attention given to that subject.

15. His delegation had noted the suggestion in the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (*ibid.*, para.7) that the Council might wish to consider the advisability of arranging for an appraisal of the adequacy and the effectiveness of the economic and social structure of the United Nations. His delegation agreed that a point had been reached where such an appraisal might indeed be necessary, and it would be prepared to consider proposals to that end.

16. The Secretary-General had spoken of the Council's role as a co-ordinator of the activities of the agencies and

of its functions as a governing body with regard to the economic and social activities of the United Nations itself. The Special Committee on Co-ordination had been of the opinion that the Council should give consideration to the establishment of a procedure for "screening" the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields from the point of view of its budgetary implications. His delegation felt that such a procedure might be valuable. Furthermore, any progress which could be achieved towards developing procedures which might assist the evaluation of particular programmes compared with the over-all effort involved in other programmes merited the Council's closest attention.

17. The Australian delegation warmly welcomed the Secretary-General's intention of conducting, in 1965, a mid-way point appraisal of the results achieved during the Development Decade. It also sincerely hoped that the Council would take up the Secretary-General's challenge to make a reappraisal of its own tasks and to increase its effectiveness. To achieve that end, it considered that the Council would have to look frankly at its machinery and procedures, identify any shortcomings and take whatever remedial measures were necessary. The central consideration in such a reappraisal should be how the Council could best contribute to obtaining results during the Development Decade.

18. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the Secretary-General's illuminating statement on items 6 and 7 of the agenda and of the keen personal interest he had been taking in the successful implementation of United Nations programmes. His delegation had further been impressed by the statements made by the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which they had clearly indicated the constant efforts they had been making to further strengthen the concerted action of all the agencies within the United Nations family. It also recognized with appreciation the great contribution made by the ACC to the harmonious co-ordination of United Nations activities.

19. When the General Assembly of the United Nations had adopted resolution 1710 (XVI) relating to the United Nations Development Decade, Member States had pledged themselves to intensifying concerted action in the economic, social and human rights fields so as to attain the target set for the Decade. It had been amazing to see how enthusiastically the United Nations family of organizations had tried to marshal their resources and efforts towards attaining the objectives of the Decade.

20. He recalled that following the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, the Council had discussed follow-up action and had adopted resolution 980A (XXXVI) setting up the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology. The Advisory Committee had met in spring 1964 in New York to review progress in the application of science and technology. His delegation was represented on that Committee and was convinced that the valuable suggestions and findings made would greatly assist the Council in identifying the diffi-

culties in the way of the application of science and technology and in advising the related agencies as to how best science and technology could be applied for the benefit of the less developed areas. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Food Programme were other examples of concerted action to improve the economic and social conditions of mankind. Further efforts had also been made to intensify the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development and, in the social field, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had embarked on its important task. All those were examples of what had been done in the initial years of the Development Decade, but there was no reason for complacency.

21. The United Nations could not have achieved such a performance without the full co-operation of its related agencies. Moreover, the specialized agencies and IAEA had also undertaken a number of projects and programmes falling within their respective fields of competence in response to the demands of the Development Decade. His delegation greatly appreciated the action taken by those agencies.

22. With the advent of the Development Decade, the United Nations family of organizations had been called upon to play an increasingly important role in the development of the developing countries. Their activities had been intensified and widened in scope. That trend appeared to have been further accelerated as a result of the recommendations adopted at the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

23. It should be borne in mind, however, that adequate resources were not available to finance those activities, in spite of the fact that funds had been increasing year after year. It was very important, in those circumstances, to make the most effective use of the limited resources available. It was essential for all the United Nations organizations to intensify their efforts to avoid and eliminate duplication in their activities. Unless that was done, with the increasing trend to proliferate agencies and to decentralize United Nations functions, the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations as a whole would be seriously weakened.

24. The lofty objective of the Development Decade could best be achieved by a better co-ordination of the ever-increasing activities of the United Nations family of organizations, thus eliminating any wastage of resources and contributing to concerted action. In that connexion, the role of the Council had become more important than ever. The Council was entrusted under the Charter with the task of co-ordinating the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations. As the twenty-ninth report of ACC indicated, the problems of co-ordination were complex in nature and were expanding in number and scope. The problems of the United Nations Training and Research Institute, of the evaluation of programmes, of science and technology, of the development of water resources, as well as all the other points mentioned in the report, required close

attention from the Council. His delegation would speak on those specific questions when they were discussed by the Council Committee on Co-ordination.

25. In the light of the mandate under the Charter and in view of the magnitude and complexity of the activities to be carried out during the Development Decade, it was desirable that the Council should assume a more positive attitude and play a more active part in the field of co-ordination by maintaining a close working partnership with ACC and with the agencies concerned. Care should be taken, however, to ensure that such co-ordination would neither impair nor infringe upon the autonomy of the various agencies concerned.

26. In that connexion, he wished to mention the valuable contribution made by the Special Committee on Co-ordination. That Committee had met just prior to the present session of the Council for the second time since its creation and it had, in consultation with the agencies concerned, identified the issues and areas of priority to which the Council might devote special attention during the present session. In spite of the limited time at its disposal, the Special Committee had produced an admirable report. His delegation believed that the report, although very concise in form, provided the Council with valuable guide-lines for its discussion on the ways and means of further improving co-ordination among the different agencies.

27. Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia) said that since the Council's thirty-sixth session an event of major importance had taken place: the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Conference had demonstrated that, despite the efforts of the developing countries and the United Nations family, progress towards the targets of the Development Decade was far from satisfactory. In some of the developing countries production, far from increasing, was actually on the decline. Unless the necessary measures were taken, the Development Decade target of a 5 per cent annual rate of growth in those countries could hardly be realized. However, the Trade Conference had recommended a whole series of measures designed to improve the economic position of the developing countries and to promote the international trade on which they depended for their economic growth. The Conference's conclusions had thus contributed to a better understanding of the question of the co-ordination of the Organization's economic and social activities, particularly in connexion with the Development Decade.

28. As far as the Development Decade was concerned, it was important to distinguish two aspects of co-ordination: co-ordination of economic measures undertaken as a result of the Conference, and administrative co-ordination relating to activities in the social, cultural, educational and health fields and to co-operation among the specialized agencies. There was little need to emphasize that the Conference's recommendations regarding both substantive and administrative measures must be implemented rapidly if the targets of the Development Decade were to be reached.

29. As far as institutions were concerned, their number was less important than the effectiveness with which they

applied soundly based development plans. His country had made great economic progress since the Second World War thanks to planning, and his delegation consequently stressed the importance of genuine development planning in the developing countries. As always, co-operation among all the international organizations associated with the Development Decade should be intensive and continuous.

30. The great increase in the responsibilities shouldered by the United Nations family as a result of the Development Decade called for the establishment of an operational centre to study the results more closely. The functions of such a centre could perhaps be discharged by the United Nations Training and Research Institute, to which his Government had decided to contribute \$20,000 during the initial five-year period. His Government approved the noble aims of the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII), and was sure that, given the spirit of co-operation which characterized the meetings of the Council and relations among the specialized agencies, the problems arising in connexion with the world campaign would be satisfactorily resolved.

31. The problems of co-ordination facing the Council at its present session were more complex than in the past. The numerous new activities undertaken within the framework of the Development Decade had greatly complicated the situation; furthermore, the Trade Conference's recommendations regarding the establishment of new institutional machinery (see E/CONF.46/139, section V and annex A) would, as the Special Committee on Co-ordination (see E/3946, para. 6) and the Secretary-General had rightly pointed out, have a far-reaching impact on the structure of the United Nations and create new problems of co-ordination requiring the closest attention of the Council. However, he doubted whether the Council was in a position to discuss those problems satisfactorily at its present session; the new machinery had not yet been set up, and the ACC report made no reference to the problem.

32. He then turned to two supplementary questions to be discussed in the ACC. The first concerned the proposal to merge EPTA with the Special Fund: his Government was not very enthusiastic about that proposal, since it feared that it might impede the transformation of the Special Fund into a capital development fund. Secondly, as regards the problem of evaluation, the ACC had submitted a most valuable study (see E/3886, section V). As the representative of a country which had benefited from United Nations technical assistance, he endorsed the ACC's remarks concerning the possibility of evaluating the over-all impact of technical assistance on a country's economic development. In particular, he strongly supported the ACC's view that the developing countries should not be asked to take steps to that effect when they did not have sufficient trained personnel and there were as yet no methods or precise criteria for such evaluation. However, the proposed use of pilot projects seemed realistic, given the prior agreement of Governments in whose countries such projects were to be carried out.

33. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) expressed some scepticism with regard to the results so far achieved and expected in the future in the co-ordination of United Nations activities in the economic, social and humanitarian fields. The Secretary-General had recalled that the United Nations and its Charter would be twenty years old in 1965. In those twenty years many far-reaching changes had occurred, and it would be surprising if the Charter did not need radical revision to bring it into line with the requirements of the world today. Some of the principles on which the Charter was based were still valid, however, among them the belief that lasting peace could not result from political or military action but was dependent on the material well-being and moral satisfaction of all men. It was on that belief that the specialized agencies and the other United Nations institutions were founded, each with its own sphere of responsibility, but all striving against the common enemies of disease, ignorance and poverty. The authors of the Charter had seen the necessity of preserving a sense of unity of aim among all the institutions involved in the economic and social work of the United Nations and had created a co-ordinating body for that purpose: the Economic and Social Council.

34. In each of the specialized agencies, the representatives of Member States were themselves specialists: doctors attended the World Health Assembly, agricultural experts the Conference of FAO, for example. Naturally, those representatives tended to see only the special problems of their individual organizations, whereas the government representatives who attended the Economic and Social Council did not do so as specialists. The members of the Council might indeed be said to see only the general aspects of the specialized agencies. That, in any event, was the theory of the authors of the Charter; in fact, while some degree of co-ordination had been achieved, it fell far short of what was required. The main cause of that failure was that the Charter had perhaps modelled the United Nations on the federal system of government. Federal government could be successful only if three conditions were fulfilled: the respective powers of the local and central authorities had to be defined, the central authority had to rank higher than the local, and there had to be a supreme authority to settle differences between the central and local authorities. None of those conditions was met in the present case: the respective responsibilities of the specialized agencies and of the Council were not clearly defined, the Council was not acknowledged to be a higher authority and the United Nations did not contain a supreme authority to settle differences between its subsidiary organs.

35. For those and other reasons, the United Nations appeared to be run less on federal lines than on the lines of the feudal system, where the monarchy was weak and the feudal lords powerful. The single campaign and the triple campaign against hunger, which had been mentioned earlier, were a good illustration of that point. The Freedom from Hunger Campaign presented no problem — it was the responsibility of a single organization, whereas the triple campaign against hunger, ignorance and disease was not the responsibility of the United Nations as a whole, but of FAO, UNESCO and WHO jointly. In quoting that example he was not expressing his

Government's or even a personal view on the campaigns themselves, but merely trying to explain his point. He did not believe that the remedy for the present situation was to be found in juridical measures; what was needed was that each representative in the Council, every administrator and official of the specialized agencies, should recognize and put into practice the principle that individual interests had to be subordinated to the general interests of humanity.

36. Mr. VOHRA (India) said he had listened closely to the statements by the heads of the specialized agencies, whose work he very much appreciated. The fight against hunger, ignorance and disease called for the devoted efforts of men with a high sense of mission; the heads of the agencies, by their example, were creating a spirit of dedication throughout the international civil service.

37. The World Health Organization had a record of successful activity over a wide range. Its enlightened emphasis on preventive medicine was paying high dividends; thanks to WHO, India, like a number of other countries, would soon be free from malaria. The target of a safe water supply in the developing countries, announced by the Director-General, was another example of the stress on prevention and health building.

38. The Food and Agriculture Organization also had a world-wide network of activities. One notable aspect of its work was the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. If the spectre of hungry millions was to be exorcized, the need for a large increase in food production must be brought home to people throughout the world, and the developing countries must be provided with the necessary advice and services. He had no doubt FAO would face those tasks with increasing success.

39. He was glad to note that the ILO had recently concluded a successful annual Conference, and welcomed the energetic measures the Conference had taken in the matter of apartheid. The Declaration adopted thereon by the Conference was an historic document, and he hoped the South African Government would heed it. He hoped, too, that the debate on the ILO's future would result in its reorganization to meet the needs of the developing countries.

40. The UNESCO had achieved impressive results in planning education as part of the over-all process of development. He applauded the efforts to make science an integral part of teaching in the developing countries, and to provide co-ordination in the imparting of technical knowledge. He also supported the world campaign for universal literacy, although it was a modest beginning.

41. The other specialized agencies, too, had impressive records of service in their respective fields, and were setting an example of international co-operation.

42. He had listened with pleasure to the Secretary-General's address on the Development Decade. The ideals of the United Nations were nowhere better addressed to concrete tasks than in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI), which had initiated the Decade. Everyone concerned with the Decade, and especially the Council,

should now ask themselves whether everything possible was being done to make the Decade a reality. The time had come to draw up a balance-sheet, and he welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to prepare a detailed survey of the first five years. Each specialized agency, too, should prepare a five-year plan ending in 1970, mapping its intended progress towards the goals of the Decade.

43. Success in attaining those goals was no less crucial than success in keeping the peace, as the Managing Director of the Special Fund had rightly pointed out (1325th meeting).

44. The Secretary-General had also drawn attention to the need to review arrangements in the field of co-ordination owing to the enlargement of the membership of the United Nations and the great increase in its volume of its work. Fortunately, the Council had been able to keep the problems of co-ordination under constant review; the arrangements already made by the specialized agencies had recently been brought to the Council's notice, and the Secretary-General had commended the recently concluded arrangements for informal meetings between the officers of the Council and the ACC. The Special Committee on Co-ordination should now be asked to study the problem further in the light of the Secretary-General's remarks. In that context, he hoped that representation in the Council would be brought in line with the wider membership of the United Nations.

45. As regards the recommendations on institutional machinery adopted by the Trade Conference, he pointed out that they represented agreement achieved by the entire international community, and that their consideration should therefore be left to the General Assembly.

46. As regards the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, the replies by non-governmental organizations had not been very encouraging, and many Member States had yet to respond. In the circumstances, further preparation and consultation were necessary before such a campaign could be launched. In any event, while his delegation would support appropriate action in pursuance of Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII), it would not wish such action to endanger the momentum already acquired by FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

47. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) reminded the Council that the Secretary-General had emphasized the fact that in spite of all national and international efforts, the objectives of the Development Decade were still far from being even partially attained. He had, however, pointed out that, despite the slowness of economic progress, there had been an important change in the political climate which had brought with it an increasing awareness of the need for organizing international co-operation in the field of economic and social development. When the United Nations Charter had been drawn up in 1945, the provisions dealing with international and social co-operation had been considered a great step forward. The great political changes which had occurred in the last two decades, however, imposed demands on the international community greater than any that had been thought possible in 1945. The young and developing nations had

found that in economics, international life was to a great extent still based on practices and methods that had long been banished from national life. There were no provisions to protect the weak and handicapped against the rich and strong. The developing nations therefore looked to the United Nations for protection and help. Because of the needs of developing countries, the emphasis in the activities of the United Nations in the economic and social field centered on the problems of development, and the Special Fund itself playing a vital role in the worldwide assault on poverty, hunger and disease. The Secretary-General had said that the United Nations had a unique contribution to make towards the lessening of North-South tensions. There was a danger, however, that that unique opportunity might be missed because the means at the disposal of the Organization were extremely limited and hardly commensurate with the gigantic task which it had to face.

48. Examples of progress could, however, be cited, particularly the achievements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the effort to apply science and technology to development, and the determined endeavours to promote industrial development. The Secretary-General had also said (see E/3924, para.7) that he expected to call the first meeting of the board and trustees of the United Nations training and research institute before the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

49. Another example of positive achievement was the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. That programme was a striking success and FAO had rendered valuable service by mobilizing popular support and enlisting the help of private organizations and individuals. He did not agree with the Director-General of FAO, however, that campaigns against ignorance and disease would fire the imagination less than the campaign against hunger.

50. The reports of the specialized agencies had given a picture of expansion and progress in many directions. The impression they left, nevertheless, was that despite the efforts of the agencies to co-ordinate their activities, the work of the United Nations did not seem to be heading in any specific direction. The problem of co-ordination had been the most intractable problem facing the Council since its inception, and had not been diminished by the expansion of activities of the United Nations and the increase in its membership.

51. It had to be admitted that the Governments of Member States were largely responsible for the prevailing lack of co-ordination. It had often been found, for instance, that a single Government's delegations to different specialized agencies advanced diametrically opposed points of view on one and the same subject. Governments should therefore try to effect better co-ordination between departments in their own civil services. Another serious weakness of the United Nations system of co-ordination was that it was really a system of co-ordination by consent. The line of authority was not easily discernible; although the Council was expected to act as a governing body, it had neither the means nor the inclination to impose discipline, and the machinery

devised to help it fulfil that function was essentially consultative in character.

52. The most striking feature of the report of ACC was that it was obviously a compromise document. It suffered from generalization, extraordinarily obscure phraseology, repetition and lack of a bold approach to the problems facing the Council. The study on evaluation of programmes had been undertaken in response to Council resolution 991 (XXXVI) requesting the Committee to study the developmental impact of United Nations programmes. Most of the ACC's effort in that respect had been concentrated on enumerating the difficulties of such a task. Its only practical suggestion — that pilot projects be conducted in a few representative countries to study the impact of United Nations programmes and that establishment of evaluation machinery be postponed until the value of the pilot projects had been assessed (see E/3886, paras. 63 and 65) — fell far short of its mandate, and did not seem to take the great urgency of the problem into account. The problem was urgent because until such evaluation was undertaken the United Nations as a whole and the Council in particular would not be able to take decisions on some of the basic problems, such as how to translate its co-ordination activities into meaningful achievements for the developing countries, how the concentration of efforts, so necessary in view of the limited material resources of the United Nations, was to be undertaken, how priorities were to be established, and how a rational plan for development, with specific objectives and well-considered methods of implementation, was to be formulated. Those problems could only be dealt with if there was a proper evaluation of United Nations programmes in developing countries.

53. His delegation had been impressed by the arguments advanced by the Secretary-General, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of TAB in favour of the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund. It would support the merger on the understanding that the proposed governing council would be representative and that the merger would in no way prejudice the establishment of a capital development fund.

54. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) approved of the simultaneous consideration of items 6 and 7, since a general survey made it possible to evaluate the work accomplished in relation to the Development Decade. Like the Secretary-General, he wondered whether the United Nations family was in a position to assume responsibility for supplying increasing aid to developing countries. The action of the United Nations as a whole was far from keeping pace with the rate at which world problems were developing. That fact was proved by the disparity between the population explosion and the increase in food production and housing; between the persistence of illiteracy and the universal trend to a democratic system of government; between the training of technicians and the increasingly technical civilization which was developing; and between the rise in the national product of industrialized countries and the stagnation or decline in the national product of the developing countries.

55. In his view, solutions to the problems facing the United Nations family had to be linked to certain principles. First, the idea of planning should be given appropriate priority in the United Nations campaign against under-development. Secondly, as accurate an inventory as possible should be made of all public and private elements in both the industrialized and the under-developed sector which could be mobilized to assist the effort of the United Nations family. Thirdly, the people had to feel that they were themselves playing a part in the effort. The involvement of the people could not be achieved without a complete readaptation of information media and education. However decisive action from above might be, it could not take the place of action from below, of action by the people.

56. His Government had always supported measures designed to secure better co-ordination among the various technical assistance activities, and therefore welcomed the proposed merger of EPTA and the Special Fund. The merger should not, however, result in mere administrative consultation; it should be the beginning of an effective phase within the United Nations Development Decade. His Government had always appreciated the work done by EPTA and the Special Fund, and hoped that the merger would not result in a dilution of the positive elements of each programme. It hoped, too, that the merger would promote rather than impede the gradual transformation of the Special Fund into a capital development fund.

57. His country fully supported the specialized agencies in their important work, and he congratulated the executive heads of those agencies on their contributions to the Council's discussions.

58. Mr. PUTZ (Luxembourg) said that item 6 of the Council's agenda was one of the key points of the present session, and its importance for the smooth running of the various United Nations organs emerged clearly both from the Secretary-General's statement and from the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination. His delegation congratulated the Special Committee on its useful work, and would follow its future efforts with interest.

59. Among the many subjects dealt with in the twenty-ninth report of the ACC, his delegation had given particular attention to chapter II concerning measures to improve relations between the ACC and the Council. He agreed with the Secretary-General that the United Nations family had already achieved an impressive degree of co-operation, that co-ordination should be taken further and that the Council should continue to administer the Organization's economic and social activities while at the same time co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations family as a whole. The ACC secretariat should be further strengthened, particularly from the point of view of its inter-organizational character.

60. While the draft framework of functional classifications set forth in annex I to the ACC report was useful and interesting, it did not contain the information on financial implications called for in Council resolution



984 (XXXVI); the same was true of document E/3928, dealing with the work programme in the economic, social and human rights field, in relation to Council resolution 990 (XXXVI). He stressed the continuing need to integrate programmes and budgets, since an integrated submission of programmes and budgets by the Secretary-General sufficiently early in the financial year would both heighten the effectiveness of the Organization's work and tend to limit the proliferation of resolutions, in obedience to Council resolution 998 (XXXVI).

61. His delegation noted with particular interest the recommendations of the ACC regarding the evaluation of programmes. Those recommendations took on a new meaning in the light of the Secretary-General's statements on the evaluation of the results achieved by the United Nations and its future prospects.

62. His delegation had listened closely to the statements by the heads of the specialized agencies, and particularly welcomed the emphasis placed by the Director-General of UNESCO on the campaign against illiteracy (1328th meeting).

63. His delegation accepted the principle of a merger of the Special Fund and EPTA, and looked forward to still more effective work under the two programmes.

64. With reference to item 7 (a), he stressed the usefulness of development planning institutes set up within the framework of the United Nations. Nevertheless, co-ordination was necessary, both among such institutes themselves and with national planning authorities, in order to avoid duplication of effort. It was, of course, too soon to judge the results of such co-ordination, since for the most part the institutes in question had been set up only recently. His delegation noted that the Secretary-General hoped to be able to indicate, in his 1965 report on the Development Decade, new facts resulting from measures taken by Governments under paragraphs 1 and 2 of part III of Council resolution 984 (XXXVI) (see E/3923, para. 2).

65. His delegation supported the creation of a United Nations training and research institute and had closely studied the interim report before the Council (E/3924) and the note by the Secretary-General to which it referred. As far as the institute's task of training was concerned, his delegation was glad that the best elements from all continents would have an opportunity to learn about the international civil service and to familiarize themselves with the workings of the United Nations. He welcomed the Secretary-General's announcement that the institute would be opened at the end of 1964.

66. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) said that he would confine himself to a discussion of the difficulties which had been encountered in implementing General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII). When his delegation had decided

to co-sponsor that resolution, it had done so in the full knowledge that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was still being carried out. A compatriot of his was serving in a responsible position on the secretariat of the World Food Programme, and Ghana had sent a high-powered delegation to the World Food Congress held at Washington in 1963. Hence, his Government was very much aware of the useful work FAO had been doing in the important field of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Neither the excellent work which FAO had been doing nor the fact that that organization was headed by two eminent sons of Asia and Africa could, however, prevent his delegation from expressing concern at the impasse which had been reached in implementing a General Assembly resolution. His delegation did not subscribe to the view that the world campaign called for in General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) would detract from the good work FAO had been doing in combating hunger. His delegation considered that wherever new resources could be tapped, every effort should be made to tap them. At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, his delegation had been convinced that there were fresh resources, particularly in the United Kingdom, which could be exploited in a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance. That was why it had co-sponsored the resolution in question and had urged Member States of the United Nations to adopt it. From what the United Kingdom representative had said at the 1326th meeting, it was clear that there was sufficient enthusiasm and support for the campaign. In his delegation's opinion, it was most regrettable that that enthusiasm and support should have been dampened because of lack of agreement between the co-sponsors and FAO with respect to the means of implementing the resolution. The United Kingdom representative had said that unless other delegations could suggest a way out of the impasse, his delegation would be obliged to circulate a resolution which would in effect stop any action on resolution 1943 (XVIII). He hoped that the United Kingdom delegation had contacted other delegations and institutions with a view to solving the difficulty. He did not think much could be done in the Council; negotiations and contacts behind the scenes would be more useful in devising ways and means of taking action on the resolution in question.

67. Mr. MAHEU (Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), referring to the remarks of the representatives of Mexico and Ghana on the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, said that UNESCO's position on that problem was as described in paragraph 17 of the ACC report. He did not wish it to be thought that co-operation was not possible, and the ACC report made it clear that such co-operation existed.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.



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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay.

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, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEMS 5 AND 4

World economic trends (E/3902 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and 4; E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2; E/CN.14/239; E/ECE/535)

Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3856, E/3932; E/CONF.46/139; E/L.1056)

GENERAL DEBATE (*resumed from the 1323rd meeting*)

1. Mr. LALL (India) introduced a draft resolution on the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/L. 1056), which his delegation was sponsoring jointly with several other delegations. His feeling was that the text reflected not only the sponsor's firm ideas, but also the general feeling which had been expressed in the Council. He was happy to note that in the course of private conversations all the members of the Council had reaffirmed their determination to take action on the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF. 46/139). From that unanimity the sponsors of the draft resolution drew the encouraging conclusion that Governments would begin to apply the recommendations to the greatest possible extent as soon as they had completed their consideration of them.

2. Mr. LEKIC (Yugoslavia) noted that the members of the Council all recognized the importance of the work done by the Conference on Trade and Development, which had been the major event of the year in the field of economic and social co-operation, and also a historic meeting of vital importance for the economic development and emancipation of the developing countries, for the expansion of the world economy and, hence, for the progress of international co-operation in general.

3. Although the surveys of the world economy and of world economic trends which were considered by the Council each year had had a real influence on the economic policy pursued by the international organizations and by Member States, the world economy had continued to advance unevenly. One of the merits of the Conference on Trade and Development had been to throw more light on the causes of that imbalance and of the unfavourable position of the developing countries in world markets. It had been shown that the current practices and principles of international trade did not enable the developing countries to take part on an equal footing in the general growth of international trade. The positive programme which the Conference had drawn up supplied the elements of a new international policy for trade and development and provided for the establishment of the necessary institutional framework, thus opening up prospects of concerted economic and social action. The joint draft resolution just introduced was intended to bring out the importance of the work accomplished by the Conference and to support that work. It thus reflected the general feeling among members of the Council.

4. It was also generally recognized that one of the main results of the Conference on Trade and Development had

been the unity achieved by the 77 developing countries. By their solidarity, those countries had shown that they were conscious of their responsibilities and were resolved to transform their economies. They had expressed their willingness to keep on promoting constructive international co-operation, and it was in that sense that the initiative taken by those of them, which, as members of the Council, had submitted the joint draft resolution, should be interpreted. It should also be noted that had the developing countries' group insisted on some of their ideas, some passages of the draft resolution would have been worded differently, but the sponsors had wished their text to command unanimous approval.

5. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) thought there was no need, only a month after the end of the Conference on Trade and Development, to make a very detailed statement on the development of the world economy.

6. For several years, the economic surveys had revealed serious defects in the structure of the world economy resulting from an unjust distribution of wealth and a faulty exploitation of resources. The Conference, whose main purpose had been to find a remedy for the division of the world into rich and poor nations, had concluded that all the resources at the disposal of the United Nations must be utilized to that end.

7. In his delegation's view, the findings and forecasts were alarming. World trade was expanding, but the share of the countries exporting primary products was declining, and the terms of trade were increasingly operating against those countries. The increase in the prices of raw materials in 1963 did not reverse the trend, since it resulted from temporary factors inherent in production rather than from a real expansion of demand. Optimistic statistics did not represent the true situation in the vast areas where a fair distribution of income was hindered by the structure of trade and by social and other factors. In fact, the opportunities open to the agricultural countries were much fewer than those available to the industrialized countries, because demand in the two sectors was not equally elastic and technological progress was more marked in the industrial sector.

8. Moreover, so long as the forces of the market were left to operate unchecked, economic growth in the less favoured countries involved an accelerated demand for imports, which, in view of the inadequate external resources, led to a deficit that might amount to as much as \$20,000 million in 1970, and that could not be made good by national efforts alone.

9. Argentina attached particular importance to national efforts. It had accordingly prepared a programme intended to assure the systematic and ordered expansion of its economy by means of planning adapted to the country's real possibilities. The work of economic rehabilitation and the encouragement of productive activities had already yielded results, for the material volume of production had risen by 23 per cent during the months of March and April 1964, and unemployment had fallen 14.8 per cent below the July 1963 level. Estimates based on official surveys justified the expectation of gross product increases of 7 per cent for farming and stockbreeding, 7.1 per cent

for the manufacturing industries and 12 per cent for the extractive industries, and of a general increase of 5.9 per cent for the total domestic gross product.

10. Being convinced that the Council's functions of guidance and co-ordination were indispensable if the system as a whole was to derive the maximum benefit from the resources available to it, his delegation had no desire to prevent the Council from exercising its responsibilities and powers. Its sole concern was to ensure that the results laboriously achieved by the Conference on Trade and Development in three months' work were not endangered politically during the session by a purely procedural review. To avoid jeopardizing the still frail victory which the Conference had won, the best thing would be for the Council to address its observations to the General Assembly — without seeking to re-open the debate — and to note with satisfaction any steps to be taken with a view to satisfying the developing countries' claims which one or more of the industrialized countries might announce. The developing countries, for their part, did not expect the industrialized countries to uphold, by resolutions unanimously adopted, views that were in apparent contradiction with those which they had expressed at the Conference. What was essential was to maintain in the Council that climate of constructive goodwill which had prevailed at the end of the Conference.

11. Argentina had participated with conviction in the collaboration of the three groups — Asian, African and Latin American — which now represented 77 countries. It had done so for the purpose of creating, not improper voting strength wherewith to secure false triumphs, but a moral force of persuasion, negotiation and agreement, representing the under-developed two-thirds of the world population, a force which might help to impart to international relations a basically human element transcending military and economic power.

12. As to whether some "international" problems were mainly national and hence came within the scope of the individual countries' sovereignty, he pointed out that cases where international economic and social relations did not also necessarily have a national content were becoming increasingly difficult to find. Certainly, if countries wished to live as good neighbours, they had to adopt domestic measures which might sometimes go so far as to involve the adjustment of their policies or even of their institutions, with all the sacrifices which that might entail. As the Argentine delegation had stated at the opening of the Kennedy round of negotiations, the balance to be established should be dynamic; with a sensible programme and provided the tempo was not too rapid, the structures of both the developing and the industrialized countries could be readapted in the general interest without prejudice to anyone.

13. Mr. BURR (Chile) noted that, despite the positive world economic indices reflected in the material submitted to the Council, there were nevertheless disturbing negative factors which affected, in particular, the developing Latin American countries.

14. In recent years Latin America had become aware of its problems and its responsibilities. It had recognized

the need for planning, structural reform and economic integration. Accordingly, it had launched, and made increased efforts to improve, such major ventures as the Inter-American Development Bank, the economic integration movement in Central America, the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the Alliance for Progress.

15. Even before the Alliance for Progress, Chile had prepared a ten-year development plan which had been viewed favourably by IBRD. In the sphere of regional integration, to which it attached particular importance, Chile had urged the adoption of a number of measures designed to give new vigour to the Latin American Free-Trade Association, which had seemingly reached the limit of its possibilities. Chile believed, for example, that it was necessary to co-ordinate trade, financial and development policies in order to attain a common market and effective economic integration; and with that goal in mind it had called for a meeting of foreign ministers of States members of the Association. Within the framework of the Alliance for Progress, Chile had undertaken a number of structural reforms in the fields of taxation, agriculture, administration and education.

16. Those programmes showed that the Latin American countries understood the need for a national effort, but external factors beyond their control threatened to delay or prevent attainment of the economic and social progress they desired. As the *Economic Survey of Latin America 1963* (E/CN. 12/696 and Add. 1 and 2), indicated, the growth rate had declined by comparison with the period 1955-1960. Although exports had steadily increased in volume, their purchasing power had diminished because of the deterioration of the terms of trade; there was therefore an urgent need to raise commodity prices and create favourable conditions of access to international markets for the developing countries' traditional exports and new industrial output. The rise in price of the commodities exported by Latin America had barely compensated for the rise in import prices. Moreover, Latin America's share in international markets was decreasing: its share in the imports of the BEC countries had dropped from 6.9 per cent in 1955 to 5.3 per cent in 1963; its imports to the United States had risen by only 6 per cent in 1962 and 3 per cent in 1963, as against total increases of 11 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. The decline in foreign exchange earnings explained the inflationary pressures felt in the area.

17. Those facts proved not only that the Latin American countries were making an enormous national effort but also that international co-operation was necessary to give economic development a stimulus which would ensure accelerated, self-sustaining growth. The Conference on Trade and Development had therefore played an indispensable part in providing the occasion for a frank and constructive dialogue between the developing countries and the industrialized world. Nevertheless, the developing countries had no illusions, and at the Conference they had accepted compromise formulas which departed somewhat from the principles, embodied in the Alta Gracia Charter (E/CONF. 46/100). They had not abandoned their aspirations, but they regarded the recommendations of the Conference as merely the initial

stage of a new trade policy. They especially regretted that it had not been possible to secure a more precise statement of commitments regarding facilities in respect of trade in raw materials and minerals and of preferences for the developing countries' exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. In view of the many important questions which remained to be solved, the Latin American countries were very much interested in the new machinery to be set up in the field of trade and development.

18. In any case, the Conference on Trade and Development had been a success. It had marked the beginning of a new era and created hope for a new economic order. The developing countries were not seeking special privileges. They merely wanted fairer and more equitable treatment. It was to be hoped that all the countries which had taken part in the Conference would wholeheartedly support the conclusions and recommendations it had adopted. The coming months would be a testing time, during which the agreements reached at the Conference would take clear and definite form.

19. The unity of the group of 77 developing countries had been one of the great events of the Conference. It was a movement which had been under way for a long time. The Chilean delegation to the Inter-American Conference at São Paulo had, together with others, proposed that a special co-ordinating committee be set up to unify the position of the Latin American countries at the Conference on Trade and Development. Ensuing discussions, first at Brasilia and later at Alta Gracia, had shown the Latin American countries that they had many common problems and that, despite serious divergences of interest, they could form a common front. That experience, projected to the level of the Conference, had made it possible to establish a powerful unity — a unity not for offence but for the defence of legitimate common interests. The 77 countries, united by an ideal of justice and peace, acting as a group, facilitated the dialogue between the industrialized world and the developing countries.

20. His delegation was a sponsor of the joint draft resolution, which was a logical outcome of the Council's deliberations on the Conference. The unanimous adoption of that draft would evince the new spirit of co-operation which should thenceforward prevail in international economic relations.

21. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) recalled that in 1963 production had increased in the countries of North America and Western Europe, and in other industrialized countries. The developing countries had benefited from that trend, as both the prices and the volume of their exports had risen owing to the increase in demand. It was true that there had been a slowing-down of economic growth in some industrialized countries, and that in a number of them inflation had appeared. Nevertheless, the world economic situation in 1963 could on the whole be regarded as encouraging. Moreover, the Conference on Trade and Development had further stimulated trade expansion.

22. Japan had taken steps to integrate itself into the international economy by accepting the obligations under article VIII of the IMF Agreement and by becoming a

full member of OECD. As a result of those steps, Japan had had to adopt a cautious economic policy comprising the promotion of exports, the stabilization of prices through trade liberalization and increased production of scarce consumer goods, the modernization of such low-productivity sectors as agriculture and small-scale industry which still absorbed a large proportion of the working population, and the strengthening of the social and economic infrastructure, including transport facilities and housing.

23. It had come to be generally recognized that the expansion of international trade was the key to the growth of the world economy. His Government believed that the best way to achieve that expansion was to adhere to the principle of free and non-discriminatory trade. Furthermore, a reduction of customs tariffs would avoid the contraction of world trade which might result from the practice of regionalism.

24. While economic development had shown a favourable trend in 1963, the problems of the developing countries were far from being solved, particularly so far as capital and technology were concerned.

25. The results of the Conference on Trade and Development might not have met the hopes of all the participants, yet countries both in the north and in the south should admit the historic significance of the Conference, which had helped to strengthen international co-operation. As the Japanese Prime Minister had stated in his message to the Conference, the joint efforts of the nations, if continued in the coming years in a spirit of harmony and mutual understanding, would ultimately bring about successful results. A mere confrontation of north and south would not produce results. All countries, irrespective of their stage of development and economic system, must combine their efforts to attain the same ideal.

26. His Government was prepared to assist the developing countries in their efforts to build up their economy. Japan provided a large market for primary commodities and manufactured goods. Its imports from the developing countries in 1963 had accounted for 10 per cent of the total exports of those countries to the industrialized countries. The increase in Japan's imports from the developing countries during the period 1955-1962 had amounted to about 25 per cent of the total increase in those countries' exports to the industrialized countries.

27. He believed that the joint draft resolution faithfully reflected the general feeling of the Council. He pointed out, however, that the adoption of operative paragraph 3 could not entail any change in Japan's position on the recommendations of the Conference on Trade and Development, as contained in the Final Act. He hoped that the sponsors would modify the draft so that it could be adopted unanimously.

28. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was glad to see that the present session of the Council was taking place in an atmosphere of relaxed international tension and reflected a common will to increase co-operation on the basis of peaceful co-existence.

29. His remarks on world economic trends would necessarily have to be preliminary in character as the Secretariat had not provided a full report on the situation, part II only of the *World Economic Survey, 1963* (E/3902 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and 4) having been issued. In the developed countries with a market economy, the negative factors were still considerable, despite favourable developments. In some of those countries, a slowing-down of industrial development had been accompanied by an increase in unemployment, especially among the younger age-groups. There had also been some inflation, leading to a rise in prices, especially in rents. The favourable trends could not therefore be regarded as likely to last. Nor could the situation in the developing countries be considered satisfactory in view of the balance of payments situation, especially so far as concerned invisibles. The countries in question were compelled to spend a large proportion of their foreign exchange on maritime freight charges — and that was why they wished to build up national merchant fleets. It would be recalled that the Conference on Trade and Development had adopted a recommendation on the subject (E/CONF. 46/139, annex A.IV.22).

30. Other problems warranted attention, too, such as foreign investment in the developing countries and the capital export drain. That problem was studied in the documents before the Council. A novel phenomenon had emerged, the increase of capital exports to the industrialized market-economy countries. In his opinion, that was an expression of the monopolies' determination to tear down all obstacles in their way. An accompanying feature was that the capital imported into the underdeveloped countries did not do anything to accelerate their economic development. Those countries had suffered huge losses in foreign trade, exceeding the total economic aid supplied to them. The fact was that investment in the developing countries was not intended to promote their economic independence or industrialization but to earn high profits. That was clear from the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/3), which showed, for example, that capital imports into Latin America from 1950 to 1961 had amounted to \$9,600 million whereas profits exported had been as high as \$13,400 million. The Soviet delegation believed that there were many other problems warranting thorough study in the Secretariat reports.

31. The results of the Conference on Trade and Development had been due to international economic co-operation. Trade both between east and west and between the developed and the developing countries must be augmented, and to that end the obstacles in the way of the expansion of world trade should be removed. Increased trade between the socialist countries and the developing countries could help to improve the world economy and give an impetus to international trade; accordingly, trade relations between those two groups of countries should be strengthened. Indeed, experience had shown that those developing countries which had appreciated how necessary it was to increase their trade with the socialist countries were already benefiting from it. The USSR was

gratified by the progress of its economic and commercial relations with the under-developed countries.

32. The optimistic assessments in the introduction to part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1963* conflicted with the statements made by the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions (1315th meeting). Thus, the Executive Secretary of ECLA had spoken of the growing disequilibrium in the balance of trade of the countries in that region and the considerable losses they had suffered. The same picture emerged from the report of ECAFE (E/3876/Rev.1). He must repeat that even though the prices of the goods exported by the developing countries had risen slightly, there were no grounds for asserting — as was asserted in some documents — that that trend would be lasting.

33. The main explanation for the economic growth of the industrialized market-economy countries was the increased trade among them. The rise in world prices had benefited the developed countries which exported raw materials, but not the under-developed countries in the same case. If 1958 were taken as the base (100), the price index for raw materials exported by the industrialized countries had risen to 105, whereas for the developing countries it had fallen to 97.

34. The Conference on Trade and Development had made it possible to assess the existing state of world trade and to identify the factors impeding its growth. The participants in the Conference had accordingly made recommendations whose application should transform trade relations. They had also taken decisions designed to set up special machinery for the study of problems relating to international trade. The Conference had not, however, been able to examine all the problems, and the magnitude of the task which remained to be accomplished must not be under-estimated, especially so far as concerned the establishment of an international trade organization. Another important problem which still had to be solved was that of east-west economic and trade relations.

35. The USSR had made specific proposals to place trade on a rational basis. Their broad effect would be to stabilize markets and prices and to give advantages to the developing countries. The Conference noted in the recommendations that the socialist countries would refrain from taking any steps likely to jeopardize the exports of the developing countries. The Soviet Union had decided to abolish customs duties on imports of foodstuffs from those countries. It was also ready to set up bilateral and multilateral payments systems. Over the next seven years, it was intended to increase the trade of the USSR with the developing countries by two-and-a-half times, i.e. to a value of \$3,600 million, and by the end of 1980, by eight times. The Soviet Union intended to increase its purchases of the products which were of most importance to the developing countries, such as coffee, vegetable oil, cotton, minerals, manufactures and semi-manufactures.

36. The Soviet delegation shared the concern expressed by the developing countries as to the prospects for their economic development and the conditions for their foreign trade. It understood their request that the profits of the metropolitan countries should be reduced and that

certain concessions should be granted to themselves. They must be helped to overcome the difficulties in the way of their development, and they must be encouraged to adopt the economic and social measures, domestic and external, which had already been adopted by countries like the United Arab Republic, Algeria, India, Cambodia, Mexico and Argentina. In the past year, several of those countries had drawn up development plans, had strengthened the public sector and had laid the foundations of economic planning with a view to the development of large industrial sectors.

37. It must not be forgotten that the primary condition of development was the sovereign right of peoples freely to dispose of their natural resources. The Council should prepare specific recommendations designed to ensure respect for that condition, which was wholly in line with the principles proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.

38. The developing countries also required foreign aid in the economic, technical and scientific fields. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid were therefore granting forty such countries assistance which was not subject to any political or economic condition.

39. He could not conceive from what source the authors of the *Survey* had drawn their information. The part dealing with recent development in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries (E/3902/Add.3) was tendentious and inaccurate. He would give the Council some particulars of the economic situation in those countries.

40. Gross industrial production in the USSR had increased by 2.7 times between 1953 and 1963. Steel production had amounted to more than 80 million tons in 1963 and would be about 86 million tons in 1964. During the same period (1953-1963) petroleum production had increased by 153 million tons; it had exceeded 206 million tons in 1963 and would be about 225 million tons in 1964.

41. In 1963 the Soviet Union had also begun to work huge natural resources of ore, non-ferrous metals — especially copper — and of coal and other products. Oil fields had been discovered in western Siberia and huge resources of natural gas — almost 5 million million cubic metres — had been tapped. Within a few years, the country would be covered with transport and transmission systems for gas, electricity and petroleum.

42. While exploiting its natural resources, the Soviet Union was developing the chemicals industry. A further point was that building had never before been so active. Cement production would probably amount to 62 million tons in 1964. In the past ten years, 634 million square metres of urban living space had been provided in the USSR and 6 million houses had been built in the countryside. The new housing thus provided amounted to one-and-a-half times the total urban housing stock of the USSR in 1940. All that building had been carried out with state funds, and the dwellings had been given to the public free of charge.

43. The bad harvests in 1963 had induced the western countries to speak of an agricultural crisis in the USSR. Obviously, agricultural trends must be determined on an

adequate base period, and conclusions could not be drawn from a single year's harvests. Increased agricultural production was the daily concern of the Soviet State and people. Large technical resources had been used for that purpose. Ways of developing agriculture independently of weather factors were under study. Recently, 42 million hectares of virgin land had been brought under cultivation. Those measures would certainly have a positive effect in the fairly near future.

44. In any consideration of world economic development, the economic and social consequences of disarmament could hardly be passed over in silence. The Council should contribute towards the conclusion of an agreement for general and complete disarmament.

45. The United Nations should promote the exchange of scientific and technical information, for all should have access to discoveries for the benefit of mankind as a whole. An illustration of the way in which scientists collaborated was the recent agreement between the United States of America and the USSR for the study of a system of water desalination by atomic processes.

46. International co-operation should be established in developing the chemicals industry, which was one of the

most progressive branches of industry. New materials required by industry and agriculture and new raw materials could be produced chemically with small capital investment and little manpower. The chemicals industry was becoming an increasingly important factor in health, too. The Soviet delegation was accordingly proposing that the Council should devise measures for developing international co-operation by promoting the exchange of scientific and technical information on the chemicals industry. The Council should also recommend the regional economic commissions to set up working parties or committees to study that subject. That would be one way in which the Council might effectively help to raise levels of living and to foster international co-operation.

47. Mr. KOLB (Austria) proposed that the continuation of the debate be deferred to enable the sponsors of the joint draft resolution to study the amendment of their text.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.



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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, Uruguay.

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 Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEMS 5 AND 4

World economic trends (E/3902 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and 4; E/CN.12/696 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.14/239; E/ECE/535) (*continued*)

Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3856, E/3932; E/CONF.46/139; E/L.1056/Rev.1) (*concluded*)

GENERAL DEBATE (*concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT announced that, as a result of informal consultations which had taken place since the 1330th meeting, a revised draft resolution (E/L.1056/Rev.1) on item 4 had been submitted to the Council. He invited one of the sponsors to introduce it.

2. Mr. LEKIC (Yugoslavia) said that, thanks to the spirit of co-operation shown by the representatives of the developing countries and their continued efforts to ensure that the widest measure of agreement could be reached on a draft resolution relating to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, it had been possible to prepare a text which was sponsored by all the members of the Council and supported by all the members of the sessional committees. The efforts of the industrialized and socialist countries to reach unanimity were greatly appreciated. He hoped that the revised draft resolution would facilitate the Council's task.

3. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) recalled that he had already expressed his Government's views at the 1318th meeting on the question of general economic activity in so far as it could be ascertained from the reports of the four regional economic commissions. While it could not be claimed that the reports or the debate that had ensued had provided a comprehensive economic survey of the entire international community, the reports gave a general picture of the economic situation in the part of the world under review. He would now confine himself to making such preliminary observations as were relevant to the discussion on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

4. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had marked the end of an old era in the field of international co-operation and the beginning of a new phase of United Nations activity in the areas of international trade and development. The Conference had undertaken to continue debate on the unfinished agenda of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held in Havana in 1947/1948. That it had been possible to convene the Conference had been a victory for what the Secretary-General of the Conference had chosen to call the fledgling ideas of the lesser developed countries, for when the idea of convening such a conference had first been mooted it had met with studied hostility from certain industrialized Member States. The Conference on the Problems of Economic Development, held at Cairo in 1962, had, however, demonstrated the weaknesses and danger to the international community



of the existing unrealistic patterns of world trade and their depressing effects on the development of the less-developed countries, and the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries, which had strongly recommended the early convening of an international conference on trade and development, had been welcomed by an overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations which had supported General Assembly resolution 1820 (XVII). That Declaration had been the essence of the Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries which had formed part of General Assembly resolution 1897 (XVIII). The subsequent declarations of Brazilia, Alta Gracia, Addis Ababa, Niamey, Teheran and Manila had provided the proper atmosphere for the convening of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

5. More important than the actual convening of the Conference, however, had been the determination and objectivity which the 120 nations had shown when subjecting the existing patterns of world trade and the organs and agencies of the United Nations family to careful and incisive analysis. The Conference had concluded that the patterns of world trade were anachronistic and inevitably disadvantageous to the developing nations, with the resultant unfair terms of trade and enormous trade gap dividing the rich nations from the poor. It had also demonstrated that the various organs and agencies of the United Nations family, as at present constituted and orientated, were ineffective in promoting the trade and development policies and progress necessary for global advancement in the world of 1964 and, in particular, in promoting the use of trade as a factor of development. It had become clear that the old classic colonial and neo-colonial forms of international trade could not endure much longer and that the Council had failed in its mission, principally because it was not truly representative of the 112 Member States of the United Nations or of the universal character of the international trade system. A trade system that in 1964 ignored consumer and supplier markets of 700 million people of the People's Republic of China was undoubtedly unrealistic. The Council had failed in the performance of its proper tasks because its policies and those of its affiliates were still orientated to the philosophy and jurisprudence which had given rise to its creation in 1946, when a completely different world had been in existence. The Council could no longer efficiently co-ordinate the activities of the various bodies and agencies in the field of economic and social endeavour. It was therefore necessary to have a Standing Conference on Trade and Development, which should have a status parallel to that of the Council and would relieve the Council of its functions of co-ordination in the field of trade and development. Indeed, there were those who doubted whether the Council had ever had a mandate to co-ordinate activities in the field of trade and development, for nowhere in the Charter were the words "trade and development" used. The new machinery would clearly have to have powers to co-ordinate those activities of the other agencies which concerned trade and development.

6. His delegation fully agreed with the Secretary-General that, if the Council failed to review its mission and man-

date as well as its functioning and effectiveness during the present session, a unique opportunity to take advantage of a new dynamism and to strengthen the whole United Nations structure might be missed. The Conference had addressed all its recommendations and decisions to the General Assembly, the only body, in his delegation's opinion, which was fully competent to deal with them. The General Assembly alone was competent to extend, amend or modify the findings and recommendations submitted to it by the 120 States which had participated in the Conference. In that connexion, the United Kingdom representative had misled the Council, perhaps inadvertently, when he had asserted that it was within the power of the Council to expand or modify the recommendations of the Conference if it so wished.

7. His delegation welcomed the Secretary-General's statement (1320th meeting) that North-South tensions were fundamentally as serious as East-West ones. It agreed with him in welcoming the emergence of the group of seventy-seven at the Conference as a powerful and cohesive force in the arena of North-South confrontation. His delegation had witnessed the forging of an abiding solidarity within that group. The last four days of the Conference had strained the loyalties and the very bases for solidarity to the limit, but his delegation was able to recall with satisfaction that the group had withstood the formidable assaults with vigour and had emerged with a new character and a significant personality. Modern diplomacy had witnessed the emergence of a new dimension in the perspectives of international behaviour.

8. On the instructions of his Government, his delegation had prepared a statement that was quite different in tone and character from the one he was actually making. The exhortations of the United States representative to the Council to join the "fraternity of the impatient" for a new and rational order in international affairs had, however, caused it to abandon that statement and it would now confine itself to a few preliminary observations on the Conference's recommendation on the projected new machinery. Because his delegation did not consider that the Council was competent to deal with the substance of the Conference's recommendations, it would give its views on the subject in detail at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

9. His delegation considered that the Conference had acted wisely in recommending to the General Assembly the creation, under Article 22 of the United Nations Charter, of a periodic Conference on Trade and Development (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.V.1). It welcomed the creation of the executive organ of the Conference — the Trade and Development Board. It would have preferred to see the Conference and the Board meeting more fully the five criteria laid down at the second session of the Preparatory Committee and accepted by the Conference itself. For example, it would have liked a more universal membership. It was true that the periodic Conference would be established by the General Assembly as an independent organ, equal in status and prestige to the Economic and Social Council and reporting direct to the General Assembly, but his delegation would have pre-

ferred to see it clearly and explicitly empowered to coordinate and supervise all of the activities of other United Nations bodies whose field of operations touched upon trade and development. He hoped that the General Assembly would duly correct those deficiencies.

10. It was, however, the recommendation for the setting up of a special committee (*ibid.*) to prepare proposals for a special procedure that presented his delegation with the greatest difficulty. The age-old principle of sovereignty and equality of States made it imperative that each State, large or small, should have parity of vote in international affairs. The United Nations Charter made it abundantly clear, in Articles 18, paragraph 1 and 67, paragraph 1, that in the General Assembly, and in all the organs created by the Assembly, each Member State should have one vote. What was more important was that no conceivable procedure could take away the right of Member States to vote. When it came to voting, no justifiable consideration could, in 1964, make void the practice of one State, one vote, or give to any one State or States an economic veto.

11. As far as the procedure of conciliation before voting was concerned, he pointed out that conciliation had always been the practice in all United Nations forums. No resolution of the United Nations was adopted unless the sponsors and the possible opponents had first tried to find some common ground. It was that practice of conciliation prior to voting that had marked the constitutional conventions of the United Nations. Furthermore, in Article 33, paragraph 1, the Charter had pronounced itself in unambiguous terms on that matter. The problems of trade and development gave rise to disputes just as did problems of colonialism or infringement of territorial integrity. The proposed procedure was therefore unnecessary and superfluous. The proposed special committee was also "to provide an adequate basis for the adoption of recommendations with regard to proposals of a specific nature for action substantially affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries" (*ibid.*). The meaning of that was not apparent and his delegation felt entitled to construe it as providing a hidden and equivocal way for some States to request an economic veto in advance before they could agree to any recommendation of the Conference or Board. His Government could not be a party to any action that attempted to change the Charter of the United Nations in a manner that might lead to the destruction of the United Nations. The Security Council had already testified eloquently to the danger of giving a power of veto to certain nations. In view of the balance of power in 1964, only two Powers on the Security Council — namely, the USSR and the United States of America — were justified in having a veto. It was important not to repeat the mistakes of the Security Council in the new machinery. Even if certain Powers were given an economic veto, that did not automatically presuppose that those Powers would accept and regard the recommendations of the Conference and Board as mandatory and binding upon their Governments. Until a treaty clearly establishing the juridical foundations and powers of compulsion of the new international institution in relation to its contracting signatories was duly negotiated and elaborated, the recommendations of the

new machinery could have only the same juridical status as resolutions of the General Assembly. That line of argument would culminate logically in the early creation of an international trade organization under treaty arrangements. Only then would the spirit of the Havana Conference finally rest.

12. He would like to conclude his preliminary remarks by saying that his delegation looked forward to the early institutionalization of the group of seventy-seven less-developed countries. He agreed with the Secretary-General that greater cohesion among less-developed countries would definitely foster world-wide economic co-operation and prove beneficial to all Member States, provided United Nations machinery proved capable of giving form and expression to that co-operation in a global perspective.

13. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that Algeria had not, unfortunately, participated in the vigorous world economic growth in 1963 reported in the introduction to part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1963* (E/3902 and Corr. 1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add. 3 and 4). Furthermore, Algeria did not possess sufficiently precise data to enable it to assess economic and agricultural development. His Government did not think that its experience would be of help to other countries, but it was sure that it would stimulate research into the solution of the problems of others.

14. Agricultural production in Algeria in 1963 had varied according to the nature of the product. As a result of good weather, of the efforts of agricultural workers and of social measures adopted by the Government, the production of cereals and fruit had risen. Wine production had been below the average of the preceding years. In the extractive industries, only the production of petrol and gas had continued to increase, but the increase had been somewhat hampered by saturation of the pipelines. There had been a 13 per cent decrease in all other mining products. The limiting factors had been the international market, especially in respect of iron ore, the using up of reserves in the case of phosphates, and other non-economic causes. Apart from those sectors, there had been a general decrease in all sectors of the economy and a general slowing down of activity as compared with the years immediately preceding independence.

15. The decrease in the rate of investment had also been felt. Less than 21 per cent of the amount expected to be spent on capital investment had in fact been used, and of the amount used, only 50 per cent could be considered to have been added to the Algerian economy. The capital equipment programme for 1963 had had only a limited effect on the employment market. The number of unemployed or under-employed remained a major problem in Algeria; almost 45 per cent of the active male population were affected.

16. The conditions prevailing in Algeria had thus resulted in a weakness in economic activity, an increase in unemployment and a reduction in productivity, except in a few sectors.

17. Those domestic phenomena had also affected Algeria's foreign trade. In comparison with the years preceding independence, foreign trade had been more balanced, more healthy and geographically more diversified. Imports had decreased by more than 40 per cent compared with 1961, while exports had increased by more than 57 per cent. The favourable balance was due to several factors. In the first place, the decrease in production of certain basic products specially designed for export, such as wine and minerals, and the disturbing of former marketing circuits had not, as had been feared, caused a great reduction in total export earnings. The increased export of petrol and gas had more than made up for losses from wine and minerals. Then there had been the decrease in imports, for which there were various reasons: the decrease in economic activity had limited purchases of equipment, while the transformation of the structure of consumption following the departure of a large section of the population, mainly of European origin, which had held the main purchasing power in the country, together with measures enacted by the Government, had greatly limited consumption. Foreign trade was also being diversified: apart from trade agreements with the Government of France, several other trade agreements had been signed, in particular with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, the USSR, Switzerland, the United Arab Republic and, more recently, the United Kingdom.

18. Another factor affecting Algeria's economic and social development was the existence of two distinct economies: a market-economy in the comparatively rich, modern and industrial north, and a subsistence economy in the mainly agricultural south. With the exception of some small enclaves, the southern sector needed a considerable effort of modernization. Unfortunately, the unemployed in that sector were attracted to the developed enclaves and were forming a suburban proletariat in the towns, where they lived at subsistence level. That was giving rise to serious social problems.

19. The Government was trying to solve its social and economic problems by appealing for national solidarity, which, in the absence of adequate finances, would take the form mainly of physical effort. The imprint of colonialism was gradually giving way to the establishment of new structures in line with the country's socialist views. Algeria was not yet in a position to benefit fully from the petrol refineries, iron and steel works, sugar mills and tanneries that were being built. For many years to come it would have to depend on foreign capital and foreign technicians. His Government greatly appreciated the support, assistance and understanding it was being given by a large number of friendly nations.

20. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had indeed been a historic event in that it had resulted from a resolution based on the desires of seventy-seven developing countries to obtain social justice. The discussion on human rights in the Social Committee was a constant reminder of the long struggle of mankind for liberty. The world was on the eve of a new struggle, the struggle to give all men an equal opportunity of achieving

economic and social development, progress, dignity and liberty in international relations.

21. The Secretary-General rightly observed that the Conference had given a powerful impetus to the United Nations. Whatever the technical difficulties in the compromise reached in the Final Act, it was important to make an effort to maintain the ideas behind the recommendations it set forth. It was perhaps premature for the Council to consider all the implications of the Conference's recommendations on institutional matters but he hoped that the General Assembly would be in a position to give them a true interpretation at its nineteenth session.

22. With regard to the revised draft resolution, his delegation attached special importance to the third preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 3.

23. Mr. KOLB (Austria) said that he would confine his remarks to three subjects: the need for international action in favour of developing countries, certain psychological limitations on actions in that field, and the need for rational use of existing and proposed international institutions.

24. With respect to the first point, it was well known that international action and bold economic policies could have mastered the crisis of unemployment in the late 1920's. A situation had, however, been allowed to develop which had proved to be the breeding ground for political ills which had led the world straight to catastrophe. It might well be that the world was now in a similar situation, the evil being under-development instead of unemployment. Nations with experience and well-developed resources should therefore adopt co-ordinated and imaginative policies to deal with the problem of under-development. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be the starting point for such a conscious effort on the part of the industrial countries.

25. With respect to his second point, it would be futile to deny that there was a problem which should be clearly identified at a time when industrial countries were asked to do much more in aid and trade for developing countries. In many industrialized countries, the willingness to heed the Government's exhortations in favour of developing countries depended on two questions: what use was a given country making of the help extended to it, and to what extent would the bulk of the people profit from that help? Public opinion on such matters did as much to limit a finance minister's action on aid as did the status of his budget. The international action required by the present situation would mean that in industrialized countries certain subsidies would have to be abandoned, and tariff protection, compensatory taxes and similar devices reduced or withdrawn. It would be easier for the industrialist to forgo his privileges if he were sure that such privileges were not merely being given to another industrialist in a distant country, and it would be easier for workers to accept threats to their employment as a result of imports from low-wage countries if they were sure that the results would not simply be higher profits elsewhere but would lead to higher wages in the developing country.

26. Turning to his third point, he said that, to its share of the costs for a new machinery to be created for the purpose of trade and development, his Government would have to add the costs of a corresponding new apparatus at home and of its representation at international conferences. His Government would undoubtedly find ways to meet those additional charges, but the problem of qualified manpower remained to be solved. It was imperative that duplication of work and overlapping of meetings should be avoided. He hoped the Council would take the Secretary-General's advice and examine the functioning and effectiveness of the existing machinery so that it might be fully aware of what it already possessed when it set up new machinery. His delegation hoped that the Council would receive practical suggestions from the Secretariat and would find a place in its agenda to deal with those matters.

27. Mr. ZEVALLOS (Ecuador) said that the needs of the depressed areas of the world had made the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development necessary. The slow rate of economic growth in Latin America was due in large part to the unfavourable development of the external sector. Thus, while in 1953 the region had supplied 20.2 per cent of the industrialized countries' needs for basic products, in 1960 that figure had fallen to 15.1 per cent. That situation was reflected in a persistent balance-of-payments deficit, which was not offset by external financial aid. The ever-growing need to import capital goods could not be fully satisfied, and Latin America's economic development was thus retarded. The same situation prevailed in other developing areas.

28. United Nations action had made it possible for the Conference on Trade and Development to be convened, with the object of improving the situation of the developing world by reorganizing world trade and establishing a system of international co-operation. The principal recommendations of that Conference were those relating to greater access of the primary commodities and manufactured and semi-manufactured goods of developing countries to the markets of developed countries (see E/CONF.46/139, annexes A.III.6 and A.III.7) measures to promote trade between developing countries (*ibid.*, annex A.II.5); promotional measures including the establishment within the proposed new machinery of a trade information and market research centre (*ibid.*, A.II.4); special measures to protect primary commodities from competition from synthetic products (*ibid.*, annex A.II.7); and the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development (*ibid.*, annex A.III.1). The Conference, recognizing that there would always be a need for compensatory financing, had approved a recommendation on that subject (*ibid.*, annex A.IV.7); he suggested that the regional economic commissions should make the necessary studies for its practical application. The importance of the recommendation on the gradual transformation of the Special Fund into a capital development fund (*ibid.*, annex A.IV.8) also merited mention, as did the recommendation that developed countries should supply developing countries with a minimum net amount of one per cent of their national (*ibid.*, annex A.IV.2) incomes. His delegation hoped that that financial co-

operation would be granted independently of the general level of assistance already accorded by developed to developing countries. The developing countries had appreciated the decision of the countries with centrally planned economies to set quantitative targets for imports from developing countries. It was necessary to have an organization to implement those recommendations and to lay down new principles to replace obsolete ideas. His country was ready to lend its assistance to the proposed new organization.

29. The group of seventy-seven had maintained its unity despite the pressure which had been put on it, particularly during the last days of the Conference. He hoped that that unity would be maintained in other fields and other forums.

30. Although the recommendations of the Conference did not satisfy all the needs and aspirations of the developing countries, they represented a first step on the road to better days for the majority of mankind.

31. The delegation of Ecuador was of the opinion that the Council should take note of the Final Act and the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/139) and transmit them to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

32. Mr. SALMAN (Iraq) said that there had evidently been some small progress in the world economic situation and that the developing countries as a whole had benefited from improved terms of trade. As the Secretary-General had pointed out, however (1320th meeting), the record of growth was still marred by familiar weaknesses in all regions, and the gap between poor and rich remained the principal problem of the time.

33. For his own country, 1963 had marked a considerable decrease in net output, the greatest decline being in the agricultural sector; although revenues from oil had risen by 15 per cent, the national income had dropped by 2 per cent. Faced with that situation, his Government had taken a number of serious steps, nationalizing financial and industrial enterprises and launching a vast plan of economic and social development. Iraq's difficulties, like those of other developing countries, called for assistance and co-operation on the part of the entire international community, especially the developed countries.

34. The recent emergence of many new nations and the population growth throughout the developing world had made the need for international action still more imperative.

35. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had accordingly been convened with a view to removing the obstacles to growth in the developing countries and narrowing the gap between developed and developing countries by establishing new principles to govern international trade and economic relations, to the benefit of all. While the results of the Conference had fallen short of the developing countries' expectations, certain essential steps had been taken in the right direc-

tion. The Conference had shown that there was no possibility of development in the developing countries without an improvement in the terms of trade, and that such development was essential for the continued economic growth of the international community as a whole. It had also recognized that where inequality existed, it was invariably to the disadvantage of the weaker party, i.e. the developing countries. Insisting on trade as an effective instrument for development, the Conference had adopted several recommendations, among the most important of which were that on supplementary financing to compensate for fluctuations in the terms of trade, and that calling on the developed countries to set aside one per cent of their national income to help the developing countries.

36. The most important political result of the Conference was the common cause made by the group of seventy-seven nations in their determination to secure a decent life for their peoples. For them, the Conference had opened a new era in international co-operation for trade and development, and they looked to such co-operation as a decisive instrument in overcoming the division of the world into affluence and poverty.

37. The Conference had had two outstanding results: it had elaborated a set of principles to replace the traditional concept of trade relations, and it had recommended the establishment of institutional machinery to carry on its work. The Conference had thus made a real beginning and he accordingly commended draft resolution E/L.1056/Rev.1 to the Council.

38. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) said that, when the United Nations had come into being, the five great Powers which had borne the burden of the war had thought that the task of governing the world was predominantly, if not exclusively, their responsibility. That had led to the establishment of the Security Council as a supreme organ of government, to the idea of permanent seats on that Council and to the idea that those five Powers should agree on any important decision, including a decision to amend the Charter.

39. The changes had started shortly after the Havana Conference, with the result that at the present time there remained only two great Powers, whose differences seemed to be irreconcilable. Thus, much of the efficiency of the minority government of the world had been lost. The action of the only large group of independent States, the twenty Latin American countries, whose voting power at that time had amounted to 39 per cent of the total, however, helped to rectify the inauspicious historical situation in which the United Nations had come into being, for without the Latin American countries the Assembly had been unable to take a decision requiring a two-thirds majority. At the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, held at Bretton Woods, Va., in July 1944, it had been the Latin American countries alone which had requested that developing countries should have a voice in the management of IBRD and IMF and had vigorously opposed the suggestion that the decisions of those institutions should be taken by a system of weighted voting. It had been those countries, with their block of twenty votes, which had started to

change the General Assembly from a discussion group into an organ of majority and efficient government. In that last task they had met with the sympathy and support of the Arab and Asian countries, and had been glad when the African countries had entered the Organization to tilt the balance in favour of a world government in which majorities would count.

40. To him, the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development seemed a miracle, one of those rare events which happened against all logic, all reason, all forecasts and all historical precedents, against history itself. When the idea of convening a world meeting to deal with the problems of world trade had first been raised in the Council, seven years previously, no one had known what problems the Conference would deal with or who would take part in it. Such a confused proposal had met with no support, and the Council had not even considered it. The atmosphere had changed so rapidly, however, that five years later, the Council had decided to convene the Conference (resolution 917 (XXXIV)). The Conference had achieved such importance that it had forgotten that it owed its very existence to the Council and had apparently failed to appreciate the effort made by the Council and then by the whole United Nations family to ensure its success.

41. The only good omens for the Conference had been the vigour with which it had been prepared. Despite that, however, it had seemed that there were too many elements militating against the success of the Conference; firstly, the very magnitude of the Conference; secondly, the agenda, which contained an almost infinite variety of problems about which there was not sufficient information, knowledge or experience; and thirdly, the preparations made by each group of countries. The Latin Americans, for example, had held no less than four meetings devoted for the most part to defining the group's position. The fact that positions were defined militated against the success of the Conference, for the more clearly a country defined its position, the more irreconcilable seemed the position of others.

42. Despite those unfavourable elements, there had been in the Conference a basis of understanding which had made it possible for a great number of recommendations to be adopted. Even in those rare cases in which there had been agreement on the principle alone and not on the way of applying the principle, the will to reach agreement had led to small groups or experts being entrusted with the task of finding a formula which would meet with full agreement. On the whole, the recommendations of the Conference contained ideas, observations, plans, explanations, even mere suggestions, which formed a fount of inspiration and reflexion which would not be exhausted for many years.

43. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) said that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had marked an essential step in international relations; the Final Act covered a vast area and it was important to avoid over-simplification and hasty conclusions. His delegation would therefore confine itself to some preliminary reflexions.

44. The Conference had shed new light on the major problems of world economic relations and had illustrated the general determination to organize international co-operation more effectively in future. Not even the most systematic and best co-ordinated efforts could be fully effective, however, unless they fell upon fertile soil; neither could all the resources of the wealthier countries provide a lasting solution to the problems of under-development unless the multiplying effects of investment were brought fully into play.

45. The Secretary-General of the Conference had rightly stressed the solidarity of the developing countries at the Conference, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations had expressed the view that North-South tension was at least as important as East-West tension. In any event, that solidarity had given birth to a striking spirit of compromise, thanks to which some of the most important recommendations had been accepted by nations whose support was indispensable. As post-war experience in Europe had demonstrated, nothing useful could be accomplished without the support of all interested parties.

46. Regarding the organization of work in the vast fields of trade and development, his delegation had been highly impressed by the reflexions of the Secretary-General. The new machinery recommended by the Conference must not be allowed to result in too wide a dispersal of efforts; it was therefore necessary to seek the best possible co-ordination of the new and the existing machinery. The co-ordinating responsibility of the Council was bound to increase accordingly.

47. His delegation welcomed the revised draft resolution (E/L.1056/Rev.1) and was glad that it had received the Council's unanimous support.

48. Mr. THAJEB (Indonesia) said that the unity achieved by the developing countries at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had undoubtedly surprised many of the advanced countries. While the developing countries had stood together before on certain issues, each nation had tended to view development as its own problem to be solved in accordance with its own views. If they had now succeeded in transcending their immediate national interests, it was because they shared a common lot and awaited a common destiny. Their unity was now a reality, and the problem of development must henceforth be viewed as a problem concerning the entire world.

49. The Conference had produced some important results, and he joined previous speakers in paying a tribute to those who had helped to bring them about. It had defined with greater accuracy the economic problems facing the developing nations, established the essential link between international trade and the pace of development, and won from all nations present the recognition that an international environment must be created to facilitate the growth of the developing countries. The principles governing international trade adopted by the Conference pointed the way to the eventual establishment of a new pattern of world trade. The Conference had made some progress towards defining principles in the

major fields of commodity trade, access to markets of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries and the transfer of resources; if transformed into positive action, they would truly serve to benefit the developing countries. The most important agreement reached, however, was on the establishment of institutional machinery for it would provide a forum in which the dialogue between the developing and developed countries could continue. The Conference had marked the beginning of a new era in the evolution of international co-operation. His delegation was accordingly grateful to the Council for its unanimous support of the draft resolution.

50. Mr. HILL (International Chamber of Commerce), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the opening of the international trade negotiations under the auspices of GATT had made 1964 a year of exceptional importance for the ICC, the major part of whose wide range of activities had over the past year been devoted, directly or indirectly, to making a success of both. After prolonged consultation of its membership throughout the world, the ICC had reached unanimous agreement on a set of recommendations to the Conference covering nearly all the substantive items on its agenda; similarly, it had submitted certain practical suggestions to the Contracting Parties of GATT.

51. The most important point put to the Conference by ICC was that primary attention should be given to fostering private enterprise and investment, both domestic and international, for it believed that the key to future growth lay in that area and that neither public aid nor publicly primed trade could alone fill the gap between economic aspirations and real resources. The ICC had decided to follow up its recommendations on that point by a major study concerning the respective roles of private and public financing and their interrelations; he hoped to be able to report on that study in 1965. The ICC would also push forward with the studies it had already begun, in co-operation with IBRD and OECD, on multilateral guarantees for private investment and on the arbitration of investment disputes between public bodies and private firms. The recently published report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/3905) reflected the ICC's views on that subject.

52. The ICC delegation had helped the Third Committee of the Conference to frame conclusions on the important technical question of co-operation between shipowners and shippers and the role of shippers' councils. It looked forward to close and fruitful co-operation with the new machinery set up to continue the Conference's valuable work.

53. The success of the GATT trade negotiations was a matter of great moment not only to the participating countries but to the world at large; the ICC had therefore been active in trying to help the negotiators to overcome the main stumbling blocks which confronted them and it hoped that the Programme of Action it had submitted to GATT might still help the Governments concerned to reach early agreement.

54. There were several other areas in which the ICC had been especially active during the past year. Practical conclusions concerning the role of financial institutions had been reached at the ICC's Asian Bankers' Seminar and at the twelfth Session of the ICC's Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs, both held in Teheran in April 1964.

55. The work of the ICC in the field of technical assistance to developing countries had steadily grown; that work, combined with its investigation of export promotion techniques and its market research studies, made it particularly well equipped to co-operate with international centres for trade information and promotion. The ICC had also pressed forward with its studies of patents and was preparing a review of the whole problem of patents and the dissemination of technology in relation to the needs of the developing countries.

56. The year 1963 had been marked by a rapid advance in the utilization of the Customs carnet systems, established and operated by the Customs Co-operation Council in liaison with the ICC, for facilitating temporary duty-free imports of commercial samples, packing materials and so forth. The ICC was anxious to see the pertinent international conventions signed at an early date by all Governments Members of the United Nations.

57. The next biennial congress of the ICC would have as its main theme "World progress through partnership". He hoped he had shown the Council how far partnership, by which he understood a co-operative spirit of realism, had become the keynote of the ICC's approach to the problems with which Governments and private enterprise were alike faced. As the most recent ICC Congress had

emphasized, there and there alone lay the path to world progress.

58. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) was glad to note the Council's unanimous sponsorship of the revised draft resolution on the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was an item of paramount importance. Operative paragraph 4, however, was not altogether satisfactory; the report of the Conference and the Final Act were addressed in the first instance to the Council, which was therefore obliged, under the Charter, to take into consideration all its recommendations. In view of the shortage of time, however, his delegation was prepared to accept the existing version. He expressed gratitude to all those who were responsible for drafting the resolution and reiterated his Government's determination to continue its efforts in those directions most likely to yield practical results for the developing countries.

59. In reply to the representative of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, he said that it was not his delegation's custom to seek to mislead the Council, nor would he suggest that another delegation had done so.

*Draft resolution E/L.1056/Rev.1 was adopted unanimously.*

60. The PRESIDENT declared the general debate on item 4 closed, and suggested that item 5 should be referred to the Economic Committee.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.



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President: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Present:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Finland, Ireland, Romania, Sweden, Uruguay.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

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

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 6, 7 AND 44

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 (E/3867, E/3872 and Add.1 and 2, E/3874, E/3877, E/3878 and Corr.1, E/3880, E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/3890 and Add.1, E/3891, E/3892, E/3896, E/3909 and Add.1 and 2, E/3928, E/3946, E/3948)

United Nations Development Decade

- (a) Development plans and development planning institutes (E/3923)
- (b) United Nations Training and Research Institute (E/3924)
- (c) World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance (E/3911 and Add.1)
- (d) Functional classification of activities during the Decade (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

World campaign for universal literacy (E/3927)

GENERAL DEBATE

(resumed from the 1329th meeting and concluded)

1. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that his delegation was keenly interested in the work of the specialized agencies and appreciated their efforts. It was particularly interested in the proposed world campaign for universal literacy, on which it would have some suggestions to make.
2. Co-ordination was essential in order to ensure unity of action. Certain structural changes were desirable in the interests of simplification and efficiency. In particular, it would be advisable, as several delegations advocated, to amalgamate the Special Fund and EPTA. But in itself, that administrative measure would not be sufficient; it would have to be accompanied by a considerable increase in the resources made available to the body resulting from the merger.
3. From a purely administrative point a view, the merger would be helpful to developing countries, which had insufficient experienced staff to reply to questionnaires from two bodies and never knew which one to approach for assistance.



4. While certain technical difficulties might apparently arise with respect to financial administration, the merger would undoubtedly lead to a saving of funds and enable the available resources to be put to the fullest use. Moreover, the new body would be more likely to receive voluntary contributions and could constitute a capital development fund to assist developing countries.

5. Briefly, the Algerian delegation was in favour of the merger, because it thought that administrative streamlining was necessary, that a permanent fusion would make it possible to tap new resources and to operate more effectively, and that the Council should immediately consider the possibility of an increase in the proposed allocation of funds and should refer the matter to the General Assembly.

6. Mr. CUBILLOS (Chile) said that he had listened with great interest to the statements by the executive heads of the specialized agencies and congratulated them on the results they had achieved. Certain essential machinery dealing with the problem of economic under-development was, however, still lacking, in particular, a specialized agency for industrial development. In that connexion, his delegation supported draft resolution II of the Committee for Industrial Development (see E/3869) and the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/139, annex A.III.1).

7. He approved the action taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerning the application of science and technology to development. With the establishment of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, it would be possible to obtain a clearer idea of the measures necessary to enable developing countries to benefit from the achievements of the technical revolution. His delegation noted with satisfaction the work of UNESCO in that field and attached great importance to the meetings it was organizing in the developing countries for scientists and economic planners to strengthen the links between pure and applied science. It also noted with interest the work which IAEA was undertaking in co-operation with FAO and WHO.

8. The recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was the major event of the Development Decade, had enabled developing countries to make a concerted attack on the problems presented by their economic backwardness. It would obviously be in the interests of those countries to act together when discussions with the industrialized countries were resumed.

9. With regard to the proposed world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, he recalled that Chile had been one of the sponsors of General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII). The Chilean delegation regretted that administrative difficulties had arisen and, to prevent a set-back to the project, it suggested that the Council should request the Secretary-General to consult the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the possibility of continuing negotiations with a view to launching the campaign, and to report on the outcome to the General Assembly which, since it had initiated the project, would have to take the final decision.

10. It was too early for the Council to take a decision on a revision of its terms of reference, first, because it was advisable to wait until the new institutional machinery recommended by the Conference on Trade and Development had been set up, and secondly, because it was necessary to bear in mind the possibility of an amendment to the Charter, enlarging the membership of the Council and providing for better geographical distribution.

11. The Secretary-General was advocating a merger of EPTA and the Special Fund. The Chilean delegation would give its final opinion on the matter at a later stage, but could state forthwith that it was inclined to favour a merger of the two programmes, provided that the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly expressly stipulated that the new programme would in no way jeopardize the possibility of the gradual conversion of the Special Fund into a capital development fund.

12. Mr. FALL (Senegal) said that there were seven hundred million people who could neither read nor write, that half the population of the world was suffering from hunger and that four hundred million were at the mercy of disease. It might be asked what progress had been made under the United Nations Development Decade. After hearing the reports of the specialized agencies, it must be recognized that outstanding work had been done in a variety of complex fields on the basis of a considerable measure of co-ordination. Working relations had improved not only between the Council and ACC, but also between that Committee and the specialized agencies and between those agencies themselves. The concerted effort by the agencies deserved special mention, for there were many factors which seemed to make for independent operation: their individual characteristics, the magnitude of their task in view of the growing demands of the developing countries, and their competing claims on limited financial resources.

13. The results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had still further accentuated the difficulties of co-ordination which the Council had already noted at its thirty-fourth session, when it had set up the Special Committee on Co-ordination. The trend had since become more pronounced. Further institutions had been set up to meet new and increased requirements, particularly in connexion with the Development Decade. In view of the overlapping between the programmes of the specialized agencies, there was a danger of their activities developing in a haphazard manner and of their becoming competitive at the stage of programme planning and execution.

14. The delegation of Senegal shared the concern of the Secretary-General, who wished to avoid a situation prejudicial to the future of the developing countries (1326th meeting). It considered, first, that the co-ordination between the various agencies that had been achieved under the auspices of the Council, ACC and the Special Committee on Co-ordination must be continued and strengthened by contacts between agencies, by agreements, by exchanges of staff and by any other means which would promote fruitful and rational work. It also considered that it would not be in the interests of the United

Nations to set up a centre to discharge that co-ordinating function. In his delegation's view, various solutions should be adopted. Horizontal co-ordination should be achieved by requiring each agency to maintain closer contact with other organizations on matters of joint concern. There should be a reorganization or functional rearrangement of existing agencies in order to avoid duplication, provided that such a rearrangement would not hamper the pursuit of the aims already defined. Vertical co-ordination should be established in the form of closer co-operation between international, regional and national agencies with clearly defined functions. The means available to United Nations regional representatives, who were attempting to establish more effective co-ordination in the field with the local and regional authorities, must be strengthened. Finally, the structure of the co-ordinating bodies must be modified without impairing the exercise of the functions of control which belonged to the Council as the highest co-ordinating body.

15. The delegation of Senegal would revert to the proposal for a merger between EPTA and the Special Fund when it was under discussion in the Co-ordination Committee. Whilst it unreservedly supported that proposal, it was still convinced that, in taking stock of the situation, as the Secretary-General had requested, Member States should concentrate on achievement of such major priority projects as the proposed world campaigns to combat hunger, disease and ignorance and to promote universal literacy. In fact, the main problems to be solved during the Development Decade were food production, medical care and education; the solution of those problems was the key to economic development. More attention must be given to diversifying and expanding the cultivation of food crops to meet the food shortage that existed in the developing countries, despite their being agricultural countries. The United Nations Training and Research Institute, the regional organizations and FAO should devote themselves to that first task. But economic development would be distorted if those for whom it was intended lacked the benefits of teaching and education. That was why his Government was keenly interested in the proposed world campaign for universal literacy. It also gave first priority to the recommendations of the Conference on Trade and Development. Finally, it considered that the Development Decade should be viewed as a great cause.

16. Mr. SIEGEL (World Health Organization) expressed appreciation, on behalf of the Director-General of WHO, for all the comments and suggestions made. With regard to his organization's consideration of the proposal for a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, when General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) had been brought to its notice, the WHO Executive Board had adopted a resolution authorizing the Director-General to co-operate in the action recommended by the General Assembly. The Seventeenth World Health Assembly had taken note of that resolution and of the Director-General's report. WHO had given ACC an assurance that it was ready to co-operate in the campaign if it was considered to be feasible. Like ACC, it regarded

not only adequate financial provision but really close co-operative arrangements among the United Nations and the specialized agencies directly concerned as conditions for the success of the project. The ACC had recommended the use of the machinery available to all of the specialized agencies in their respective fields. In May 1964, the WHO Executive Board had noted the agreement reached by ACC regarding the campaign.

17. A WHO was now awaiting the Council's decisions and recommendations and would wish to assure the Council that it would continue to do its best to carry out its responsibilities and functions.

18. The PRESIDENT<sup>1</sup> gave an account of the meeting of the officers of the Council and the chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee with the members of ACC, held at Geneva on 20 July 1964 in pursuance of Council resolution 992 (XXXVI). In initiating the discussion he, as President, had stressed the need for a major reappraisal of the Council's role in co-ordination — as the Secretary-General had already suggested to the Council — and had recalled the Secretary-General's view that closer relations with ACC would be helpful to the Council in carrying out its responsibilities. He had drawn attention to some unsatisfactory aspects of present relations. For instance, the Council was not informed of the nature or extent of the discussions on which the report of ACC was based. In two matters where co-ordination of activities was required — water resources and housing — ACC had made recommendations [E/3866, sections X and XI(a)] without giving any explanation for them. Moreover, the representatives of the specialized agencies were not generally in a position to participate with the necessary authority in the discussions in the Co-ordination Committee.

19. In the subsequent discussion, the members of ACC had recognized that the Committee should explain more fully the reasons for its recommendations to the Council. There had been a consensus that similar meetings should take place more regularly and it had been suggested that they would be still more fruitful if the Council's officers had opportunities to inform themselves in more detail of the work of the individual agencies, and that visits to agency headquarters would be useful. It had also been stressed that some weaknesses in policy co-ordination were due to lack of co-ordination at the national governmental level.

20. The Council's representatives had stressed the importance of a common policy for all members of the United Nations family. Whilst co-ordination at the administrative level could be assured by ACC, the Council might be of real help in the co-ordination of policy.

21. There had been general agreement that the annual debate in the Council failed to provide for an adequate exchange between the agencies and the Council and various alternative arrangements had been tentatively suggested, such as having the specialized agencies submit their reports every two years instead of annually with a

<sup>1</sup> The complete text of the President's statement was issued as document E/3957.

view to more thorough discussion in the Council. It had also been suggested that the Council and ACC might select two or three major topics for discussion in the Council at each session. Lastly, the possibility had been considered of having a single report covering the work of all the specialized agencies, though the difficulties of such an arrangement were recognized. The view had been expressed that the time was ripe for a new appraisal of programmes.

22. The representatives of the Council had urged the executive heads to give their representatives instructions enabling them to participate more actively in the discussions of the Council and its committees.

23. The view had been stated that the real problem of co-ordination facing the United Nations family was similar to the problem of over-all planning facing Governments. But the machinery for solving that problem did not yet exist and would have to be established.

24. It had been generally agreed that, subject to the Council's approval, its officers and the chairman of the Co-ordination Committee should again meet informally with ACC in the spring of 1965, in Vienna.

25. Adding his personal comments, he (the President) said that, for future meetings, the issues to be discussed should be decided upon and prepared more fully in advance. In that connexion, it might be worth distinguishing between operational co-ordination (e.g., on problems of overlapping between agencies), on the one hand, and policy co-ordination designed to achieve an integrated programme for the whole United Nations family and make the best use of available resources, on the other.

26. Mr. HILL (Secretariat), on behalf of the Secretary-General, thanked those delegations which had supported the proposals relating to the merging of the Special Fund with EPTA and the establishment of a United Nations Institute for Training and Research. The suggestions and criticisms which had been made would be most carefully considered by the Secretary-General and by ACC. Co-ordination problems were extremely complex and he hoped that the forthcoming detailed discussion in the Co-ordination Committee would provide an answer to certain criticisms, including those mentioned a few days previously by the Director-General of UNESCO (1329th meeting) and those concerning the drafting of the report of ACC.

27. With reference to the proposed world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, he drew attention to the fact that the General Assembly had invited the Secretary-General to report on the possibility of launching such a campaign and on the methods to be followed, not to submit a programme. The Secretary-General had realized from the outset that an undertaking of such scope and complexity would necessitate extensive consultation between governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and governments. When ACC had met in April 1964, very few replies had been received from governments and non-governmental organizations. The Committee had therefore had to confine itself to giving the Council its views on the essential prerequisites for the success of the campaign, i.e., the unqualified support of

governments and non-governmental organizations, adequate financial provision, an assurance of co-operation among the specialized agencies, etc. Since that meeting, further replies had been received, but not very many, and some non-governmental organizations had expressed reservations. The Secretary-General had drawn attention to that point in his recent report (E/3911) and had stressed the necessity for an appropriate form of active association between the proposed campaign and the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign. That matter would receive further study and both the Secretary-General and ACC would, of course, be prepared to reconsider the question as a whole in the light of the decisions of the Council and the positions adopted by governments and non-governmental organizations.

28. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) thanked the President for his report and proposed that the text should be distributed as soon as possible.

*It was so decided.*

29. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) thanked the President for his report. He shared the Algerian representative's concern about the co-ordination of programmes and activities and believed that that extremely complex problem was of paramount importance. He expressed the hope that the specialized agencies would give it the attention it deserved.

#### AGENDA ITEM 38

##### Financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3928, E/3941, E/3944, E/3950; E/L.1055)

30. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that, as a founder member of the United Nations, his country was in favour of the progressive development of the organization's activities, in accordance with the purposes laid down in the Charter, and was naturally disposed to support their controlled expansion in the economic and social field. He recalled that the British Minister for Trade, Industry and Development had, during the Conference on Trade and Development, announced a series of measures the United Kingdom Government had in mind to take in support of increased development activities through the United Nations and other multi-lateral channels.

31. The growing importance of the Council's role in the economic and social field should not be considered in isolation. The general financial situation of the United Nations was bound to have an effect on plans for expansion. Its financial difficulties were serious and would remain so as long as certain Member States had not honoured their Charter obligations. The United Kingdom delegation reaffirmed the necessity of abiding by the Charter in that respect, since the abandonment of the principle of the collective financial responsibility of all the Member States might seriously affect the future of the Organization. In view of that fact, the Council should ensure that such economy as was compatible with efficiency was practised in the United Nations economic and social activities.

32. Referring to the provisional summary of financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3941), he drew attention to the discrepancy between paragraph 2 and paragraph 13. It was stated in paragraph 2 that there would be additional expenses in 1964 for the convening of a second session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, whereas paragraph 13 indicated that that session would not involve any excess over the 1964 appropriations. The Secretariat would no doubt be able to clear up that point. In any event, the United Kingdom had already accepted the need for additional United Nations expenditure on that important subject and thought that the second session should be held in 1964.

33. It was suggested in paragraph 2 that less urgent items might be deferred and he hoped that details would be given in that connexion. The delegations could, of course, submit proposals on the subject, but experience showed that they did not all consider the same questions important and that it was difficult to reach agreement on the matter. It would accordingly be preferable to adopt a slightly different approach based on practical considerations and he hoped that the Secretariat would tell the Council whether there were any activities which were likely to be delayed and for which expenditure was not likely to arise as early as had been foreseen.

34. Generally speaking, the United Kingdom delegation supported the Secretary-General's proposals on the pattern of conferences (para. 18) and hoped that the Council would endorse them.

35. With regard to paragraph 21, which related to industrial development, the United Kingdom delegation supported the expansion of United Nations activity in that field and approved the proposed additional expenditure of \$1 million. It would revert to that question later. As to advisory services in the field of human rights, on which the Social Committee had already taken a decision, he expressed the hope that the explanations given verbally by the Secretary-General's representative (Social Committee, 498th meeting) in clarification of the text of paragraph 37, to the effect that the information contained in document E/3882/Add.1 had no financial implications and that the 1965 appropriation for projects would not exceed the \$180,000 recommended by TAC, would be circulated as an addendum to the provisional summary of financial implications.

36. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that in its consideration of the item before it, the Council would not lose sight of the grave financial situation of the United Nations and of the necessity for remedying it.

37. Mr. LALL (India) said that he was surprised to find that paragraphs 3 to 11 of the provisional summary of financial implications contained no mention of the recommendation in annex A.III.5 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/139) concerning the preferences to be granted to the developing countries. That recommendation invited the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the establishment as soon as possible of a committee

to consider the matter. If that was an omission, he hoped it would be rectified, since the recommendation should not involve substantial expenditure. It had perhaps been thought that preparatory work was required, but in his opinion such work was unnecessary in view of the attention the question had already received.

38. Mr. PREBISCH (Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) said that there was no question of an omission. The Secretariat had considered it advisable to defer the establishment of the committee, in view of the need to prepare its work carefully, since it would have to make specific proposals. The Secretariat had also taken into account the fact that the General Assembly had not yet set up the institutional machinery to which the committee was to report. The Secretariat was, of course, prepared to take such action as the Council deemed necessary.

39. Mr. LALL (India) asked whether the Secretariat was therefore prepared to implement that recommendation of the Conference.

40. Mr. PREBISCH (Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) replied in the affirmative and explained that a meeting of the proposed committee in New York would involve expenditure of the order of \$20,000.

41. Mr. YOKOTA (Japan) approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see E/3944). In his foreword to the draft budget for 1965 (A/5805/Add.2, para. 14), the Secretary-General said he found it unrealistic to propose a continuation of the policy dictated by the difficult financial position of the United Nations. As he had explained in paragraph 13 of the foreword, he was faced, on the one hand, with requests to expand the programmes, and, on the other, with a lack of funds, and simply to propose that the regular budget should be reduced could only lead to a corresponding reduction in the role of the United Nations. The Japanese delegation was in general agreement with that view. Nevertheless, proposed expenditure for 1965 amounted to just over \$88 million, or \$9.7 million more than in 1964. The Advisory Committee did not consider that without annual increases in the budget the essential aims of the organization could not be pursued; it thought that existing resources should be fully utilized before any addition to them was approved, and that only long-term planning and the establishment of priorities would ensure the most effective use of the resources. The Japanese delegation shared that opinion and, like the Advisory Committee, considered that it was the Member States which determined the programme of activities and which appropriated the necessary funds.

42. The budgets of some of the specialized agencies were increasing even more rapidly than the United Nations budget, and his delegation shared the anxiety the French representative had expressed (1328th meeting) concerning the burden which such a tendency imposed on Member States. Views on the subject might be exchanged at the

next meeting of officers of the Council and the chairman of the Co-ordination Committee with ACC.

43. With regard to the rationalization of the programme of meetings and conferences, the Japanese delegation shared the concern of the Advisory Committee about the proposed meetings of the functional commissions and sub-commissions of the Council in 1965, and it hoped that the decision to be taken by the Council with respect to the 1965 programme of meetings would be no less positive than the one it had taken concerning 1964.

44. Mr. BORSHCHEVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to the extracts from the seventh report of the Advisory Committee (E/3944), said that the launching of new programmes should not imply increased expenditure. It was therefore necessary to resort to long-term planning, the establishment of priorities and the elimination of any item for which there was no longer any justification. The latter point was of the utmost importance, and to meet the needs of the situation, it might be necessary to reallocate the expenditure. He drew attention to the end of paragraph 9 of the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/3946) and hoped that the Council would study the procedure suggested. Care should be taken, however, not to infringe the principle that responsibility for the necessary reallocations finally lay with the General Assembly and its Fifth Committee.

45. It was surprising that the wise and sound conclusions of the Advisory Committee were not always echoed in Secretariat documents. The draft budget for 1965 showed a considerable increase in expenditure as compared with 1964, which the Soviet delegation found it impossible to approve. The Secretary-General should endeavour to meet the new expenditure out of the regular budget, as the Japanese representative had rightly urged. That principle could and should be applied also to the expenditure arising from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and from a second session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, in which connexion he supported the remark made by the United Kingdom representative concerning the discrepancy between paragraphs 2 and 13 of the provisional summary.

46. There were a number of concrete opportunities for economies. The number of conferences could be reduced. The draft budget for 1965 included 258 new posts, but the

arguments justifying the creation of those new posts were not convincing; priorities should be established with regard to the work undertaken and the existing staff should not be increased. The merger of the regular technical assistance programme and EPTA should also enable savings to be made. Paragraph 21 of the foreword to the draft budget mentioned an increase of expenditure in the field of housing, building and planning, which was astonishing in view of the numerous objections that had been raised and the fact that no final decision on the subject had yet been taken.

47. The Soviet delegation shared the attitude of the delegations which had stressed the extreme importance, particularly for the developing countries, of implementing the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It was obvious that the Secretary-General should have the necessary funds for that purpose. The sole criterion should be the priority nature of projects; the shelving of less important projects could not fail to produce additional resources for essential projects.

48. The meetings of *ad hoc* groups of experts and that of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development would call for additional travel expenses, but it might be possible to reduce them if the meetings were held in Europe and not at Headquarters. The Soviet delegation would study the proposals for the calendar of conferences. Like the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, it thought that some of the meetings might be cancelled.

49. Regional and interregional symposia on industrial development were of particular value to the developing countries and the Soviet Government was ready to take an active part in them. More use, however, might be made of the services of the regional economic commissions and of governments. The figure of \$1 million for the proposed symposia should be carefully examined and the possibility of further reducing it should be considered. The cost of the proposed world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance should also be studied very closely to ascertain what were the most effective steps to be taken in that field.

50. The PRESIDENT proposed that agenda items 6, 7 and 44 be referred to the Co-ordination Committee.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.



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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, Uruguay.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

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.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## AGENDA ITEM 38

**Financial implications of actions of the Council**  
(E/3928, E/3941, E/3944, E/3946, E/3950; E/L.1055)  
(*continued*)

1. Mr. HILL (Australia) recalled that at the 1329th meeting he had endorsed the proposal of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/3946, para. 9) that the Council should give consideration to the establishment

of a procedure for "screening" the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields from the point of view of its budgetary implications. That was in fact the task to which the Council was now turning its attention. Referring to paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report on the work programme (E/3928), he expressed the hope that the installation of an electronic computer system would make that task simpler in 1965. His delegation agreed with the Special Committee on Co-ordination that the presentation to the Council, at a timely stage of the calendar year, of an integrated draft programme and budget, a practical step of considerable importance, would be of great assistance to the General Assembly in its examination of the budget of the Organization. At the present time the Secretary-General was obliged to revise his estimates to take account of the decisions taken by the Council at its summer session. Thus, it was only at the end of the year that Member States could obtain a complete idea of the programme and budget for the following year and hence of the size of their financial contributions. That practice of revising the initial estimates was hardly satisfactory from the administrative point of view. A great many Member States were thus unable to provide for the necessary appropriations until the beginning of the budgetary year during which they had to meet their commitment, which frequently delayed payments. His delegation therefore thought it would be better if Council decisions involving expenditure could be taken at the spring session, or in 1965, possibly in January. Projects which the Secretary-General could not include in his original estimates could be postponed until the following year, except in cases of special urgency, as for instance projects relating to national disasters.

2. He wished to make some preliminary observations about the provisional summary of financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3941). He noted (para. 10) that the Secretary-General intended to present to the General Assembly for its approval an appropriation of \$184,000 in respect of the preparatory work of the new bodies to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Although the Council was not called upon to give its views on the size of that appropriation, he would like to have some information on the actual cost of the Conference compared with the appropriations made for the purpose for 1964. He thought that the cost of the Conference had perhaps exceeded the estimates but he would like to have more details on the subject.

3. His delegation felt it was important that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology

to Development should work smoothly and was glad that the allocations would enable it to hold a second session in 1964. Like the United Kingdom delegation, it would like some explanation of the last sentence of paragraph 13. With regard to the calendar of conferences, his delegation approved of paragraph 17 of the provisional summary. Lastly, as far as the symposia on industrial development were concerned, without wishing to question the merits of the programme his delegation was somewhat concerned by the statement about their financial implications, which in fact meant (para. 24) that the Secretariat was not at present in a position to supply the necessary data. It hoped that the Secretariat would be able to give the Council the information before the end of the session.

4. Mr. VIAUD (France) reminded the Council that at the thirty-sixth session (1302nd meeting) his delegation had supported the proposal that the Council should have a preliminary discussion at the beginning of the session and a more thorough discussion at the end of the session on the financial implications of its decisions. It was a matter of associating the Council with the preparation of the budgetary documentation intended for the General Assembly, through the examination of a kind of economic and social budget. The documentation before the Council was inadequate in both content and presentation for that purpose. The foreword by the Secretary-General to the draft budget for 1965 (A/5805/Add.2) was helpful but it would have been useful, for instance, if the table in paragraph 5 could have shown what part of the expenditure relating to economic and social activities was earmarked for meetings, conferences, special missions and related activities. Similarly, it was essential that the functional budget should be related to the work programme of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, since the Council was responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Organization in the economic and social fields and for giving directives to its subsidiary bodies. The Council must be in a position to determine the relation between the objectives of the work programme and the budgetary objectives. At the present time it was difficult for the Council to enter into a technical discussion on technical matters without the necessary data. The Council's deliberations on the matter would be more useful and more simple if that preparatory task was entrusted to the Special Committee on Co-ordination.

5. Like the Indian delegation (1332nd meeting), his delegation was surprised that the provisional summary contained no estimate for the work of the bodies whose establishment had been recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. That omission would seem to imply that the old system under which no information on the financial implications of a decision was provided until immediately before the decision was taken was still being used. Without prejudice to the General Assembly's decisions, he hoped that the Council would have the necessary information before it as soon as possible. With regard to the proposed merger between EPTA and the Special Fund, he thought it proper that the Council should have estimates of expenses in that connexion, which would probably help to dispel certain misgivings.

6. With regard to the calendar of meetings and conferences, his delegation was not concerned solely with the financial aspect but would like to draw attention to the human aspect, namely the heavy burden that the increase in the number of meetings imposed on the Secretariat and on delegations. It would be useful for the Secretariat to supplement the table of planned meetings by showing the position over a three-year period, especially with regard to the main bodies and possible conferences.

7. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would revert to the question at a later stage in its proceedings, although it was possible that in the meantime the Secretariat would submit some observations.

#### AGENDA ITEM 8

##### Economic and social consequences of disarmament

##### Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament (E/3898 and Add.1 to 3)

8. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that neither studies nor statistics were needed to convince anyone of the advantages that general and complete disarmament held for mankind. If such disarmament were achieved through effective international control, the financial, material, scientific and human resources now devoted to military purposes could be used to put an end to much distress. The United States Government was unremittingly pursuing that aim.

9. Owing to the complexity of national economies, the process of adjustment to disarmament could not be simple or automatic. When the time came, thought must be given to adopting policies and programmes in order to secure the maximum social benefits with a minimum of maladjustment or disruption. Although relatively few countries would be directly affected, the vast resources thus released would reshape their national economies and have indirect effects on the world economy: that was why the General Assembly and the Council had recommended that advance plans should be made at the national and the international level. The Secretary-General had provided valuable studies and reports on the subject in 1962 and 1963, and his latest report (E/3898 and Add.1 to 3), giving information transmitted by Governments together with his analysis, was indeed appreciated. The United States Government had replied comprehensively, frankly and in detail to all the requests addressed to it by the Secretary-General and he thought that most of the countries which had not replied considered that their production for direct military purposes was too insignificant to justify studies and reports.

10. In December 1963 the President of the United States had instructed a high-level committee to co-ordinate estimates by all federal agencies of the economic repercussions of disarmament and of the reallocation of military expenditure. The United States Government was also trying to appraise the influence of military expenditure on income and employment and to estimate the industrial and geographical effects of that expenditure. He was sure

that those efforts would yield useful results in helping the United States to reallocate resources from defence purposes when that became possible.

11. With regard to the studies being made by United Nations bodies, he hoped that the best possible use would be made of available personnel and financial resources, with a view to achieving the necessary efficiency. The ACC had agreed that the Secretary-General should be responsible for co-ordinating all those studies (E/3886, para. 67). The Secretary-General would be assisted in his task by a committee of ACC consisting of representatives of the different agencies. That system and the efforts of the countries whose military expenditure was sizeable made it unnecessary to establish an *ad hoc* group to accelerate activities in the field of conversion of resources (see General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII), para. 5), and the United States delegation hoped that the Council would submit a report to that effect to the General Assembly.

12. Studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament were complex and entailed many imponderables. It was therefore important for the Secretary-General to keep national and international activities under constant review and to keep the Council informed of all noteworthy progress. The United States delegation felt, however, that the Secretary-General should be allowed some latitude with regard to the periodicity and nature of his reports. It would submit to the Council a draft resolution<sup>1</sup> embodying some of the ideas he had expressed.

13. Mr. KURKA (Czechoslovakia) said that his Government attached great importance to the Secretary-General's report on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. Although of necessity such studies had hitherto been hypothetical, it would be a mistake to underestimate the influence they might have on negotiations for general and complete disarmament and on the decisions that Governments would have to take in order to combat poverty and to help the developing countries to overcome their difficulties. All Member States had welcomed the increase in the number of independent countries, but they were also aware that the gap between rich and poor countries continued to widen. It had been calculated that in order to do away with that gap it would be necessary to provide \$14,000 million a year for the developing countries for a certain period. Moreover, even that assistance would only enable them to increase their national income by 2 per cent to 3 per cent a year. Thus a part of the money spent on armaments, which amounted to some \$150,000 million a year, would make it possible to raise the level of living of millions of human beings.

14. Another valuable aspect of such studies was that through specific and serious statements of fact they refuted the harmful propaganda of those who were endeavouring to discourage the efforts of the advocates of disarmament by exaggerating the difficulties of the

problem and who were thus liable to precipitate a thermonuclear disaster.

15. The Secretary-General's report showed that the cause of disarmament had made some progress. The work of the United Nations experts, the replies of Governments and the analyses of the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies provided convincing arguments in favour of the necessity of disarmament and the possibility of conversion of military production to peaceful needs. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, that conversion would not give rise either to unemployment or to social upheavals and could only have favourable results.

16. It was regrettable, however, that in his report the Secretary-General had confined himself to general conclusions, whereas a detailed analysis of the effects of disarmament on international economic relations would be of great assistance in multilateral negotiations. It would certainly be useful to study the important effects of disarmament on the structure of world trade and the international division of labour.

17. The Czechoslovak delegation fully approved of the decisions on improving co-ordination of the economic and social activities of the various United Nations bodies. Such co-ordination should be approached from a sufficiently broad point of view, and should be extended also to United Nations studies on the economic and social aspects of disarmament, which could be most valuable to the 18-nation Committee on Disarmament. He did not share the United States representative's doubts about the expediency of establishing an *ad hoc* group as referred to in General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII), for the work of such a group would make it possible to carry out a more detailed study of the consequences of disarmament. The Czechoslovak delegation would support any proposal designed to give such a study its proper place among the activities of the United Nations.

18. Mr. STEIN (Chile) said that his Government had always tried to find legal solutions for problems which might engender international tension. Chile was a party to the Moscow Treaty of 1963 banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water and to the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 banning nuclear tests in that region. In November 1959 it had invited the Latin American Republics to reduce their expenditure on armaments and to use the resources thus released for their development; lastly, in April 1963, together with Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador and Bolivia, it had signed a declaration proposing the denuclearization of Latin America.

19. All disarmament plans gave rise to difficulties, the greatest of which was the conversion to peaceful needs of the means of production used for the manufacture of armaments. The studies undertaken by the principal military Powers, the United Nations and the specialized agencies showed that those difficulties were not insurmountable. In any case, they seemed insignificant in comparison with the vast benefits of disarmament. On the other hand, the adverse effects that conversion might have on the prices of certain primary commodities of interest

<sup>1</sup> Subsequently issued as document E/L.1059.



to the developing countries deserved special attention. An adequate survey should be made of the problems to which price fluctuations might give rise, as envisaged by the Council in operative paragraph 5 of resolution 982 (XXXVI). The Chilean delegation wholeheartedly supported the proposal of the consultative group of experts, in its study (para. 133),<sup>3</sup> for the compensation of any reduction in demand for primary commodities resulting from disarmament through special aid to the countries concerned.

20. Since 85 per cent of world military expenditure was concentrated in seven countries, the release alone of the resources devoted to armaments would not benefit the vast majority of countries, and the gap between the industrialized countries and the less fortunate countries could not fail to widen alarmingly, contrary to the wishes expressed by the Council, particularly in resolution 891 (XXXIV). As the General Assembly, in resolutions 1710 (XVI) and 1837 (XVII), had recognized, the resources released by disarmament should be used first and foremost for the economic and social development of the developing countries. If approximately \$50,000 million of the \$120,000 million thus released could be allotted to a programme of outside aid, that sum would exceed by far the essential capital needs of the developing countries, which were estimated at some \$10,000 million a year.

21. Chile, for its part, could only benefit by such conversion, which would enable it to transfer skilled personnel to its industrial development. There could be no denying that comprehensive studies were essential, provided that they did not remain theoretical. The Chilean delegation approved of the proposal that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should co-ordinate all studies of the economic and social aspects of disarmament. It also considered that the regional economic commissions, in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, should play a preponderant part in the evaluation of programmes and their financing. In addition, it fully supported General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII), which requested the Council to consider the possibility of the establishment of an *ad hoc* group to accelerate activities in the field of study of the conversion of resources released by disarmament.

22. Although the Council was not, properly speaking, competent in the matter, there could be no doubt that any programme on the economic aspects of disarmament was closely linked with the programme on its political aspects. Although priority must be given to the political side of the question, since it was only after disarmament had become a reality that its economic and social consequences could usefully be considered, it was nevertheless essential to prepare forthwith the institutional channels through which projects could be transformed into specific achievements, disarmament could be supervised and the resources thus released could be distributed. Hitherto, the reductions in military expenditure announced in the Press had not actually been reflected in the assistance given to the developing countries. That meant either that the resolutions of the General Assembly

and of the Council on the use of the resources released for programmes of economic and technical assistance were a dead letter, or that disarmament had not yet begun.

23. Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia) said that the problem of the economic and social consequences of disarmament was becoming more and more real and the armaments race increasingly burdensome for the industrialized countries. A detailed study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament might eliminate many obstacles.

24. Numerous scientific and political circles were becoming aware of the absurdity of expenditure on armaments, and in their replies to the Secretary-General's *note verbale* (E/3898/Add.1 to 3) Governments showed a positive attitude to that complex question. National studies of the conversion of military production to peaceful purposes had in many cases confirmed the view of the advocates of peace that disarmament not only contributed to economic and social development but was essential to prevent world-wide economic disaster.

25. Since the thirty-sixth session of the Council, fresh efforts had been made to reduce world tension: more than one hundred States Members of the United Nations had adhered to the Moscow Treaty; the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1884 (XVIII) welcoming the expression by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of their intention not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other kinds of weapon of mass destruction; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America had recently announced a reduction in their production of fissile material for military purposes. Thus the forces of peace were asserting themselves more and more on the international scene and it could be hoped that the constant efforts to arrive at agreement on disarmament would gain fresh impetus.

26. It was undeniable that general and complete disarmament would create certain problems, particularly in countries equipped with the most modern arms: the conversion of the arms industry, the redeployment of manpower, the problem of finding markets for increased civil production, the effects of conversion on trade in primary commodities. It was equally true, however, that once disarmament had been achieved those countries would have a large proportion of their national income available for the improvement of their social and cultural services and for economic progress both in the domestic and the world market. Finally, part of the resources released could be allocated to the economic and social development of the developing countries. Disarmament and economic and social development were two interdependent key problems which must be solved in the interests of world peace.

27. The analysis of the economic and social consequences of disarmament should be approached from a broader point of view, taking into account the negative consequences of armaments, in other words the extent to which they impeded economic and social progress

<sup>3</sup> *Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament* (E/3593/Rev.1), United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.IX.1.

throughout the world and especially in the developing countries. That was a further reason for undertaking studies, and the Yugoslav delegation supported the establishment of the *ad hoc* group envisaged in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII).

28. Yugoslavia had always actively supported all constructive proposals calculated to promote disarmament. Its foreign policy was based on the principles of active peaceful coexistence and on the right of every nation freely to establish its own social system.

29. The peace-loving countries, which were disturbed by the fact that the 1963 Moscow Treaty had not been followed by other concrete progress in the field of disarmament, hoped that a thorough study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament would help the world to enter upon the path of peace and of peaceful international co-operation.

30. Mr. REVOL (France) said that the Secretariat had carried out a most interesting and useful study, which made it possible, as far as the many countries which had replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry were concerned, to assess the place occupied by national defence activities in economic and social life. The French delegation accordingly thought it would be useful to repeat the inquiry every year. It welcomed the activities of the specialized agencies in that field, and endorsed the conclusions reached on that subject by ACC.

31. Nevertheless, it was essential to define the limits within which the Council and the specialized agencies could act. In the first place, the studies must be strictly economic and social in nature, since the question of disarmament itself was outside the Council's competence. While the French delegation did not under-estimate the economic and social advantages which would accrue to all countries in the event of disarmament, it thought it advisable to point out that the Council could not make recommendations to Member States concerning the policy they should follow with regard to disarmament itself. It did not, therefore, consider that the establishment of the *ad hoc* group mentioned in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII) would be appropriate. There was, moreover, an unknown factor involved in any study of the consequences of disarmament; namely, when and under what conditions a general agreement on disarmament would be reached. Some of the information requested in the Secretary-General's *note verbale* (E/3898, annex I) depended on that unknown factor. France and

some other countries had drawn attention to the fact in their replies to the inquiry (see E/3898, para. 13). The strictly informative character of the information gathered by the Secretary-General should be emphasized, for when the time came every State would be the final judge of the use to which the resources released by disarmament should be put.

32. Subject to those reservations, the French delegation gave its entire approval to the inquiry conducted by the Secretary-General.

33. Mr. COEYTAUX (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council, UNESCO had continued to co-operate, in the fields within its competence, with the Secretary-General in studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and would continue to do so. It was essential, as ACC had noted, that studies by the specialized agencies should be undertaken within the general framework of a concerted programme, with the Secretary-General acting as the central point of co-ordination. Moreover, studies to be undertaken by the international organizations would depend directly on the data provided by the Governments of Member States. Hence the data in question were of the greatest importance.

34. UNESCO also wished to draw attention to the part which could be played by non-governmental organizations of a scientific character, which were completely autonomous in respect of their research. The European Co-ordination Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation, in particular, which had been set up in Vienna under the auspices of the International Social Science Council and was operating with assistance from UNESCO, had included the problem of the economic and social consequences of disarmament in its research programme. That problem was also occupying the attention of the Standing Committee of Research Conferences on Peace and International Security and the so-called "Pugwash" conferences. The close relations which UNESCO maintained with those organizations would enable it, subject to approval by the General Conference, to promote, in its work programme for 1965/1966, research and study in the field of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.



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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

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, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 8

**Economic and social consequences of disarmament**

**Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament (E/3898 and Add.1 to 3; E/L.1059) (*continued*)**

1. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the item before the Council was one of the most important questions facing the world at the present time. The basic principles of the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by complete and general disarmament had been placed before the General Assembly at its fourteenth session (799th plenary meeting) by Mr. N. S. Krushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and it had been on the initiative of the Soviet Union delegation at the twenty-ninth session of the Council (1109th meeting) that the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament had been placed on the Council's agenda. At that time, his delegation had suggested that the problems connected with the conversion to peaceful uses of the material and human resources released by disarmament should be studied. Since then the importance of the subject had been fully recognized; it was regularly included in the agenda of United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, and considerable work had been done on the subject in recent years, as a result of which there was now a clearer understanding of it. Moreover, the Council's discussion of the subject at the present session was taking place in a more purposeful atmosphere than in the past. A number of international measures of historical importance had been adopted — namely, the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow in 1963; the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America that they would not station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction; the steps taken by the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce the production of nuclear materials for military purposes, and the reduction of defence budgets. The international atmosphere had undoubtedly improved and conditions were such that further measures could be contemplated.

2. It was essential to prepare in good time for the implementation of measures to convert to peaceful needs the resources released by disarmament. The report of the Secretary-General (E/3898 and Add.1-3) provided the Council with a full account of the progress made in studying the problems involved. It was, of course, only a beginning, but the report emphasized the importance of

the task facing the Council in the immediate and more distant future. In its twenty-ninth report (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1) ACC had drawn attention to the overriding importance of the subject and had pointed out that the utilization of part of the savings from disarmament for expanding aid to developing countries would require extensive research, studies and planning.

3. It was of great importance to adopt radical measures to reduce the arms race in many countries. The Soviet Union, faithful to its policy of peaceful co-existence, was constantly endeavouring to reach agreement on general and complete disarmament so that the resources released could be made available to the under-developed countries. The United Nations should take the necessary steps to investigate the immense possibilities which an agreement on complete and general disarmament would open up. It was incumbent on the Council, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies, as well as individual groups in selected countries, to study the problems involved in rechanneling the resources which would be released and to devise practical measures to resolve the attendant problems.

4. In the Soviet Union resources had been released through the reduction of the armed forces and of military expenditure and rechannelled into various branches of industry, agriculture, transport, commerce, science, education and public health. A detailed account of the use to which the resources released by disarmament had been put was given in the reply of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (see E/3898/Add.1) to the Secretary-General's *note verbale*. The Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences had a special department to deal with the political and economic problems of disarmament which had published a monograph on *The Effect of Disarmament on the Economy*.

5. He failed to understand the replies of a number of Governments to the Secretary-General's *note verbale*, whose attitude was that as far as their own economies were concerned, it was unnecessary to study the social and economic aspects of disarmament until fresh information became available regarding the features of an eventual general agreement on disarmament. The problem was a general problem and could not be evaded. The Soviet Union was working for an agreement on general and complete disarmament step by step, by bilateral agreements and by unilateral action. In 1964 it had reduced its military appropriations by 600 million roubles as compared with 1963. In April 1964 it had decided to halt the construction of two major nuclear reactors for the production of plutonium, and it would shortly reduce the production of uranium 235 for nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union had a major economic plan under way, and the use to be made of the resources released presented no problem, nor was there any difficulty in placing the people released from the armed forces and the armaments industry. Indeed, the economy could easily absorb many more people and resources. The 2,140,000 men who had been released from the armed forces had been given work in their own particular fields and those who so wished had been given an oppor-

tunity to enrol in educational institutions and improve their skills.

6. An agreement on general and complete disarmament would make it possible for many countries to extend technical and economic assistance to the developing countries on a much larger scale than at present. The developed countries, which were at present spending \$7,000 million a year on defence, would be able to devote more attention to their own economic development. The developing countries, too, would be able to channel resources released by disarmament into economic development.

7. The Soviet Union had had considerable experience in undertaking research on ways and means of utilizing resources released as a result of disarmament. His delegation considered it essential that research should be expanded at both the national and the international level and that the co-operation of scientific research workers of all countries should be sought for a joint study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

8. There were many useful and practical proposals in General Assembly resolutions 1837 (XVII) and 1931 (XVIII), both of which had been adopted unanimously. The latter had requested the Council to consider, *inter alia*, the possibility of the establishment of an *ad hoc* group for the purpose of accelerating activities in the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. In his view, such a group could serve a useful purpose in co-ordinating the work which was being done, and analysing, comparing and compiling information. He had not had the impression when the proposal had been made that the United States representative had had any objection to it and he was at a loss to understand what had occurred in the intervening period to make him change his attitude. Since, however, members of the Council had expressed the view that such a group was unnecessary, the Soviet Union delegation would be prepared to postpone consideration of the subject but it would not like the Council to reject a proposal which had been considered reasonable only a short time previously.

9. From the purely economic point of view, the achievement of complete and general disarmament would bring great benefits to mankind in a short period. The amount that was spent on defence annually was not far short of the total value of world trade. Research on the economic and social consequences of disarmament and on conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released had shown conclusively that the school of thought in the Western world which claimed that the arms race had a stimulating effect on the economies of the countries concerned was wrong. Indeed, many Western economists now recognized it to be so. Disarmament would promote economic progress and increase the wealth of all nations. Nonetheless, the opponents of disarmament continued to claim that the efforts made to promote research and planning in that field were a waste of time. They chose not to regard the economic and social aspects of disarmament as a matter of immediate concern. Attempts were being made to halt the progress made as a result of the test ban treaty signed at Moscow. It had been

argued that the sums saved as a result of complete and general disarmament would not be so great as the proponents of disarmament claimed; the cost of maintaining national and international security forces after disarmament and of the control system would be high. Those who argued thus were endeavouring to sow doubts regarding the economic interest of countries in disarmament. They also questioned the possibility of converting the resources released by disarmament to peaceful needs. It was common knowledge that there were many armaments firms making large fortunes. They were not concerned with the interests of mankind, and would oppose disarmament by every possible means. Opponents of disarmament had recently conducted press campaigns against the reduction of nuclear weapons. They alleged that disarmament would create a new class of highly qualified unemployed, and that military expenditure should therefore be maintained at the existing level. The trade unions could easily show how fallacious their arguments were.

10. His delegation was convinced that the study of the problems connected with the conversion of resources released by disarmament to peaceful uses should be expanded. It was necessary to study the social as well as the economic aspects. General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII) invited the specialized agencies concerned, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional economic commissions to co-operate with the Secretary-General in advancing studies, within their fields of competence, of various problems concerning international economic and trade relations relevant to the economic and social aspects of disarmament and, in particular, in making an adequate survey of the possibilities of undertaking studies of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities. He had been impressed by the statements made by the representatives of the ILO and UNESCO. Other specialized agencies would also be conducting studies and the regional commissions should be able to make a useful contribution. The ECE was particularly concerned with the manpower problem, which was of vital importance. The United Nations and its organs should extend greater support to scientists working on the subject. A few publications had been issued on the studies which had been carried out, but they did not receive adequate attention; it would be useful if they could be published under the auspices of the United Nations. The Council should also recommend that States Members of the United Nations should allocate fellowships for training in the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Subsidies could be given to universities and to research institutions to promote such study. Research work should also be conducted on the international trade aspect of the question. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had shown great interest in that aspect and had adopted a recommendation on the subject (E/CONF.46/139, annex A.VI.10). The representative of the Soviet Union at that Conference had emphasized that the arms race disorganized international trade relations and the structure and direction of trade. The implementation of disarmament would have a positive effect on trade itself, and on transport and other services

connected with the development of international trade. That aspect should not be neglected by the Council and Governments too could be requested to pay increased attention to it. In fact, the United Nations should adopt a broader approach to the whole question of the problems connected with the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and Governments should be asked to provide fuller and more frequent information on all aspects of the problem.

11. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America), replying to the comments made by the Soviet Union representative, said that he was sorry if he had not made it completely clear, in his opening statement (1333rd meeting) that his Government attached great importance to the potential social and economic benefits of disarmament, which held out the hope of removing one of the burdens weighing upon mankind. Neither in the discussions during the eighteenth session of the General Assembly nor at the present session of the Council had his delegation adopted a vacillating attitude on any question. He had made his statement bearing in mind the terms of operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII), which requested the Council to consider all pertinent aspects of the question of conversion of resources released by general disarmament to peaceful uses, including, *inter alia*, the possibility of establishing an *ad hoc* group. The draft resolution presented jointly by his delegation and that of Colombia (E/L.1059) had been drafted after consideration of all those matters, and it legitimately expressed the opinion that there was no present need for the establishment of such a group.

12. He welcomed the Soviet Union representative's suggestion that further consideration of the question should be postponed, and his delegation now intended to revise the draft resolution in order to omit any reference to the General Assembly's request concerning the establishment of an *ad hoc* group.

13. Mr. NEHRU (India) recalled that at its fourteenth session the General Assembly had adopted the historic resolution 1378 (XIV) on general and complete disarmament in which it had stated that the question was the most important one facing the world at the present day. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly had established an Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, of which India was a member. His country had always stood in the forefront of the movement for general and complete disarmament under effective international control and welcomed all measures contributing to that end. An Indian expert had served on the Consultative Group of Experts which had issued the report in document E/3593/Rev.1.<sup>1</sup> The findings of the Group had been universally accepted, and there was no longer any doubt that the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing for all mankind and that all the problems and difficulties of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures. It was

<sup>1</sup> *Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament*, United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.IX.1.

generally agreed that disarmament would release a large volume of resources for economic development and that the services of countless scientists and skilled labour would become available for peaceful purposes without disastrous consequences to the countries at present involved in large-scale military programmes.

14. Nevertheless, disarmament had not yet been achieved, partly because of continuing suspicions and fears and partly because of political conflicts. There were doubts, too, about the economic and social consequences of disarmament. It was therefore vitally important that studies of those consequences should be continued and the results made available to the public. His Government attached the highest importance to the education of the public in that field. Such studies would also have the psychological value of helping to clarify issues, focus attention on the perils of the armaments race and stimulate public interest in the movement for disarmament. It was imperative that detailed plans should be drawn up to ensure that there was the least possible disturbance to national and international economic activity in the event of disarmament — a factor of particular importance in the case of the developed countries, where a significant proportion of productive capacity was committed to military purposes.

15. He congratulated the Secretary-General on his report, which provided a useful framework for the pursuit of further studies of that kind. He was happy to note the co-operation the Secretary-General had received not only from many Members of the United Nations but also from the specialized agencies. It was a matter for particular satisfaction that the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had indicated that they had under way substantial and continuing study programmes. He hoped that similar activity would be continued and intensified in other countries where military expenditure occupied a prominent place in the national budget.

16. In resolution 982 (XXXVI) the Council had requested the Secretary-General to make a survey of the possibilities of undertaking a study of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities for which the demand would be significantly affected during and immediately following the process of disarmament. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, too, had adopted a recommendation stressing the importance of the trade aspects of disarmament. It was regrettable that only the United States Government had been able to indicate, in reply to the Secretary-General's *note verbale* of 6 March 1964, that it could supply information on the matter (see E/3898, annex I). The data to be provided by the United States in respect of seventy-six commodities besides petroleum, steel and uranium should be of immense value in determining what the consequences of general and complete disarmament would be for the many developing countries concerned.

17. At the thirty-fourth session, his delegation had joined the delegations of Ethiopia and Yugoslavia in submitting a resolution (E/L.962) proposing that the possibility

should be explored of effecting savings in the military budgets of Member States so as to provide a given percentage for the needs of economic development. Both the United States and the Soviet Union delegations had opposed that suggestion, the former on the grounds of legislative and constitutional difficulties, the latter on the plea that military expenditure depended entirely on military needs and had no relation to aid. While the Indian delegation agreed that it might be considered impracticable to relate economic assistance and disarmament until the latter had been achieved or was within sight of achievement, there was no doubt that any measure of disarmament would have a substantial impact on the world economy. It was regrettable that the savings effected by various countries in their military expenditure had seldom been reflected in commensurate increases in the technical and economic assistance given to the developing countries. His delegation hoped that in future studies the Secretary-General would include an investigation of all appropriate measures, including legislative measures, for the specific diversion of a part of any such savings to the economic and social development of those countries. That would be one way of ensuring the attainment of the objective reiterated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development — *viz.*, that each economically advanced country should endeavour to contribute to the developing countries a minimum net amount approaching as nearly as possible 1 per cent of its national income (E/CONF.46/139, annex A.IV.2). Should the Council decide to recommend the establishment of an *ad hoc* group — a proposal that his delegation strongly supported — he hoped that the group would give due consideration to means of attaining that objective.

18. It had sometimes been pointed out that the response of the developing countries to requests by the Secretary-General for information on the studies undertaken by them on the consequences of disarmament had been inadequate. He thought that the explanation was to be found in the preoccupation of those countries with their own immediate economic problems. As the Governments of Jamaica (see E/3898/Add.2) and Kenya and Uganda (see E/3898, Add.1) had pointed out, their military expenditure was so small that the question of internal adjustments did not arise. He felt that, if the developing countries acquired experience in formulating their development plans realistically, they would have little difficulty in recasting them when the resources available became much greater. India, for example, had been unable to afford the \$800 million necessary to eliminate adult illiteracy, in response to the world campaign for universal literacy proposed by UNESCO, because of more pressing economic and social needs. If, however, resources were made available from outside, it would be possible to undertake not only that campaign but similar campaigns to eradicate hunger, disease and poverty. The progress of most developing countries was hampered either by lack of resources or by a shortage of technical skills and equipment. Much could be done to remedy even the last-mentioned inadequacies if sufficient foreign exchange were available.

19. Although detailed investigations had yet to be carried out, it was unlikely that there would be any severe disloca-

tion of the Indian economy as a result of disarmament. Before the Chinese aggression, defence expenditure had stood at the relatively low level of roughly 2 per cent of the gross national product and it was still less than 4 per cent. It was paradoxical that India's policy of non-alignment had increased its expenditure on defence because of the consequent absence of military aid. His Government therefore hoped that general and complete disarmament would become a reality in the near future so that it could relieve its hard-pressed population, expand its industrial production, increase personal consumption, improve social amenities and release skilled personnel for more productive pursuits.

20. General and complete disarmament under effective international control would transform a dream of posterity into reality. With the consequent rise in levels of living there would be a general increase in consumption which would benefit poor and rich nations alike. Every nation was endeavouring to create a welfare State. The larger conception of a welfare world, which was the present need of mankind, was embodied in the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

21. Miss MUTER (Indonesia) welcomed the view expressed in the USSR Government's reply to the Secretary-General's *note verbale* (E/3898/Add.1) to the effect that the immediate formulation of an economic programme for disarmament, without waiting for agreement to be reached on general and complete disarmament, would help to advance the cause of disarmament.

22. While her delegation recognized the importance, mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Secretary-General's report, of an intensified effort by developing countries to establish and implement soundly conceived projects and well-integrated development plans, it felt that serious thought should be given to utilizing resources released by disarmament for financing projects from which a whole region would benefit.

23. As an illustration of activities by the Secretariat at the regional level, the Secretary-General cited existing and possible projects for the African region. Her delegation whole-heartedly supported such suggestions and proposed that the same should be done for the Asian region from additional resources, without decreasing the share of others. Paragraph 485 of the report of ECAFE (E/3876/Rev.1) stated that "the resources available under the expanded and regular programmes of the United Nations in 1963/64 were higher than during the preceding biennium, but that the relative share of the ECAFE region in the allocations of funds... had remained stationary", and that that trend "was likely to continue in the near future". ECAFE had therefore emphasized the need for a more equitable distribution of the resources of the technical assistance programmes, taking into account the population of the region and its increased capacity to utilize such resources. That was an additional reason for keeping Asia in mind when additional resources released by disarmament became available.

24. Two projects which she considered particularly suitable for the use of such resources were the Asian highway project and the Asian development bank. The

former was clearly beyond the capacity of all the developing countries to carry out unaided. As its contribution, Indonesia had decided to build the Trans-Sumatra highway, which would span some 2,000 km. The Asian Highway would restore the traditional links between the nations of that region and make a vital contribution to the expansion of trade, communications and tourism, as well as promoting even greater co-operation and friendship among the peoples of Asia.

25. The project for the establishment of an Asian development bank had been accepted by the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held in Manila in December 1963. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had adopted a recommendation on the creation of a regional development fund (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.IV.9) which called for a study of the feasibility of establishing a fund to finance long-term capital projects and of the possibility of utilizing suitable regional agencies engaged in development financing in the operation of such a fund. Her delegation hoped that the ECAFE countries which had not supported that recommendation would reconsider their position, for she thought that the Asian development bank might well become the regional agency envisaged.

26. Paragraph 38 of the Secretary-General's report quoted the view expressed by FAO that the time was propitious to divert a significant proportion of the additional resources released through disarmament to accelerate agricultural development and facilitate the required structural transformation in the developing countries. In supporting that view, her delegation did not mean to imply that industrialization was not equally important, but for some time to come agriculture would remain a prominent factor in the economies of such countries and it might be well to give priority to industries, such as the fertilizer industry, which would directly help to increase agricultural productivity. In that connexion, her delegation supported the proposal made at the 1330th meeting by the Soviet Union representative with regard to the establishment of chemical industries. In accordance with her delegation's views on strengthening the regional economic commissions, she agreed with the proposal that those commissions should set up working groups on chemistry in order to help the developing countries in establishing their own chemical, and in particular fertilizer, industries. She would appreciate information from the agencies concerned about the practical and commercial application of atomic science in increasing agricultural production.

27. Her delegation considered that the slow but encouraging progress achieved in relaxation of tension and the banning of nuclear tests, which was an advance towards general disarmament, would be accompanied by a growth in international economic co-operation, the way towards which had been pointed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In that connexion, it was necessary to bear in mind the words spoken by President Sukarno in his message to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see E/CONF.46/139, annex C) to the effect that international co-

operation should start from the basic premise that those who co-operated should rely first and foremost on their own resources. International assistance could become a burden if it exceeded its function as an auxiliary to a nation's own efforts and could deteriorate into a curse if it retarded the growth of a nation and perpetuated its bondage to outside assistance.

28. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that, in view of the great gulf which separated the developed from the developing countries, the importance of the question under discussion could not be over-estimated. Enormous sums were being spent on the arms race, the aim of which was the destruction of mankind, while two-thirds of the human race were suffering from hunger, ignorance and disease. The Secretary-General's report showed that the Governments which had turned the atom to peaceful and productive purposes could reconvert their economies to the profit both of their own peoples and of mankind in general. He was convinced that, when the Governments concerned decided to co-operate, they would be able to eliminate the perils of the arms race and find a more beneficial use for the resources involved. It would, however, be an illusion to think that such problems could be solved by the mere expression of a pious wish. A general solution would have to be found to the political issues in the Disarmament Commission. The problem was primarily one for the great Powers, but his Government was ready to offer them its moral support.

29. It was a dangerous myth that agreement on disarmament would automatically release considerable resources for aid to the under-developed countries. Surely it was not necessary to wait for such agreement before contributing that assistance, for the developed countries already had adequate means at their disposal. When, in 1963, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had signed a treaty partially banning nuclear tests, the under-developed countries had welcomed that step and had thought that the savings effected would be used to help the starving millions. That had not been the case.

30. His delegation was prepared to examine the possibility of the establishment of an *ad hoc* group, but wondered whether the multiplication, at that stage, of bodies outside the Disarmament Commission might not have an effect contrary to that intended. He also noted that there was a certain contradiction in the attitude of some delegations which were opposed to any increase in the United Nations budget, but at the same time favoured the setting up of a new body which would inevitably entail additional expenditure.

31. The economic and social consequences of disarmament could not be separated from the wider question of general and complete disarmament, which his delegation hoped would be achieved as soon as possible.

32. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that it was for the Council to find practical ways of contributing to economic and social development while recognizing the practical limitations to what could be done. Undoubtedly the greatest immediate contribution to accelerated

development would be agreement, in the appropriate forum, on measures for controlled disarmament. In 1963, agreement had been reached on a partial nuclear test ban which was both encouraging in itself and would be still more so if it could be seen to be an effective first step towards more extensive agreements. The United Kingdom Government would patiently and persistently work towards the ultimate goal of complete and universal disarmament whenever it saw any prospect of progress.

33. In the meantime, steps could be taken to prepare for the problems which would arise when widespread disarmament became a reality. The United Kingdom Government had indicated in its first reply<sup>2</sup> to the Secretary-General's earlier inquiry that a careful study had pointed to the conclusion that, given reasonable time for readjustment, the consequences of disarmament could be overcome without serious dislocation to the national economy. An independent inquiry had reached the same conclusion. Other speakers in the debate had confirmed those findings. In its most recent reply (see E/3898/Add.1) the United Kingdom Government had made clear that it considered that the economic and social problems created by disarmament should be examined, not in isolation, but in the context of other structural changes affecting the economy. The study of problems of disarmament out of that context would have a limited value. The United Kingdom already had administrative machinery for the redeployment of resources — which would be able to deal with disarmament problems too: it consisted of the National Economic Development Council, of a system of regular surveys of public expenditure in relation to future resources, and studies of medium- and long-term manpower trends to which the Ministry of Labour was devoting increasing attention. That machinery was being constantly amplified and developed in the course of aiming at general economic objectives, and would be able to deal with the difficult, but not insoluble, problems which disarmament would present.

34. It was important that not only Governments but also organizations such as the United Nations should have machinery available to them to deal with such problems. The United Nations should continue to improve and co-ordinate its existing machinery in the process of furthering general objectives in the economic field. The great need was to keep that machinery active and up to date. He therefore welcomed the decisions of ACC, referred to in paragraph 5 of the Secretary-General's report, under which the Secretary-General would act as the central point of co-ordination in respect of all studies of the economic and social aspects of disarmament and ACC would set up a committee of agency representatives to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation and development of concerted programmes of work. He hoped that by that means a rational and systematic approach by the United Nations would be possible and he looked forward to the Secretary-General's reports on the development of that programme. Nevertheless, he hoped that the Secretary-General would carefully weigh the

<sup>2</sup> See United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.IX.2, pp. 190-199.



prospective benefits of any study or action contemplated against the available resources and in the light of the priorities of his overall work programme.

35. He supported the suggestion made by the United States representative at the 1333rd meeting that the Secretary-General should be allowed a measure of flexibility in deciding when to issue subsequent reports.

36. His delegation had given careful consideration to the proposed establishment of an *ad hoc* group, which had been supported by a large number of delegations in the General Assembly. He did not think, however, that its establishment would be of immediate practical utility. In 1961, the Secretary-General had appointed a Consultative Group of Experts, whose report had provided the basis for much of the discussion, in the Council and elsewhere, of the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. He doubted whether a new group would be able to take that work any further at the present stage. Such a group would, moreover, run the risk of diverting the energies of the Secretariat from more urgent tasks of greater benefit to the developing countries.

37. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) said that several Council and General Assembly resolutions had been adopted since the Council had discussed the report of the Consultative Group of Experts on the economic and social consequences of disarmament at its thirty-fourth session. It was encouraging to note from the latest report of the Secretary-General that individual countries and many international organizations were conducting or preparing for serious studies to ensure that the world economy would be able to cope smoothly with the possible economic and social impact of general and complete disarmament.

38. Nevertheless, a really effective programme for disarmament must be based on specific data which was as yet not available in sufficient quantity to warrant concerted efforts to measure the extent of the impact of complete or even partial disarmament upon the world economy. For example, it was stated in paragraph 27 of the Secretary-General's report that a specific and concrete study of the primary commodities for which demand would be significantly affected during and immediately following the transition period would not be feasible owing to lack of necessary information from Governments. A programme of economic and social adjustment to disarmament had to be based on such data as timing, the scale of reduction at each stage of disarmament, the kind of armaments which would be reduced or eliminated and the approximate volume of resources that would be made convertible.

39. His delegation wished to pay a tribute to the patience and perseverance with which the members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament had been trying to pave the way to world peace in the atomic age. Nevertheless, the technical complexities of the subject and the

considerable difference of approach between the East and the West had so far prevented the Conference from reaching any significant agreement. On the other hand, the efforts made to reach some kind of agreement on such collateral measures as prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, prevention of dissemination of nuclear weapons and knowledge, destruction of certain types of bomber aircraft, production cut-off of nuclear material for military purposes and the reduction of military budgets were encouraging, and it was to be hoped that a measure of agreement would soon be reached on some of those issues.

40. Operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII) requested the Council to consider all pertinent aspects of the question of conversion of resources released by general disarmament to peaceful uses. As far as Japan was concerned, its defence expenditure was so small that the effects of its reduction would be negligible; accordingly, no systematic study of that aspect of disarmament was at present under way.

41. His delegation considered it desirable to postpone for some time any decision on the establishment of an *ad hoc* group. Such work as the compilation of further data and the sending of inquiries to Member States could well be entrusted to the Secretariat, as in the past.

42. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that, although his delegation had not intended to speak on the item under consideration, the course taken by the debate had moved it to give its views, which might be deemed unconventional, emanating as they did from a developing country whose representatives tended to view international issues in an uncomplicated way.

43. For centuries, it had been the civilized countries of the world that had generated wars, in the burdens of which the less developed countries had always shared without ever being allowed to share in the benefits and progress resulting from those wars. The less developed countries could not remain the innocent victims of a system in which the richest became richer and the populations of under-developed regions were used as cannon fodder. The fact that the means of mass destruction lay in the hands of a small group of countries constituted a fundamental inequality. The newly independent nations of the world were anxious to build up a new international society but were being hampered in their efforts at every step. When the possibility of sharing the wealth of the world was raised, certain countries wished to be the sole arbiters of its distribution. Thus the representatives of some delegations maintained that the establishment of an *ad hoc* group on the economic and social consequences of disarmament was premature. While it was true that for the time being there were few resources available for distribution, the subject should be studied thoroughly, in order that agreement might be reached on an equitable and harmonious sharing of the resources freed by disarmament.

44. A number of figures could be cited to show the vast extent of the resources which could be released. For example, the communication from IAEA which was reproduced as annex IV to the Secretary-General's report stated that "...the present estimated stockpiles of 2,300 tons of U-235 and plutonium would be sufficient initially to fuel power reactors having the same output as all the conventional power stations in operation throughout the world at the present time" and that "...it was estimated that there were over 23,000 highly qualified scientists and engineers working on defence aspects of atomic energy". In Algeria, however, there were some 300 persons conducting research on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

45. A number of speakers had referred to the great upheavals that would result from general and complete disarmament. Yet all those who had lived through the Second World War had been struck by the speed with which peaceful industry had been converted to military production. There could be no denying that the maintenance of peace called for certain sacrifices; the industrialized countries should show themselves willing to make as many sacrifices for peace as they had made for war.

46. Some delegations had questioned the responsibility of the Council for considering the item, and had stated that the Council was not specially qualified to deal with the matter. On the other hand, although the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament was trying to deal with the economic aspects of the question, it had many other important items on its agenda, and the Council was specially competent to deal with the economic and social aspects of all questions with which the United Nations was concerned.

47. The Algerian delegation was convinced that the goal of general and complete disarmament should be pursued with the utmost vigour and determination. The creation of denuclearized zones should also be promoted actively, so that the remaining nuclear areas would be reduced to the smallest possible number and size.

48. Mr. SEN (World Federation of Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that WFTU welcomed the Council's action on the item under discussion, because the questions of peace and disarmament were closely linked with the struggle of the trade unions to satisfy the economic and social needs of the working class. Only monopolies in the powerful capitalist countries, which were making enormous profits from the armaments race, were opposed to general and complete disarmament, but it was the workers and peoples of the capitalist, colonial and developing countries who were suffering most from that policy. A large proportion of the budgets of those countries was devoted to military expenditure while the needs of the workers for higher levels of living and for the construction of homes, schools and medical establishments remained unsatisfied, millions of unemployed received a pittance or no allowance at all,

and hunger and poverty were rampant over vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America as a result of colonialism.

49. The working people were being made to pay for all the wasteful expenditure on military uses, and the workers of socialist countries, who were endeavouring to build up their economies, were forced to divert a proportion of their national income to defence needs. Trade unions and workers all over the world were therefore carrying on a relentless struggle for general and complete disarmament, including the abolition of foreign military bases.

50. Disarmament could lead to a more rapid rate of economic growth and an increase in productivity, which could provide higher levels of living. It would make possible a reduction of working hours, improvement in wages, pensions and allowances, better working conditions and longer paid holidays, the satisfaction of urgent needs in housing, schools and hospitals, and wider agricultural facilities. The main point was how the resources freed by disarmament would be used. If, for example, taxes were reduced so as to benefit the working people, the result would be an increase in the purchasing power of the population, which in turn would have a favourable effect on production and employment; on the other hand, if tax reductions were primarily to benefit the capitalists, the result would merely be a growth of free capital, and not increased investment helping to create more employment. Higher wages, improved social-security systems, more investment by the State sector, public housing, education and other social services could also benefit the people and absorb the resources released by disarmament.

51. In the socialist countries, the conversion of military expenditure to peaceful uses could be planned, but in the capitalist countries, although plans might be made, the outcome would be the result of a struggle between different sectors of the population, a process in which the trade unions played a positive role.

52. Disarmament should also have a favourable effect on economic relations between States and, as had been stressed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the resources released by it would stimulate a vast expansion of world trade which could greatly benefit all nations, especially the developing countries. The relaxation of international tension which would undoubtedly follow disarmament would broaden economic contacts between countries with different social systems and would eliminate the artificial obstacles to international trade created during the cold war.

53. A question that had often been raised was whether the vast resources now used in armaments production could find full application in non-military production. The United Nations studies on the economic and social consequences of disarmament answered that question in the affirmative, and the contention was also borne out by the post-war reconversion of countries with different social systems. The argument of the opponents of disarmament that large numbers of people would be condemned to permanent unemployment was founded neither on fact

nor on actual experience. For example, the enormous growth of military appropriations in the United States had not prevented the four slumps that country had experienced since the Second World War, and had not solved its unemployment problem; the purchasing power of the population had not been kept at a level adequate to ensure steady economic growth and the maintenance of armaments production had been a heavy burden on all the working people. Increasing military appropriations were accompanied by an offensive against basic democratic freedoms and retarded the struggle of the workers in the developing countries to accelerate their economic development.

54. The WFTU therefore considered that studies on the economic and social consequences of disarmament should be continued on a country-by-country basis and at the international level. Increased attention should be given to the relation between disarmament and the expansion of trade, as the Conference on Trade and Development had recommended. The specialized agencies should continue their work on the subject, and the ILO in particular should carry out more thorough studies on the possible effects of disarmament on the living and working conditions of workers. Finally, trade unions in all countries and at the international level should be consulted on the question.

#### AGENDA ITEM 33

**Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States**

#### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3951)

55. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the Social Committee's report (E/3951), and in particular the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 8.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 13

**The role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries**

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3936)

56. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the Economic Committee's report (E/3936), and in particular the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 6.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.



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*President:* Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present:*

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Israel, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 46

**Emergency aid to Costa Rica**  
(E/3940; E/L.1057)

1. Mr. HUIDOBRO (Chile) recalled that his delegation, giving expression to the grave anxiety the continued eruption of the Irazú volcano was causing in the American republics, had requested the inclusion in the agenda

of the item under discussion in order to obtain all possible aid for the people of Costa Rica.

2. The fund for emergency aid to Costa Rica, which the Secretary-General had set up in April 1964 under article 6.6 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, would, subject to the Secretary-General's consent, cover part of the cost of the preventive measures.

3. For over a year, a heavy rain of ashes had been devastating a fertile area of Costa Rica. A visiting mission sent by UNESCO had expressed the fear that the accumulated ash might endanger the population of the town of Cartago.

4. It was therefore imperative that the Council should urge Members States, the specialized agencies and such non-governmental organizations as were able to do so, to demonstrate their solidarity by contributing to the emergency aid fund or by providing other forms of assistance to Costa Rica. Spain, Venezuela, Israel, China, Bolivia and the Federal Republic of Germany had already promised substantial contributions; FAO, TAC, the Special Fund and UNESCO had already done valuable work.

5. Along with five other members of the Council, the Chilean delegation was submitting draft resolution E/L.1057 and the Indonesian delegation had indicated that it whole heartedly supported the draft resolution as an additional member of the sessional committees.

6. Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia) said that Yugoslavia was the better able to appreciate the situation in Costa Rica inasmuch as it had itself, in 1963, been the victim of a terrible earthquake. He took the opportunity to thank the Council for its assistance as well as all the Governments and peoples which had given help to his country.

7. The Yugoslav delegation considered that the United Nations was in duty bound to assist Costa Rica without delay, and it was sure that the Council would adopt the draft resolution by acclamation.

8. Mr. ORBANEJA (Food and Agriculture Organization) recalled that FAO played an important part in assisting areas which were victims of natural disasters. On receiving a request for assistance from the Costa Rican Government, FAO had taken emergency measures to combat the harmful effects of the volcano's continued eruption. It had formed a team, consisting of two soil technicians, an entomologist and an expert on fodder production, which was due to leave for Costa Rica shortly.

9. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) said that, not being a member of the Council, his country had not been able to join the list of co-sponsors of the draft resolution, but the text had its full support.

10. The PRESIDENT informed the Mexican representative that, with regard to additional members of sessional committees who wished to support the draft resolution, the same procedure would be followed as for the draft resolution concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/L.1056/Rev.1), dealt with at the 1331st meeting.

11. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said he would support the draft resolution, since he felt it natural and desirable that when a country was struck by a tragedy of such proportions, all Governments should quickly afford it all possible assistance. The United States had itself suffered a cruel blow in Alaska, and he took the opportunity to express his Government's gratitude for the sympathy and offers of help it had received, particularly from the officials of United Nations.

12. When the eruption began, the United States had immediately sent help to Costa Rica, to which it had supplied first \$1 million worth of fodder grains and later \$1 million for the reconstruction of dwellings in the devastated area. In April 1964, an agreement had been concluded for the establishment of a programme for the prevention of catastrophes under which a team of experts had already been sent to the scene of the disaster. Since the beginning of the catastrophe, the United States had supplied Costa Rica with aid amounting to approximately \$4 million, and it was examining the possibility of doing even more.

13. The United States Government had expressed doubts about the creation of an aid fund for a single country, when — as seemed to be the case with Costa Rica — bilateral aid might be both quicker and more effective. It was therefore not in a position to contribute to the emergency aid fund, but it appreciated that other countries might prefer that method of contribution. The United States delegation would support the draft resolution.

14. Mr. CISS (Senegal) welcomed the setting up of the emergency aid fund because, when a country was a victim of a natural disaster, it needed rapid and effective help. His delegation would support the draft resolution, and hoped that all the countries in the world would show their solidarity with Costa Rica.

15. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) associated himself with those delegations that had already expressed their sympathy for the Costa Rican people. He would of course support the draft resolution. He welcomed the assistance already provided by the United Nations and a number of Governments. His own Government was considering sympathetically the supply of help to Costa Rica. That would be given direct since he shared the doubts expressed by the United States representative concerning the creation of special funds or machinery for such a purpose.

16. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) fully supported the draft resolution, and assured the Council that his Government's representatives in the specialized agencies, TAC and the Special Fund would do all in their power to contribute to the achievement of the aims in view.

17. It would be desirable for paragraph 7 to refer specifically to the Governing Council of the Special Fund, whose authority should be recognised.

18. Mr. REVOL (France) said that members of the Council were unanimous in recognising the necessity of helping Costa Rica, which had been the victim of a disaster that was all the more serious since it was still continuing to spread.

19. France, which had already promised direct assistance to Costa Rica, shared the doubts expressed by the United States and United Kingdom representatives as to the creation of an aid fund for a single country. It nevertheless supported the draft resolution, since the appeal in paragraph 4 was wide enough to allow each State to select the form of assistance which it regarded as most effective.

20. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) expressed his delegation's sympathy with the people of Costa Rica, and at the same time thanked the United Nations and the specialized agencies for their assistance to his country in connexion with the earthquake it had suffered the previous year. He expressed the hope that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

21. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) wholeheartedly approved the draft resolution, and especially paragraph 6, for it was important to make sure that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should continue to concern themselves with the consequences of the catastrophe.

22. Mr. MAZHAR (United Arab Republic) associated his delegation with the sympathy expressed for Costa Rica; he supported the draft resolution.

23. Mr. HIREMATH (India) said he was gratified to note the solidarity displayed by all countries of the world when one of them suffered a misfortune. He thanked members of the Council for their favourable reception of the draft resolution, and he accepted the amendment suggested by the Italian representative.

24. Mr. HUIDOBRO (Chile) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution had agreed to the following amendments: in operative paragraph 3, the word "and" before "UNESCO" should be deleted, and "FAO and WHO" should be inserted after "UNESCO"; in the last part of the same paragraph, the word "voluntary" should be inserted before the word "emergency"; in paragraph 4, the word "and" after the words "to that fund" should be replaced by the word "or"; greater freedom would thus be given to States which wished to assist Costa Rica without contributing to the emergency relief fund; in paragraph 7, the words "and the Governing Council" should be added after the words "the Managing Director".

25. On behalf of the Governments of Costa Rica and Chile, and also of the sponsoring delegations, he expressed sincere thanks to all members of the Council who supported that appeal for international co-operation.

*Draft resolution E/L.1057, as amended, was adopted by acclamation.*

#### AGENDA ITEMS 14 AND 15

##### Development of natural resources

- (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources (E/3863, E/3881, E/3894/Rev.1);
- (b) Progress report on new sources of energy (E/3903);
- (c) Work in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3904 and Corr.1, ST/ECA/82)

##### Permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources (E/3840)

#### GENERAL DEBATE

26. Mr. STAHL (Czechoslovakia), referring to the Secretary-General's report on a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources (E/3863), recalled that in connexion with a previous report<sup>1</sup> prepared by the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre and considered at the thirty-sixth session, the Council had emphasized the need for closer co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the matter of water resources. The present report indicated that an adequate degree of co-ordination had not yet been achieved, and that the Centre did not have the powers necessary to ensure effective co-ordination. In paragraph 24 in particular the existence of overlapping was recognized, but at the same time excused, and paragraphs 75 and 76 indicated that the Centre wished to be entrusted with the organization of research — work that could be done equally effectively by the regional economic commissions or the specialized agencies.

27. The report emphasized the shortage of water-development experts, but made only general recommendations for remedying the situation and failed to mention the possibility of training local workers for the conduct of research. Annexes I and II were mainly based on evaluations — not always sufficiently objective — by United Nations bodies of their own work. That applied particularly to FAO and WHO, whereas UNESCO was to be commended for pointing out that the excessive amount of research and evaluation underway tended to intensify the shortage of qualified staff and for the importance it attached to the International Hydrological Decade. Yet UNESCO intended to allocate only \$2 million for the Decade, which was a small amount compared with the allocations for other activities. The Lower Mekong project, for example, had already cost \$42 million.

The main emphasis in activities under the Decade should be on research and education and training of experts. His delegation therefore recommended that steps should be taken to transform the United Nations Centre into a true co-ordinating body, to give special attention to the question of direct education and training of experts and technicians in the developing countries, and to the provision of opportunities for training in the universities and secondary schools of the developed countries. Czechoslovakia was participating actively in the Decade, and offered UNESCO the possibility of organizing courses for properly qualified persons from the developing countries. It could also send water-resources experts around the world.

28. Referring to the Secretary-General's report on permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources (E/3840), he emphasized the importance of the principles set out in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII), I, operative paragraph 1. Although the Secretary-General's report contained much useful information, it merely described the situation instead of analysing it thoroughly, and failed to make any recommendations for improving the situation so far as concerned the transfer of profits and the free movement of capital in general.

29. Mr. SELMER, Observer for Norway, speaking at the invitation of the President, said that his delegation had studied with great interest the recommendations prepared by the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, as set out in the Secretary-General's report. It hoped that closer co-ordination between United Nations bodies competent in that important sphere would be achieved.

30. Bearing in mind in particular the experience of the Special Fund, he expressed the hope that the competent bodies would assist Governments in preparing the preliminary studies to which the report referred, and in formulating their requests for assistance. Those studies would require the co-operation of experts, including outside experts, in a number of fields, so that use could be made of the experience acquired elsewhere in the world.

31. His delegation approved those parts of the report which dealt with the training of local staff. The establishment or strengthening of training institutions in the countries concerned was of vital importance, and should go hand in hand with the planning and execution of projects.

32. His delegation was not at present in a position to say exactly how it could help to carry out the measures proposed, but he could say that Norway had experts in some of the fields in question. Norway's water resources, which were among the richest in Europe, had been exploited for a long time, and the equivalent of about \$60 million was spent on them every year. *Per capita* electricity consumption in Norway was one of the highest in the world. Norway's particularly rich experience in the construction of hydro-electric power plants had already been placed at the disposal of many countries. Striking progress had also been made in numerous other branches, such as the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, thirty-sixth session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3760.*

33. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that Algeria was taking a special interest in the development of its natural resources. It hoped that local personnel would be more directly and systematically associated with the work of the experts who undertook the proposed studies. He felt that Algeria, which was situated in the arid or semi-arid zone, could be used for certain pilot projects. His country was particularly interested in water desalination and the study of ground water. It was also interested in the development of new sources of energy; the studies of solar energy undertaken by UNESCO seemed most promising. The report revealed a lack of co-ordination between the different organizations concerned; better planning was indispensable. The Algerian Government had always endeavoured to comply with General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) and the Cairo Declaration of the developing countries of July 1962; it would spare no effort to ensure the application of, and respect for, the principles set forth in those texts.

34. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg), referring to the question of co-ordination in the matter of water resources, observed that in every country the efficient use of water resources was one of the main prerequisites for economic and social development. The economic use of water resources required efficient planning based on existing and potential resources.

35. Local hydraulic projects and the training of technical staff were valuable only if they fitted into a national or even a regional plan. In that connexion, the work of UNESCO and WMO deserved the full support of the Council. It was clear that the action of the various United Nations agencies would be effective only if it were co-ordinated. The need for such co-ordination had rightly been stressed in the third biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre (E/3881) and in the Secretary-General's report on a priority programme. The measures proposed could be readily accepted.

36. He wished to express his delegation's satisfaction at the intensive work of the regional economic commissions on the subject of water resources. On the other hand, he did not see the point of the measures proposed in paragraphs 95 to 98 of the report of ACC (E/3866), with a view to transferring the co-ordination functions of the Water Resources Development Centre to inter-organizational meetings. His delegation had always regarded the Centre as an important body, and believed that it might be preferable, if a reorganization was really necessary, to strengthen the Centre itself under a new administration.

37. The Secretary-General's report on new sources of energy (E/3903) gave grounds for cautious optimism. The profitable application of solar energy for the benefit of the developing countries appeared to be possible, but it was limited by geographical factors and should be resorted to only where no more economical sources of energy were available. The same applied to wind power. Geothermal energy, the development of which was closely dependent on geological conditions, was certainly of great interest to many developing countries.

38. It was not easy to assign priorities for the development of natural resources, and his delegation would be

inclined to give second place to water resources, the first place belonging to the preparation of surveys and maps for the development of resources. The increasing importance which the United Nations attached to cartographic projects was fully justified.

39. His delegation was particularly interested in the question of co-ordinating the work of the United Nations with that of the specialized agencies, such as UNESCO and FAO; it would like an assurance that that process would be extended. With regard to the question of personnel referred to in paragraph 4 of the Secretary-General's report on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3904 and Corr.1), it was perhaps not essential for the United Nations itself to employ technical advisers; it would probably be better, from the financial viewpoint, to have recourse to private offices or bodies, especially in the highly specialized field of cartography.

40. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that the United States had come to realize that its abundant natural resources were not inexhaustible, when considered in relation to the requirements of a highly industrialized country with a high standard of living and substantial exports. For some decades now the Government had been growing increasingly conscious of the need to avoid waste and utilize marginal resources. It was therefore in a position to understand the problems faced by other countries, whether developed or developing.

41. It was most interested in the work of the various United Nations agencies in that sphere, and was particularly impressed with the quality of the reports submitted to the Council under that agenda item. In the case of water resources, the need for co-ordination could not be exaggerated. The multiplicity of the programmes being carried out by the United Nations and allied international organizations, not to speak of bilateral programmes, increased the urgency of the co-ordination problem.

42. The United States Government attached great importance to the work on new methods of conserving, developing and applying water resources. The problems of the developed countries might be different from those of the developing countries, but they were equally important.

43. The United States Government fully supported the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in his note (E/3894/Rev. 1) that the Water Resources Development Centre should again become an integral part of the Resources and Transport Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters, New York. It also approved the proposed terms of reference of the Centre. The ACC should be instructed to co-ordinate activities in the field of water resources with the co-operation of the Centre, and to report each year to the Council on those activities.

44. The United States Government believed, however, that the priority programme of co-ordinated action outlined in the Secretary-General's report called for more detailed surveys and for better co-ordination at regional level. It accordingly proposed that it should be

referred to the regional economic commissions, so that they could take the necessary action. His Government might also, at a later stage, wish to submit recommendations on further improving co-ordination in the utilization of water resources.

45. Paragraph 172 of the Secretary-General's report on new sources of energy (E/3903) contained a recommendation that research into solar energy and geothermal energy should continue. The United States Government fully supported that recommendation, and hoped that research into wind power would also continue, although the applications of that source of energy were more limited than in the case of the other two.

46. As to the Secretary-General's report on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources, he noted that the United Nations had paid more attention in recent years to the development of non-agricultural resources with a view to utilizing them for economic and industrial development. He expressed the hope that that work would continue and would lead to a programme of action which would be of direct benefit to all the countries concerned.

47. With regard to the desalination of saline and brackish water, a scientific and technical mission from the Soviet Union had visited Washington in order to discuss the possibility of co-operation with American technical experts. The Soviet mission had been able to visit several

desalination plants in various states. After an exchange of views the two delegations had submitted recommendations to their Governments to the effect that both countries should carry out separate research into the desalination of water, particularly by means of nuclear energy, and that they should exchange scientific reports and organize symposiums on those questions. The scientific and technical information resulting from co-operation between the United States and the Soviet Union in that new field would be made available to the world. That meeting was an example of the bilateral research which could be carried out in connexion with the desalination of water and which could be of great significance for all work on water resources. He also noted that the United Nations had recently published a report entitled "Water Desalination in Developing Countries" (ST/ECA/82).<sup>2</sup> That very comprehensive report should be useful to all those who were making a general study of the problem.

48. The quality of United Nations work in natural resources was very encouraging and he hoped that growing attention would be paid in the future to the important problem of natural resources, which was of concern to all countries, whether already developed or not.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.B.5.





AGENDA ITEMS 14 AND 15

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- (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources;
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Development of natural resources

- (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources (E/3863, E/3881, E/3894/Rev.1);
- (b) Progress report on new sources of energy (E/3903);
- (c) Work in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3904 and Corr.1; ST/ECA/82)

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/3840)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. HILL (Australia) observed that the development of new sources of energy was particularly important for developing countries. He congratulated the Secretary-General on his report on recent developments relating to new sources of energy (E/3903) and hoped the Council would be able to accept the recommendations in part IV thereof.

2. Australia had done some experimental work on solar energy with a view to using it for heating, refrigeration, air conditioning and desalination of water. He pointed out, in that connexion, that the United Nations had just published a very comprehensive and authoritative report entitled *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* (ST/ECE/82). The Australian delegation had also been happy to learn that United States and Soviet specialists were considering joint work in that field.

3. The use of solar energy for water heating and many other purposes would make possible considerable fuel savings in both industrialized and developing countries, and could help to raise the level of living in tropical countries. Australia therefore welcomed with satisfaction the prospective arrangements for an exchange of information on experimental work in the field of new sources of energy. It would be happy to participate in exchanges of specialists: Australian specialists would make the knowledge they had gained in certain branches available to other countries or would work in the laboratories and research institutes of countries in the tropical belt.

4. The development of water resources was also of special importance to Australia, where water shortage caused the same problems as in many developing countries. Australia also understood how important the development of international river basins could be to a great number of countries, and it had provided assistance for the Indus water scheme and the Mekong valley project under the Colombo Plan. His country looked forward

*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Uruguay.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

to welcoming the participants in the ECAFE Sixth Regional Conference on Water Resources Development in 1966.

5. The proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources contained in the Secretary-General's report (E/3863) were essentially the same as those contained in the preceding report of the Water Resources Development Centre<sup>1</sup> and related to assessment of water needs and resources, preliminary surveys of international river basins, ground-water research and methods of carrying out the work envisaged. The comments and constructive criticisms made at the thirty-sixth session of the Council, particularly with respect to the search for solutions to the problem of co-ordination, had been taken into account. The Australian delegation hoped that the specialized agencies with interests in that subject would be in a position to support the proposals made. The Australian Government supported those proposals and shared the opinion of the Secretary-General that further training was required. It was willing to facilitate that training and the exchange of technical information. The Australian delegation had also noted with interest the proposals in the Secretary-General's note on the reorganization of the Water Resources Development Centre (E/3894/Rev. 1), and hoped that those proposals would give a new impetus to research.

6. The Australian delegation congratulated the Secretary-General on his valuable report on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3904); that report could serve as a basis for measures which would enable developing countries to exploit their natural resources more fully in order to increase their output and raise their level of living. United Nations activities in that field had sometimes yielded spectacular results, such as the discovery of mineral deposits in Chile, Burma and Pakistan. The Australian delegation approved the list of future projects (*ibid.*, chap. V), and the methods proposed by the Secretary-General.

7. Mr. SWARUP (India) said that adequate water resources were essential for developing countries which were endeavouring to raise the level of living of their population through systematic industrialization, improved agricultural methods and the development of their natural resources. To help those countries, United Nations bodies should mobilize the scientific knowledge and practical experience that the world had accumulated, and provide adequate financial resources. The Indian delegation was grateful to the Secretary-General for his report on the activities of the various United Nations bodies co-operating in the Water Resources Development Centre, and it approved his statement that those activities should be fortified by greater financial and staff resources.

8. In its twenty-ninth report (E/3886, chap. X) the ACC had emphasized the importance of co-ordinating all efforts to develop water resources and recommended steps to be taken to facilitate such co-ordination. It was to be hoped that the contemplated transfer of powers

would be without prejudice to the useful work the Water Resources Development Centre was doing. As regards the terms of reference of the Centre, proposed by the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council should ensure that the United Nations did not interfere in a country's development activities on the grounds that certain rivers were international. In the view of the Government of India, a river could be considered international only if it had been internationalized by a bilateral or multilateral treaty. Similarly, so far as international law applicable to the development of water resources was concerned, each river raised a special problem and no single principle could be applied to all rivers. His delegation hoped that its comments would be taken into account when the terms of reference of the Water Resources Development Centre were finalized.

9. The Indian Government contemplated a vast programme for the development of India's water resources. It hoped that the United Nations would soon be able to supply it with the assistance it needed both in qualified staff and in financial means for the purchase of equipment abroad.

10. The Indian delegation had noted with great interest the Secretary-General's report on permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources (E/3840). The importance of that subject for developing countries was obvious. The Governments of countries whose territories contained natural resources must of course be able to state the natural resources in which foreign capital would be invested and lay down the conditions of investment; but at the same time the right to nationalize, or in certain cases to expropriate, must obviously go hand-in-hand with arrangements to make adequate compensation. The Indian delegation considered that the Secretary-General's report had furthered the study of those problems by supplying information to all concerned.

11. The question of new sources of energy was of particular interest to developing countries whose needs could not be satisfied by conventional sources. The United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, held in Rome in August 1961, had made it possible to consider the potential value and the limits to the application of those forms of energy. India, where in 1981 three-quarters of the population would still be agricultural, and where 527,000 villages would still be without electricity, had undertaken several research programmes on solar energy and wind power, but it needed the technical and financial assistance of the specialized agencies and the developed countries for completing those programmes. The Indian Government had, *inter alia*, approved the suggestion made at the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy regarding the establishment of solar energy and wind power demonstration centres in the various regions of the world, and the combination of those sources of energy with other local sources so as to avoid interruptions of supply.

12. The Indian delegation noted with satisfaction that United Nations bodies, and particularly the Special Fund, had during the past four years increased their activity in the field of non-agricultural resources (see

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3760.

E/3904 and Corr.1, annex D). It was particularly grateful to the Special Fund for having approved certain of the projects proposed by the Indian Government. It hoped that the survey of world iron-ore resources, the studies of administrative and legislative measures necessary to facilitate the exploitation of minerals, and the study of methods of producing electricity by small-scale plants would be completed as soon as possible (E/3904 and Corr.1, chap. V).

13. His delegation had noted with keen interest the report on the *Desalination of Water in Developing Countries*. It hoped that India would receive the financial assistance it needed for continuing water desalination studies at a number of institutes.

14. Mr. RENAUD (France) expressed surprise that the important, complex and technical documents which were before the Council under items 14 and 15 of the agenda had been distributed so late. It was particularly regrettable that, because the French version of the texts had not been received in time, his delegation had been unable to give them the thorough study they required.

15. The note in which the Secretary-General outlined the steps he proposed to take to ensure co-ordination of the activities of the various organs of the United Nations in the field of water resources was rather summary in character in view of the importance of the problem to be solved. The French delegation had always favoured the establishment of centres for specific purposes within the United Nations Secretariat. So long as they did not become too numerous, such centres had the threefold advantage of providing, in the case of specific activities, the stimulus which the complexity of the existing machinery often made necessary, of assuring co-ordination among different organs and lastly, of providing the focal point for an exchange of views of which they might, if necessary, as one of the parties, communicate the outcome to the various bodies concerned.

16. If the present system, which had been in operation for only two years, had to be modified, the modifications should be designed above all to strengthen the co-ordination of activities in the field of water resources. It was essential, therefore, that the Water Resources Development Centre should continue to play its general role of co-ordinator and that it should be responsible, in particular, for preparing all meetings which might take place at the technical and practical levels. The establishment of a sub-committee of ACC seemed sensible, if such a sub-committee could define a common policy on water resources for the different specialized agencies, and keep the application of that policy under review. The Centre would to some extent inspire that policy, and at the same time it would act as the sub-committee's secretariat. The sub-committee would take the decisions, and would give the specialized agencies full scope in carrying them out.

17. The Secretary-General's report on recent developments relating to new sources of energy had reached the French delegation too late for its experts to be able to study it thoroughly. It could perhaps be said, however, that research as regards solar energy might be extended

towards its use in fields other than that of the production of electricity and, further, that it would be useful to place more emphasis on the development of the geothermal industry.

18. As regard non-agricultural resources, the French delegation wished again to emphasize its interest in the preparation of an inventory of world iron-ore resources.

19. Lastly, as the report on *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* had been circulated only two days previously in English only, it had been impossible for the French delegation to examine it thoroughly.

20. The Secretary-General's report on permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) — for the adoption of which the French delegation had not voted since it had not considered the resolution opportune and had not agreed on some points of principle — brought up to date the report submitted in 1962,<sup>2</sup> but was of only minor interest. It contained a summary of some legislative measures and an objective analysis of international agreements on natural resources. The problems outlined in the report were studied from a static rather than from a dynamic point of view, and the authors had not attempted to make a real synthesis. He drew attention to some errors of detail noticed by his delegation in certain paragraphs dealing with the agreement on the establishment of the *Compagnie des Mines d'Uranium de Franceville* in Gabon and with the agreements between France and Algeria reached at Evian or later. The Secretary-General's report was no longer up to date as far as Algeria was concerned.

21. A comparison between the different policies and their evolution would have thrown new light on the relationships between the grantor powers and foreign investors in the developing countries. A new idea would doubtless have emerged — the idea of a moral obligation to develop certain resources for the benefit of the international community. That was an idea which might in future tend to supersede the, in some respects, outdated concept of the absolute sovereignty of States over their national resources.

22. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan) said that his delegation was on the whole satisfied with the activities of the United Nations Secretariat described in the third biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre (E/3881). It appreciated the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to prepare a co-ordinated priority programme as regards water resources, and supported the three types of measures proposed by the Secretary-General: the preliminary country surveys of water needs and resources; the preliminary surveys of international river basins of interest to developing countries; and the large-scale pre-development investigations of ground-water basins.

23. The Japanese delegation shared the views, expressed in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Secretary-General's report, that the planned surveys should be followed

<sup>2</sup> *The Status of Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Wealth and Resources* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.V.6).

by more intensive pre-investment surveys, and that the water development projects should be implemented and operated by well qualified staff. It considered that the United Nations, EPTA, the Special Fund and OPEX should all assist the developing countries to carry out pre-investment surveys, to find the necessary financial resources for executing the projects and for training the national personnel needed for that purpose.

24. The Japanese delegation was pleased to note that the United Nations had been entrusted with carrying out fifteen Special Fund projects relating to water resources, and that the Special Fund was to give the beneficiary Governments preparatory assistance in formulating their requests. It hoped that the next report would give more details about such preparatory assistance.

25. His delegation had noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's reports on recent developments relating to new sources of energy and on work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources; it supported the conclusions and recommendations in part IV of the former report and the choice of priorities for further work in chapter V of the latter.

26. His delegation was somewhat disappointed with the proposal that the Water Resources Development Centre should reassume its old status. While he would not request the Secretariat to provide more detailed information immediately on the discussions at the session of ACC held in April 1964, he wished to point out that the relevant documents did not seem to give a clear picture of the situation, and he wondered how the planned transfer of powers could be effected without prejudicing the co-ordinating role which the Council had wished the United Nations to play. His delegation would not oppose the Secretary-General's proposals in his notes but it was still convinced that the United Nations should do its best to ensure the co-ordination of activities within United Nations organizations in the very complex field of water resources. It hoped that the Secretariat would inform the Council regularly concerning any discussions on the development of water resources at future inter-agency meetings. It also hoped that the resident representatives would be fully utilized for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the organizations of the United Nations family, and that the United Nations would expand its participation in the execution of EPTA and Special Fund projects.

27. Mr. RUSTAMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered that the documents before the Council under item 14 of the agenda showed that the United Nations and the specialized agencies were beginning to give greater attention to the development of the natural resources of the developing countries, but they did not bring out sufficiently that the exploration of natural resources was still very inadequate in many countries, for it was not always in the interests of foreign monopolies to admit that certain resources, particularly petroleum, existed where they did. The United Nations should therefore help the developing countries to prospect their natural resources themselves by providing them with the necessary funds.

28. The wise exploration of resources was indeed one of the essential conditions of economic development, as was shown by the remarkably rapid industrial development of Soviet Asia Minor since the discovery of large reserves of natural gas, petroleum and various minerals.

29. The USSR also recognized the importance of water resources, the rational use of which had enabled it to irrigate 650,000 hectares of formerly barren land in Uzbekistan. It therefore approved of the measures adopted by the United Nations to develop large river basins, and was pleased to see the developing countries working together to use their water resources.

30. The USSR had provided assistance to a large number of countries, both through bilateral agreements and through United Nations bodies, for the exploration and development of their natural resources. All the competent United Nations bodies should strive to put an end to the exploitation of those resources by foreign monopolies.

31. The USSR attached great importance to the problem of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources and considered that such sovereignty should be strengthened to eliminate, in accordance with general principle fourteen approved by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see E/CONF. 46/139, annex A.I.1), the economic remnants of colonialism, which subsisted in the form of inequitable agreements and exploitation by foreign monopolies.

32. The Council should make definite recommendations on means of strengthening sovereignty over natural resources, taking into account the present trend in many States to nationalize private enterprises so as to create a large public sector. Unfortunately, the authors of the report before the Council put more emphasis on guarantees of the rights of foreign investors — which were often tantamount to a limitation or even a violation of State sovereignty — than on suitable measures for strengthening the sovereignty of States over their natural resources. In particular, the report made no mention of the nationalization measures taken in Algeria, the United Arab Republic and Iraq, and it skimmed rapidly over the nationalization of petroleum resources in Ceylon.

33. The USSR delegation proposed that cases of the violation of sovereignty over natural resources should in future be studied more carefully and that more attention should be given to devising measures designed to restrict foreign interference in the exploitation of those resources.

34. Mr. ZEVALLOS (Ecuador) said that his delegation considered the two items before the Council to be particularly important for the developing countries.

35. Referring to the Secretary-General's note, he observed that the difficulties encountered had led the Secretary-General to propose that the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre should be placed under the authority of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. His delegation, which in principle welcomed that proposal, would refer to it in greater detail in the Economic Committee. Referring to the Secretary-

General's report on a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources, his delegation fully endorsed the proposals for priority action within the framework of the Development Decade and the criteria by which countries should be guided in the study of their water resources. Ecuador had requested assistance from the Special Fund for a survey in Manabi province, on which it based great hopes. Likewise, the survey of the Guayas basin should produce fruitful results. Chapter IV of the report concerning training was of particular interest in view of the great shortage of technical staff in the developing countries.

36. With reference to the report on recent developments relating to new sources of energy, he drew attention to the potential value of those sources to the developing countries. Ecuador was particularly interested in solar energy, and hoped that the programme dealing with it would be accelerated and that more abundant information would be supplied. The Secretary-General's recommendations on that point were quite satisfactory, but precise objectives should be established and meetings should be organized for the dissemination of information.

37. With regard to work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources, Ecuador was especially interested in the problem of desalination, both for irrigation and for the production of drinking water. The process would bring obvious advantages from both the economic point of view and the point of view of living conditions. The present cost of 29 cents (U.S.) per cubic metre was certainly too high, but that question and the problem of transporting water should be studied more thoroughly. Ecuador would be one of the sponsors of a draft resolution<sup>3</sup> on that question which would be submitted later.

38. With regard to agenda item 15, he merely wished to state that he wholeheartedly endorsed the principle of national sovereignty over natural resources.

39. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) considered the documentation on agenda items 14 and 15 to be of the greatest interest. He hoped that the recommendations which it contained would be adopted by the Council.

40. His Government had devoted a great deal of attention to the problem of conserving water resources, and a number of works, including the construction of large dams, had already given good results. An agreement had been concluded with the USSR for the development of the Aras basin in the northern part of the country. The Iranian Bank for Agricultural Development had granted farmers loans for digging wells and repairing underground conduits.

41. The efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the matter of water resources were most praiseworthy. In Iran, water resources were constantly diminishing, and that phenomenon had already had unfortunate consequences for agriculture precisely at a time when far-reaching reforms had been undertaken

in order to create a modern State and raise the economic and social level of the masses.

42. Iran was grateful to the United Nations bodies for the work which they were doing in its territory and especially for the projects sponsored by the Special Fund, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Resources and Transport Division of the United Nations and FAO. Iran also derived great benefit from the activities of ECAFE and had taken an active part in the Regional Symposium on Flood Control, Reclamation, Utilization and Development of Deltaic Areas.

43. Noteworthy though those efforts were, still more intensive action was needed. His delegation hoped that the Council would adopt the proposal contained in the Secretary-General's note, which would alter the terms of reference of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre.

44. The developing countries were particularly handicapped by their lack of capital and technical knowledge. The Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation had been very much interested in the development of natural resources through the concerted efforts of the countries of the region. As the progress of those countries was limited by their lack of means, however, the Council might consider recommending a co-ordinated programme of priority action in the field of mineral resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade.

45. He recalled that at the 1317th meeting he had referred to the question of the development of natural gas resources, with which ECAFE was concerned. In that connexion, he quoted a passage from document No. 26 presented by Mr. Fouad Rouhani at the United Nations Seminar on Petroleum Resources, held in New York in January/February 1962. That document showed that natural gas was the poor relation of the petroleum industry, although it represented an irreplaceable resource. Consequently, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) in particular, he hoped that the Council would recommend that instead of natural gas being wasted by burning, consideration should be given at all levels to measures for its conservation underground and to a detailed survey aimed at the development of the natural gas industry in the developing countries, for the maximum benefit of those countries and of the whole world.

46. Mr. HILL (Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) thanked the delegations which had supported the proposals contained in the documents on agenda item 14. The scope of the ACC's conclusions (E/3886, paras. 95-98) and of the Secretary-General's proposal (E/3894) concerning the United Nations Water Development Centre should not be exaggerated. In fact, what was proposed was to revert to the previous situation — which was similar to that of other centres within the United Nations Secretariat — owing to the difficulties encountered in connexion with the functioning of the Centre as an independent body. Those difficulties were due partly to the fact that some specialized agencies

<sup>3</sup> Subsequently circulated as document E/AC.6/L.298.

had been unable to assign the necessary staff to the Centre, and that it had not been possible to appoint a director. They were also due to some extent to the fact that the Centre had been unable to play the role expected of it in arranging for the distribution among agencies of operational work. The Special Fund, in particular, had been unable to delegate that task to it. Thirdly, it would give rise to considerable administrative problems if there were two independent directors working side by side, one in charge of the United Nations own water programmes and the other in charge of inter-agency co-ordination as regards water.

47. He believed that the proposal of ACC and the Secretary-General concerning the Centre would not impede the development of co-ordination between the specialized agencies and the United Nations. He made it clear that, in the Secretary-General's thinking, the Centre would facilitate co-operation between United Nations Headquarters and the regional economic commissions, adding that, in servicing the Inter-Agency Meeting on Water Resources, the Centre would be acting on behalf of ACC.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.



AGENDA ITEMS 14 AND 15

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Development of natural resources

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- (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources (E/3863, E/3881, E/3894/Rev.1);
- (b) Progress report on new sources of energy (E/3903);
- (c) Work in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3904 and Corr.1; ST/ECA/82)

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/3840)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) said that item 14 of the agenda was concerned with some of the most practical, constructive and encouraging aspects of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in assisting developing countries. The proposals in the Secretary-General's report (E/3863) for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources were substantially the same as those which his delegation had supported at the thirty-sixth session of the Council. No objections had been raised by members at that time, but the specialized agencies concerned had asked for a further opportunity to consider the proposals within the machinery of ACC and a series of inter-agency discussions had been held, resulting in the proposal that the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre should again become an integral part of the Resources and Transport Division in the United Nations Secretariat, and that responsibility for co-ordinating activities should lie with the Inter-Agency Meetings on Water Resources Development functioning as a sub-committee of the ACC (see E/3886, para. 98).

2. While his delegation had no objection to the proposal, it considered that the events of the past year further underlined both the need for better co-ordination and the failure to achieve it. In particular, the accounts of the activities of some of the specialized agencies suggested that each of them was determined to cover practically every aspect of the question; that applied in particular to the account given by WHO (see E/3863, annex II). Accordingly, the establishment of new inter-agency machinery might not in itself ensure much progress; but it was to be hoped that a serious attempt would be made to permit the effective functioning of the new machinery. The United Kingdom delegation considered that the Water Resources Development Centre was in a position to give the lead in the matter and should be encouraged to do so.

*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Romania, Sweden, Venezuela.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

3. The Secretary-General's progress report on recent developments relating to new sources of energy (E/3903) was concerned with a subject which conjured up visions of what might be done, for example, in vast desert areas where traditional sources of energy were not available. It should be stressed, however, that from the practical and economic point of view new sources of energy were unlikely to make more than a marginal contribution to the energy needs of the world, or even of the developing countries. That fact had been generally recognized in the information on techniques for the use of solar energy, wind power and geothermal energy submitted to the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy in August 1961. In favourable circumstances, geothermal energy could be a valuable source of cheap power, but the possibilities were determined by accidents of geography; wind power and solar energy had as yet been exploited on a very small scale. The disadvantage of the so-called "free" sources of energy was that they required a high ratio of capital investment, although they could offer prospects of success in poor or thinly populated areas where import of energy was prohibitively expensive. It was therefore important not to pay undue attention to those new sources to the exclusion of conventional energy. With regard to the recommendations in paragraph 172 of the report, his delegation would suggest that, within the limits of available resources, recommendation (iii) was the most likely to yield results. On the other hand, it was not sure that enough development had taken place since the 1961 Conference to warrant holding further symposia on the applications of solar and geothermal energy. It strongly supported recommendation (vi) for strengthening the clearing-house activities of the United Nations in that field and suggested that a periodic bibliography of new work might be of more value than the manual on geothermal energy proposed in recommendation (v).

4. The Secretary-General's report on work in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3904 and Corr. 1) related to such vitally important matters as cartography, geology and mining, energy and water resources. In that connexion, attention should be drawn to work on integrated river basin development, such as the Senegal river basin. That kind of work involved more than one country, many skills and a number of different agencies, and the United Nations Secretariat seemed to be particularly qualified to provide the necessary leadership and co-ordination. Few delegations had probably had time to study the long report on *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* (ST/ECA/82), but all must be aware of the tremendous possibilities of desalination. The co-operation between the United States and the USSR in that connexion was extremely interesting. The United Kingdom had supplied desalination equipment for many years to a number of countries and looked forward to sharing fully in any new developments of that technique.

5. His delegation considered that the report on permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/3840) was useful, factual and non-controversial. He could not agree with the French representative that more attention should be paid to the philosophical aspects of the question; the United Kingdom delegation preferred the factual and

legal approach to the problem and would suggest that the Council should decide to take note of the report.

6. Mr. SILOVIC (Yugoslavia) associated himself with the speakers who had stressed the importance of the work done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of water resources development. Yugoslavia had abundant natural resources which, when better utilized, would undoubtedly speed up its economic development. Its large water resources were not yet utilized commensurately with the needs of industry and of the population, and the construction of hydro-electric and thermal power stations had a prominent place in its economic development plans; one of the most significant projects was the hydro-electric power station at the Iron Gate on the Romanian/Yugoslav border, which would be constructed through the joint efforts of the two countries. The project was a good example of international co-operation in developing natural resources, which was bound to benefit other Danubian countries. Several other projects were being carried out in Yugoslavia with the co-operation of the Special Fund, FAO, IBRD and IAEA.

7. There seemed to be general agreement on the need to co-ordinate activities in the field of water resources. The order of priorities proposed in the Secretary-General's report (E/3863) provided a solid basis for directing United Nations activities towards key problems; it was therefore necessary to lay even greater stress on co-ordination, in order to avoid unnecessary dispersion of effort and duplication.

8. He emphasized the role of the regional economic commissions in the development of natural resources. Those bodies were already engaged in important research work and some of them were carrying out large-scale projects. The Council should provide further incentives and give them wider possibilities, with a view to solving the urgent problems of all Member States, particularly those of the developing countries.

9. He welcomed the United States representative's statement on his country's co-operation with the USSR on the desalination of sea and brackish water. There could be no doubt that such co-operation would ultimately make the process of desalination of sea water more accessible to countries to which it was of vital interest but which lacked the necessary funds and personnel.

10. He agreed with the Czechoslovak representative (1355th meeting) that the Secretary-General's report on permanent sovereignty over natural resources did not fully comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII), in which the Secretary-General was asked to continue the study of the various aspects of the subject. Although the report gave a useful survey of various institutions, laws, international jurisdiction and treaties dealing with the question of sovereignty, it failed to provide an evaluation of those texts, a political analysis of their implications or any proposals for future action. An appropriate body of the United Nations might perhaps continue to study the problem. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had adopted general principle three, according to which



every country had the sovereign right freely to trade with other countries and freely to dispose of its natural resources in the interest of the economic development and well-being of its people (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.L1). That was yet another significant step towards giving sovereignty over natural resources political and legal substance, and it was to be hoped that the United Nations would continue to exert efforts to assert, elaborate and fully implement the principle.

11. Mr. SALMAN (Iraq) observed that, as the United Nations had shown interest in the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources since 1952, there could no longer be any doubt that that sovereignty constituted an unalienable national right and a recognized international principle. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries had stressed the importance of sovereignty over natural resources as a means of combating the growing disparity in the standards of living of the peoples of developing countries.

12. Paragraph 92 of the Secretary-General's report on permanent sovereignty over natural resources referred to Iraqi law No. 80 of 1961 defining the exploitation areas for the oil companies. The Government of Iraq had realized that the restriction of oil exploitation and prospecting throughout the country to one group of companies was prejudicial to the national interest, for the companies had not conducted exploitation on a scale commensurate with the extent of Iraq's oil resources. The companies had therefore been asked to relinquish the areas which they were not exploiting, in preparation for their utilization by the newly established national Iraqi oil company. The law affected only those areas where the companies had never used their right of exploitation, and the Government had declared that it had taken that legal step to guarantee the interests of the population without prejudice to the reasonable interests of the companies. Iraq's need to develop its national oil industry was most urgent, and it hoped to receive more assistance from the United Nations in that connexion.

13. Another important natural resource of the economy was natural gas, which was being wasted by foreign enterprises. The United Nations might be interested in promoting gas projects in the developing countries and in the oil-producing countries in particular. In 1950 FAO had conducted an extensive study on the use of ammonium extracts from natural gas as fertilizer, but the study had not been followed up.

14. The Secretariat had rightly given priority to the subject of water resources, for water was one of the major factors determining the prosperity of a country and was of paramount importance in the improvement of the agricultural sector. Iraq's problems in relation to water comprised flooding, irrigation, drainage, salinity of land and such health problems as malaria and bilharzia; the solution of those problems required a great deal of research and much technically qualified personnel. International assistance could be most effectively given through integrated programmes, and co-ordination was therefore important; not only within the United Nations

family but also between international and national measures and activities. Iraq had received short-term assistance from FAO in land levelling and water utilization in irrigation; it hoped that more assistance of that kind would be extended in future.

15. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) said that Argentina, as a developing country with a vast territory and an abundance of untapped resources, regarded the development of natural resources as the basis for all development plans. International co-operation, which did not affect national sovereignty and planning, was extremely valuable, since all such projections required large initial investment which could not be furnished from national capital markets. Accordingly, Argentina attached great importance to pre-investment within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade.

16. The programmes being studied by the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre were particularly valuable, and it was to be hoped that the activities of the Centre would be pursued with increasing vigour. Argentina was anxious for the co-ordination of activities to be improved at all levels, in order that the available resources might be used to the maximum effect and that duplication and dispersion of effort might be avoided. He did not think it was necessary to create any new machinery for that purpose; it should be enough for the Council to approve the proposals in the Secretary-General's note on the future of the Centre (E/3894/Rev.1). It would also be logical to embark on a broad programme of work, designed to fill existing gaps. His delegation could support the proposals in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3863), and hoped that the preliminary surveys of water needs and resources and of international river basins and ground-water basins would provide a basis for future pre-development studies and specific development projects.

17. While the report on work in the field of non-agricultural resources (E/3904) was of great interest, his delegation thought that the proposed plans and programmes should be fixed in a strict order of priority, so as to achieve the proper relationship between existing resources and the execution of plans.

18. His delegation attached great importance to the question of desalination, and congratulated the Secretariat on its illuminating report on the subject. Desalination could bring incalculable benefits to arid regions, particularly in developing countries, and it was to be hoped that desalination plants could be installed on an international basis. The United Nations could make a valuable contribution through studies on the technical and economic aspects of the problem. Present desalination methods were uneconomical, and efforts to find a practical and economic method should be intensified. The co-operation between the United States and the USSR in that field was therefore particularly welcome and it was to be hoped that that co-operation would soon be extended to many other areas, for the benefit of mankind. Atomic energy might be harnessed and applied to desalination. The Argentine delegation, together with other Latin American countries, had drafted a proposal

on that question which it would submit to the Economic Committee.

19. The PRESIDENT declared the general debate closed and suggested that items 14 and 15 should be referred to the Economic Committee for further study and consideration of proposals.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 23

##### Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

(E/3858, E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/3912, E/3918)

#### GENERAL DEBATE

20. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its second session (E/3858), paragraphs 99 to 103 of the report of ACC (E/3886 and Corr. 1) and the Secretary-General's report on co-ordination and organization of existing programmes in housing, building and planning (E/3918).

21. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that for more than thirty years his Government had encouraged home building and ownership on a large scale through a mortgage guarantee programme of vast scope and through the provision of federal insurance to savings and loan associations. Over the same period it had been heavily involved in aiding housing construction for low-income groups and, more recently, it had moved into the field of urban planning and renewal, while also recognizing the need for government assistance in the related fields of mass transit and community facilities. Recognizing the special housing needs associated with the growth of higher education, his Government had instituted a programme of assistance in the construction of student housing. It had also initiated a direct-loan programme for moderate-income rental and co-operative housing for the elderly.

22. These programmes and others in the same field assumed in their entirety considerable economic importance. While they stimulated and maintained substantial economic activity, they had their roots in the social needs of the community. He wished to make it clear that those government programmes supplemented rather than replaced private industry, private finance and private initiative.

23. His delegation did not contend that the United States approach was necessarily applicable in all environments. Nor did it wish to convey the impression that it was altogether satisfied with the results achieved. In fact, his Government was constantly trying to improve its performance. What his delegation wished to stress was that in the national political, social and economic setting it had found that type of arrangement, combining private and public, and federal, state and local efforts to be the most satisfactory.

24. At the international level, his Government was fully cognizant of the interrelationship between housing, building and planning, and economic and social development. Aware as it was of the urgent housing needs in many countries faced with rapid increases in population and urbanization, it had long included housing as a fitting area for treatment in its bilateral aid programmes. It would be remembered that it had also urged the establishment of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. It was glad to note from the Committee's report that the Committee had made solid, if unspectacular, progress.

25. His delegation might have a number of points to make in the Social Committee in connexion with the three draft resolutions which the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had submitted for action by the Council. Meanwhile, he would merely state that his delegation supported the proposal in draft resolution III for the establishment, within the limits of the present United Nations budget, of a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. It was glad that the Secretary-General was inclined to support the establishment of such a centre within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. He also noted that proposals before the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions included the establishment of a post of Commissioner for Social Development and Housing at the under-secretary level (see E/3918, para. 10).

26. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that in view of its own experience in housing, Australia was particularly sensitive to the importance and gravity of the housing problem. At the end of the Second World War, during which all available resources had been diverted to the war effort, it had been faced with a serious housing shortage. The rate of dwelling construction, both by private enterprise and by state housing authorities, had since been greatly increased, but Australia's rapid population growth, particularly through immigration, had intensified the housing problem in Australia, and it remained a live issue.

27. Under the federal system of government in Australia, housing was mainly a matter for the state governments and local authorities. In recognition of the continuing importance of the problem, however, the Federal Government had recently created a Federal Ministry of Housing which would ensure government participation, as well as co-ordination at both the federal and the state level, in efforts to solve the housing problem. The Ministry was at present putting two new housing schemes into operation. One, designed to assist young married couples to purchase a house, provided for a tax-free government gift of cash; the other involved the creation of a government corporation to ensure private loans for housing up to a high proportion of the value of the security.

28. Although Australia was not a member of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, his Government was well aware of the importance and urgency of the problems which fell within its terms of reference. It had supported the establishment of the Committee at the Council's thirty-fourth session, and it still considered that

such a committee could contribute greatly to national and international efforts to deal with the world housing problem. The Committee's report showed that it had tackled the complicated questions facing it with vigour, while at the same time not losing sight of what might not be practicable. While his delegation might not agree with everything in the report, it wished to pay a tribute to the hard work of the members and to the value of the report. It seemed to his delegation that the house-building industry had benefited less than other industries from recent advances in science and technology and that it might with advantage be given attention by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

29. His delegation would like to stress the critical importance of housing and environmental development in relation to both social and economic advancement. The most far-reaching and determined efforts to effect social and economic improvements would be largely negated unless a proper base was first laid by the provision of healthy and adequate housing and surroundings. It was with such considerations in mind that his delegation had been struck by some of the information given in paragraphs 16-19 of the Committee's report. There was on the one hand the staggering size of the housing needs in the three main under-developed regions and, on the other, the tragic fact that housing conditions had continued to deteriorate in most of the developing countries, and that in many of them the rate of housing construction was only 20 per cent of minimum needs. The many reasons for that situation included the high rate of population growth in most of those countries and the accelerating urban population growth combined with slow economic and industrial development. A great effort was clearly necessary at both the national and the international level if any headway was to be made towards remedying the situation.

30. With regard to draft resolution I submitted by the Committee for action by the Council, his delegation agreed that the State must play a major role in housing, building and planning in any country and particularly in developing countries where the basic needs were great. At the same time, it should be remembered that there was an important role in those fields for private enterprise. On that point, his delegation had noted the Committee's suggestion, in paragraph 93 of the report, that an international conference on the development of building materials and construction industries, with special reference to industrialization, might be held in 1966 or 1967. That might fit in with his earlier suggestion in regard to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. His delegation would hope that such a conference would include representatives of private enterprise engaged in that sphere.

31. Draft resolution II requested the Secretary-General to initiate studies on industrialization of housing and to set in motion an extensive international exchange of experience on that subject. His delegation felt that both those steps could be of considerable value, particularly to developing countries, and it would be happy to support the draft resolution.

32. His delegation had studied draft resolution III and the sections of the Committee's report relating to it. In particular, it had noted the proposal that a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning should be established within the United Nations Secretariat in place of the present Housing, Building and Planning Branch. His delegation had an open mind on the matter and would be interested to hear the views of other delegations. While it was willing to fall in with the wishes of the majority, it noted that the regional economic commissions had played an important role in housing, and it wondered whether international housing problems might not be best handled through those commissions, with any necessary co-ordination entrusted to the Secretariat and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

33. Mr. NADIM (Iran) said that it was hardly necessary to stress the importance of the housing and building question both for developed and for developing countries. It was stated in paragraph 16 of the report that in order to attain the minimum objective set for economic growth in the United Nations Development Decade the annual housing construction in the developing countries should be in the neighbourhood of ten dwelling units per 1,000 inhabitants. Over the past ten years that rate had not been achieved; on the contrary, the housing situation in most of the developing countries had deteriorated and the construction rate had been only two units per 1,000 inhabitants.

34. It was obvious that the countries themselves should bear the major responsibility for remedying the situation and should not rely solely on international financial aid. Iran was aware of its responsibilities in that field and had adopted a number of measures to improve the housing situation. More than 80 per cent of Iran's population lived in inadequate and unhealthy accommodation and until recently little had been done to deal with the problem. Over the past few years sporadic efforts had been made, but in the absence of specific plans those efforts had not been successful. Since the great social reforms, however, which had completely altered the structure of the country, the Iranian Government had begun to concentrate on the problem. It had established a Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction, and had allocated substantial funds to house-building programmes for low-income groups. In addition, special credits had been granted to establishments making building loans and to house construction companies. The Government had also started a large-scale programme for the reconstruction of villages and the construction of houses for peasants, having recourse to mutual aid and self-help methods. New legislation had been passed to check the excessive growth of towns. While the Iranian Government hoped to obtain some positive results over the next few years, it did not claim that it would be able to solve the problem entirely; to do that it would be necessary to build 2 million housing units in the next few years, which was virtually impossible in view of the economic situation and the lack of financial and technical resources. The other developing countries were in more or less the same position, and it was difficult for them to solve the problem without foreign aid. It was there that the importance of United Nations activities was felt.

35. The United Nations could do more to assist the developing countries in various ways. Firstly, emphasis should be placed on United Nations technical assistance and a reassessment of the present policy with respect to international financial contributions was needed. The housing and building sector did not receive its fair share of international assistance, and even if the existing resources were fairly allocated, they would be inadequate to make an effective contribution to the solution of the problem. That was why it was essential, as the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had recommended (see E/3858, para. 57), that an appropriate share of the resources which would be released as a result of general disarmament should be devoted to housing, building and planning.

36. Secondly, his delegation felt that the pilot projects mentioned in the report were of particular importance, and it hoped that the United Nations would make greater use of the resources of the Special Fund and EPTA to implement them.

37. Lastly, his delegation was of the opinion that the work of the United Nations in the field of housing, building and planning should be strengthened. It strongly supported the proposal in draft resolution III for the reorganization of the Housing, Building and Planning Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It shared the Committee's view that priority should be given in the Secretariat's work programme for 1965 to the establishment of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

38. Before concluding, his delegation wished to draw the attention of members of the Council to two important questions which were dealt with in the report. The first was the role of social welfare methods in improving housing conditions. It was essential that families should be assisted to adjust satisfactorily to their new environment. Successful management of dwelling houses and success in educating the occupiers depended on good physical, social, economic and technical planning. His delegation hoped that the Secretary-General would complete the study of the social aspects of housing and urban development and it supported the suggestion that seminars should be organized on the topic.

39. The second point concerned the role of the United Nations in the event of disasters, a question of great topical interest in view of the large number of natural disasters which had occurred in recent years. The report rightly stated that some of the damage could have been prevented if sound principles had been followed in planning and building, and if better techniques had been employed. At the present time, neither the United Nations nor any one of the specialized agencies were in a position to solve all the problems connected with a natural disaster. The United Nations should play a more important role in organizing assistance and provide effective and speedy aid at the various stages of reconstruction following a disaster.

40. Mr. EGOROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had adopted a number of important decisions

with a view to the speedy solution of the housing problem. The Committee's work programme for 1964-1965 was particularly important in that it promoted the detection of social and economic problems conditioning the serious housing shortage. The work programme devoted attention to the technical aspects of housing, to the organization of various seminars on a regional and interregional basis and to pilot projects. The Committee had drawn up and adopted interesting recommendations concerning the industrialization of building and building materials and the establishment and development of a national building industry in developing countries. His delegation noted with satisfaction that the importance of applying the results of scientific and technical advances to the housing field was recognized in the report but it could not agree with the statement in paragraph 18 that the chief reason for the deterioration in the housing situation in most developing countries in the last decade was the continued high rate of population growth. The other reasons given in paragraphs 19 and 20 were more acceptable. The main reasons for the deterioration, however, were the slow economic development of countries which had been or still were under colonial administration, private ownership of land which led to land speculation, the dominating position of foreign companies in the economic life of such countries, a lack of knowledge of national resources, the lack of planning, the absence of an efficient building industry and the lack of financial resources.

41. It was well known that the housing situation was far from satisfactory in many developed western countries, too. It was clear that all the efforts and resources of countries needed to be mobilized and that a successful solution of housing problems was not possible without fundamental social reforms designed to accelerate social and economic development.

42. His delegation attached great importance to draft resolution I, not only because the implementation of its provisions would contribute to the solution of the housing problem in developing countries but also because it proposed the most effective means of solving the problem. He hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

43. Draft resolution II was also important. Draft resolution III contained interesting and useful proposals, but while his delegation agreed on the desirability of having the greatest possible co-ordination of United Nations activities in the field in question, it could not agree with the proposal in operative paragraph 2. It seemed to his delegation that the establishment of such a centre under present conditions would result only in additional expenditure for administrative purposes without in any way solving the housing problem. The regional economic commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and other organizations were successfully co-ordinating their efforts regarding housing, and he could see no need for the establishment of a different administrative body attached to United Nations Headquarters. His delegation would accordingly support draft resolution III only if operative paragraph 2 was deleted. His Government would continue to do everything in its power to develop fruitful activities of the United Nations in the housing field, and it recognized the importance of

that work. That was why it could not support a proposal to channel resources earmarked for the operational sector to the administrative sector.

44. The USSR had acquired considerable expertise in large-scale housing construction, which could be of great value to the developing countries. In 1963, some 2.5 million housing units had been constructed, double the number built in 1953. Total investment in community facilities at present amounted to more than 130,000 million roubles. A vast programme of school and hospital construction was to be carried out in 1964. The housing shortage in the Soviet Union would be ended by 1970. The great progress that had been achieved was due to the state planning organization, the establishment of a technical basis for the building industry and the training of sufficient skilled staff. The USSR Government was willing to help other countries to solve their housing problems. It was prepared to arrange study tours for engineers and builders from Africa, Asia and the Middle East so that they could acquire first-hand knowledge of the methods employed. The example of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries had shown that when the Government and the people made every possible effort to satisfy the needs of the working population great strides could be made in solving the housing problem.

*Mr. Chanderli (Algeria), second Vice-President, took the Chair.*

45. Mr. PURUSHOTTAM (India) congratulated the Committee on its comprehensive report. Apart from stressing the need to build as much housing as possible in the shortest possible time, the Committee had focused attention on the problems facing the under-developed countries, and had made a number of important recommendations.

46. He supported the proposal in draft resolution III for the reorganization of the Housing, Building and Planning Branch through the establishment of a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. He, too, regarded it as a first step forward in the development of an integrated and comprehensive United Nations unit in the field of housing, building and planning.

47. He regretted that the report had not dealt sufficiently with the problems of methods of training and research. National centres for research, training and information should be set up with financial assistance from the United Nations wherever necessary.

48. The Committee had considered a proposal for the establishment of an international centre for documentation on housing, building and planning. The fact that the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation was already doing valuable work on that subject should be taken into consideration in order to avoid duplication. He drew attention to paragraphs 92 and 93 of the report and pointed out that if the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation was to hold a congress in 1965, it would not be wise for the United Nations to organize a con-

ference in 1966 or 1967. He thought there should be a gap of at least three years between the congress and the conference.

49. If the proposal to set up an international centre were approved, he would point out that adequate facilities already existed in India for the purpose. India had a research institute, a strong documentation centre and the nucleus of a planning centre in the School of Planning and Architecture at Delhi.

50. His delegation did not think that it would be possible for the Governments of the developing countries to obtain additional resources internally for housing and environmental development. It was clear that the current flow of capital to the developing countries for the housing sector was inadequate, and was likely to continue to be so in the near future. It was indeed strange that the housing sector, which accounted for 20 per cent of gross investment in many countries, had not been receiving its due share of international assistance. The Committee's work programme could be carried out only if the United Nations activities in the housing, building and planning fields received an appropriate share of United Nations funds. It was incumbent on the United Nations to take the necessary steps to ensure an increased flow of international funds to the field of housing and urban development. He hoped that some of the funds released by disarmament would be channelled into housing.

51. His delegation was in general agreement with the definition and aims of the pilot projects as given in the report, as also with the basic criteria laid down. He would also emphasize the need to provide for the implementation of pilot projects in developing countries. That was already being done in India, where a provision of \$2,000,000 for pilot projects for urban and rural housing had been made in the third Five-Year Plan. There was a well-developed co-operative housing scheme for low-income groups, which had received government assistance. Unfortunately, however, all India's efforts, as those of other under-developed countries, had failed, for lack of finance, to meet rising needs. He wished also to stress the importance of more active and co-ordinated participation by regional economic commissions in the organization of the work on housing at the national level. In his view, the regional housing centres should be strengthened.

52. Mr. ILIC (Yugoslavia) recalled that at the thirty-sixth session of the Council his delegation had drawn attention to the difficulties which the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had had to overcome at the outset of its work and to the complex and heterogeneous character of its field of action, and had emphasized that progress in that field must go hand in hand with general economic and social progress.

53. After studying the Committee's report on its second session, his delegation wished to give full credit to the Committee for the work it had accomplished and for the determination with which that work had been undertaken. He shared the view that the first results achieved had had a definite effect and that housing and environment development must be treated as key sectors.

54. The deterioration in the housing situation during the last decade, particularly in the developing countries, attributed in paragraph 18 of the Committee's report to the continued high rate of population growth, was due also in large measure to the slow rate of the economic growth of such countries, their lack of adequate financial resources and other such factors. The mobilization of all the efforts and resources of those countries was an important factor in solving housing problems.

55. His delegation supported the suggestions on methods and policies in paragraph 22 of the report, and would vote in favour of draft resolution I. He wished to emphasize once again the gravity of the problem of finance. At the thirty-sixth session his delegation had supported the Committee's view on the necessity for using the limited international funds available to stimulate domestic resources, giving priority to such matters as technical training, pilot projects, housing loans and the creation of national building materials industries. It therefore agreed that all possibilities of promoting a greater flow of resources, both national and international, to that sector should be seriously studied.

56. His delegation continued to support the carrying out of pilot projects but reiterated that they should not be an end in themselves but should stimulate Governments to continue the activities concerned after the termination of United Nations assistance.

57. The rejection by the Committee of the joint draft resolution on the establishment of a specialized agency for human settlements (E/C.6/L.32) had not reflected the overwhelming support of the Committee for the need to strengthen the programme of United Nations activities in that field.

58. His delegation considered that the measures proposed in draft resolution III were acceptable as a first step in the development of those activities, and it would support the draft resolution as a contribution towards that end.

59. The Yugoslav delegation also supported the measures mentioned in the Secretary-General's report.

60. Mr. MAZHAR (United Arab Republic) said that the United Arab Republic was already proceeding on the lines recommended in paragraph 22 of the report. His Government was assuming a major role in the solution of the housing problem, and had made provision for the necessary activities and resources under its national development plan. Between 1952 and 1960 tens of thousands of dwellings had been sold at low prices, payable by instalments, to low-income families. Those efforts extended to villages: combined service units had been created, land reforms had been carried out, and villages destroyed by disasters had been rebuilt. Under the current Five-Year Plan (1960-1965), the Government had allocated £175 million for building new dwellings, mainly to meet needs which could not be satisfied by private enterprise. A Ministry of Housing had been created and regional bodies set up to carry out its plans. A building research centre, concerned primarily with building materials, design and new building techniques, had been established. Programmes for training architects

and engineers were so far advanced that the services of their graduates were being sought by many other countries. Co-operative schemes for land ownership and land utilization were making a major contribution to the building of thousands of new houses and blocks of flats. His Government hoped that the adoption of the Committee's report, with its recommendation for assistance to developing countries, would help it in its rapid advance in housing, building and planning.

61. The Secretary-General stated in his report (see E/3918, para. 9) that he was inclined to support the establishment of a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as recommended in draft resolution III. The proposal was linked to the proposed establishment of a post of Commissioner for Social Development and Housing. Although that proposal differed from the deliberations of the Committee in so far as it linked housing with social development, it was in line with the Committee's fundamental objectives and was a happier solution both for administrative reasons and for reasons of principle. Housing was a social question, and formed an integral part of social development.

62. Mr. COMBAL (France) said that housing, building and planning problems were closely associated with economic development and the drift of population to the towns. They arose in the most highly industrialized countries and their human and social repercussions were always extremely serious.

63. The Committee's report confirmed the wisdom of setting up that body even if it had sometimes tended in the course of its debates to exceed its competence. His delegation welcomed the assistance the report gave the Council in defining more precisely the types of activity which the United Nations should undertake in that field and in taking stock of the measures of co-ordination and organization they involved.

64. The immense scale and universal scope of housing and planning needs clearly excluded any form of direct action. All that the United Nations could do was to carry out studies and provide technical assistance in the strictest sense of the term. Discussions in the Committee showed that the principal aim should be the transfer of technology, the devising of priority measures through pilot projects and the encouragement of the industrialization of building activities. A wide range of experience was being gathered throughout the world, which was not always known outside the countries concerned; the overriding need was to assemble that knowledge and disseminate as widely as possible the solutions and techniques which had been devised. The Committee had referred to a definition of planning which underlined the close links between economic and social planning and physical planning, the latter of which sought to bring physical and human resources to the service of the objectives chosen by the former. It was therefore essential that all those responsible for development plans should have a firm grasp of the principles of town planning and the development of the physical environment and that architects and town planners should be fully acquainted with the rules and methods of economic and social

planning. For those reasons his delegation endorsed the idea of the establishment of an international centre for documentation.

65. The carrying out of pilot projects could yield interesting results, especially as the Committee had proposed that teams of experts should be sent and as the programme aimed at environment development and the construction of houses by the most economical means, possibly by the labour of the people concerned. The industrialization of building was undoubtedly one of the keys to the solution of the quantitative problem of housing. It was linked to the international standardization of prefabricated units and the widest possible dissemination of tried techniques.

66. Those various forms of activity raised problems of finance, but, since only strictly technical assistance was involved, their financial implications were limited and they could be carried out within the limits of existing resources. The Committee had rightly drawn the attention of the administrators of the Special Fund and EPTA to the necessity of giving special attention to the questions within its sphere of competence.

67. In view of the ramifications of the problems involved, it had been rightly decided that the Committee's reports should be examined not only by the Social Commission but also by the Committee for Industrial Development. The link between industrialization and building was self-evident since building and environment development were closely dependent on economic progress and also represented a branch of activity in which investments were subject to a high factor of multiplication. The Committee's report was also considered by the regional economic commissions, and ECE, in particular, had long since established a Housing Committee. Those examples should be followed, and the results of the Committee's work should be made known to all bodies dealing with economic development or technical assistance. The Committee's range of activity was a clear example of the close interrelation of economic and social development.

68. His delegation supported the establishment of a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It was opposed to the establishment of a new specialized agency, which would entail unnecessary expense and make no contribution to the solution of problems in that field. It had some difficulty in understanding the suggestion mentioned in the Secretary-General's report for the establishment of a post of Commissioner for Social Development and Housing; that would merely reinforce the regrettable tendency to make a sharp distinction between economic and social problems, and would unjustifiably limit the consideration of housing questions to their social aspects.

69. The French delegation was convinced that once the outstanding administrative problems had been solved, the Committee would be able to make a valuable contribution to the Council's work in that field.

70. Mr. MAROUF (Algeria) said that housing and unemployment were among the most acute problems

faced by the developing countries, and that the situation could only be aggravated in the future by the high rate of population growth in those countries unless a considerable effort in the form of financing, technical assistance and organization were made. The scope of the problem became clear when it was realized that there were between ten and twenty occupants per house in Africa. A recent study showed that in Algeria the number of dwellings occupied by more than the ideal figure of four persons exceeded 1,050,000, two-thirds of which were situated in rural areas. Furthermore, it was expected that the population of Algeria would almost double in the next twenty years. The task of meeting those tremendous needs was far beyond the financial and technical resources of the under-developed countries. Only a concerted programme of activity by the United Nations family, supported by the efforts of the countries directly concerned, could reduce the deficit. New sources of funds proportionate to those needs would have to be found. The various United Nations bodies should give increased attention to the problem, and some of the resources released by disarmament should be devoted to financing the building programmes of the developing countries. Such a manifestation of international solidarity would have favourable repercussions, not only in the housing sector, but also on the economic development of those countries, by contributing to the expansion of the building materials industry.

71. Financing alone, however, would be ineffective if the technical conditions for carrying out programmes were not created. It was well known that the lack of technicians was a serious obstacle to the economic expansion of the developing countries. Programmes on that scale would require closer co-operation than ever between the various bodies concerned.

72. His delegation would state its attitude to the various resolutions in the Social Committee.

73. Mr. ZEVALLOS (Ecuador) said that his delegation would support the draft resolutions in the report.

74. Like all developing countries, Ecuador was faced with a housing problem to which it devoted special attention. Thanks to support from the Government of Ecuador, the assistance of savings banks and the financial assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank, it had been possible, some two years previously, to establish the Housing Bank of Ecuador. The Housing Bank had been able to make timely advances to various mutual benefit societies and housing co-operatives which had enabled them to help their members and had thus made it possible for private savings to contribute to the solution of the housing problem. Owing to the fact that the Housing Bank had been so recently established, much remained to be done before it would be possible to embark on a nation-wide programme of low-cost housing especially intended for low-income groups. The Bank was not only contributing to the building programme, but also made funds available to the building material industry. What was required, however, was not only the provision of advances for building and the development of the building materials industry, but also the under-

taking of serious studies on building techniques applicable to low-cost housing. For that reason his delegation was interested in the programme of pilot projects, which he hoped would enable many studies to be carried out which

would gather and disseminate valuable experience for the benefit of all the developing countries.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.





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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Venezuela.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 27

Report of the Commission on Human Rights  
(E/3873)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE  
(E/3952 and Corr.1)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 27 (E/3952 and Corr.1).

2. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that the Government of the United States, which was profoundly concerned with fundamental individual rights, was determined to ensure the expansion and protection of human rights throughout the world as well as within its own borders. It hoped that all other Member States would evince a similar concern.

3. There were constant references to fundamental human rights, equal rights, social progress and the dignity of the human person in the United Nations Charter. That was a recognition of the fact that the ideas in question were a necessary prerequisite to lasting world peace. Under the Charter, it was the Council's responsibility to ensure respect for the inalienable rights of the human person; the Council would therefore be failing in its duty if it dealt only with economic questions and neglected the promotion of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. His delegation was therefore somewhat dismayed that the report of the Social Committee reflected such meagre results, and that it did not bring out with greater force the urgency of the task confronting that Committee, at a time when there were so many instances in the world of Governments denying human rights and fundamental freedoms.

4. The Social Committee had recommended that the Council should submit to the General Assembly the draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (draft resolution I). His delegation fully supported that recommendation. For over a hundred years, the United States had striven to banish that scourge from its territory. Freedom of speech and freedom of thought inevitably connoted the right to like or dislike one's fellow man. There was a danger that such attitudes might cause pain, but that was part of the price of freedom. In the United States, there were some people who claimed that legislation could not put an end to discrimination, since discrimination was rooted in the hearts of men. That might be so, but he believed that national legislation should set a standard of social behaviour and could effectively penalize the abuses and excesses which led men to violence. It would be appropriate for the international community also to lay down such standards.

5. Upon the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, President Johnson had reminded the world that the United States had had to fight for its freedom in order to forge an ideal not only of political independence but also of personal liberty, in order to establish the rule of law. The road that had to be taken to make those rights a reality was long and tortuous, but the United States

would follow it to the end. Far from covering up the internal social contradictions in its country, the United States Government had made available a full supply of information on the subject. Such public self-criticism was a healthy practice for free societies. In recent years, the judiciary and the executive in the United States had always acted to ensure respect for the provisions of the Constitution guaranteeing equal rights to citizens. The legislature had adopted the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the process would continue. The disturbances and protests to which the Press bore witness were not directed against the country, its leaders or its concepts; they were rather evidence of the right of every citizen to present his grievances in freedom. Those conditions marked the closing days of the century of struggle against racialism which had followed the emancipation proclamation; but the cancer of racialism was still gnawing at the vitals of many other nations.

6. His delegation regretted that the Social Committee had not completed the draft convention by approving the draft additional article submitted by the United States on anti-Semitism. That evil still flourished in so many parts of the world that the Secretary-General had issued a report on it. It was not unknown in the United States, but it was condemned there, and his Government was determined to root it out. The draft article would have been of great assistance to Governments in their struggle against anti-Semitism, the full horror of which had been revealed in the days of Nazi Germany. It was the duty of every member of the Council and of the United Nations to condemn discrimination in all its manifestations and to take positive action to ensure that that condemnation was effective.

7. His delegation found it strange that the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance should have received such unsympathetic treatment in the Committee, despite the fact that it was apparent from article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that the draft declaration was a natural extension of the principle of freedom of religion. The Council should at least have made a start. The amendment submitted by the United States for that purpose in the Social Committee had not been adopted, 13 members having voted for it and 13 against. Respecting as it did the view of others, the United States delegation would not resubmit the amendment to the Council in plenary session, although under the rules of procedure it was entitled to do so.

8. It was a source of anxiety to his delegation that many of those who espoused the cause of national independence, self-determination and equality among nations appeared to be so little concerned with the fundamental rights of the individual. His delegation hoped that the General Assembly in its wisdom would undertake the drafting of the declaration. Principles were easy to proclaim, but sincerity and determination were required if they were to be carried out. Justice, equality, freedom and dignity for all men should be the mainstay of the United Nations.

9. Mr. KOLB (Austria) said that, although the General Assembly was competent to draft a declaration on the

elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, he felt that the task should have been undertaken by the Social Committee and the Council. It was owing to lack of time that the Commission on Human Rights had been unable to undertake the duty entrusted to it by General Assembly resolution 1781 (XVII). A year had already been lost and, if the General Assembly again referred the matter to the Commission on Human Rights, a second year would be lost. Like the United States representative, his delegation would make no attempt to use a majority in the Council for the purpose of reversing the decision of the Social Committee. It was the duty of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council and the General Assembly to combat religious intolerance as much as racial discrimination, so that every human person would be able to enjoy the freedom to which he was entitled.

10. Mr. BARTUR (Observer for Israel), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that the Government and people of Israel had followed with understandable interest the work of the Council and of the Commission on Human Rights on religious intolerance and racial discrimination. In the case of anti-Jewish movements and demonstrations, it was practically impossible to distinguish between the two forms of discrimination. He welcomed the progress, modest though it was, that had been made towards an international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and he considered that the draft additional article on anti-Semitism proposed by the United States was just as important as the articles drawn up by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

11. The existing situation so far as anti-Semitism was concerned gave rise to much anxiety. Admittedly, anti-Semitism almost nowhere formed part of the declared policy of a government; on the contrary, owing, among other things, to the part played by the United Nations, the atmosphere maintained by the international conscience gave grounds for hoping that racial and religious persecution would eventually be eliminated. Nevertheless, anti-Semitism was still acute in some parts of the world, including the country with the largest Jewish community in Europe — 3 million persons. A systematic attempt was being made in that country to deprive the Jewish community of its religious, cultural and linguistic heritage and of its national identity; it was an attempt to bring about assimilation artificially. The Government of the powerful State in question asserted that the campaign was in answer to the wishes of the Jews themselves; but in that case he wondered why Jews who wished to do so were not allowed to leave the country. The same Government also claimed that those drawing attention to the situation of the Jews in that country were moved by hostility towards a certain ideology and a certain political system; but the aim of that argument was actually to create a dangerous misunderstanding.

12. In raising that question, his Government was acting in accordance with its duty to draw attention to a distressing situation and out of its conviction that that state of affairs was an obstacle to the understanding that should exist between countries if world tension was to be reduced.

The recent publication of two works seemed to constitute a particularly grave symptom. One was the reissue in 1962 of a translated anti-Semitic pamphlet of the eighteenth century entitled *Image of the Saints*; the fact that it had been put out in a popular edition would give the reader the impression that it was an up-to-date report on a contemporary subject. The other, written by a man called Osipov and entitled *The Catechism in Its True Light*, had been published in 1963, again in a mass popular edition.

13. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, said that the observer for Israel, instead of dealing with the matter before the Council — namely, the report of the Commission on Human Rights — was making slanderous allegations against a Member State of the United Nations; he would ask the President to call him to order.

14. Mr. BARTUR (Observer for Israel), continuing his statement, said he wished to mention the question of family reunion. As a result of World War II, thousands of Jewish families had become separated. The principle that they should be reunited was universally acknowledged but, in the country in question, although that principle had frequently been applied within its frontiers, administrative and other barriers were placed in the way of those who wished to rejoin their families in Israel or elsewhere. It was high time that the national authorities concerned, and the international community, took urgent and constructive measures to remedy that intolerable state of affairs, which was causing suffering to thousands of human beings and depriving them of their human, religious and cultural rights, and to ensure that the country in question ceased giving its support to the distribution of offensive writings.

15. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that Mr. Krushchev, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had told the world that, since the day of the October revolution in the Soviet Union, the Jewish population had had in all respects a position equal to that of the other peoples in the country; that the Soviet Union had no Jewish question; and that those who invented such a "question" were acting on the instructions of others. The Council was witnessing such an instance; the observer for Israel was making slanderous charges against the USSR in order to distract attention from the racial and other forms of discrimination that were being practised at the moment in other parts of the world.

16. The observer for Israel had taken that dirty task upon himself on the instructions of his real masters. That he was not really concerned about the position of the Jews was demonstrated by the fact that he had said nothing about the countries where Jews were being deprived of their economic and other rights and where pro-fascist, anti-semitic organizations openly existed. The slanderous nature of his allegations was shown by the fact that synagogues openly functioned in the USSR and that special institutes existed for the training of Jewish religious leaders. As to his allegation about restrictions on leaving for Israel, the truth of the matter was that the Jews in

the USSR did not want to go to Israel, and that those who had already gone wished to return because of the hardships they had to face there. Many tourists coming from Israel to the USSR asked to be allowed to remain, and every day the Soviet Embassy in Tel-Aviv was visited by people wishing to come to the USSR. Those facts served to show the real situation of the Jews in the USSR and in Israel.

17. Mr. COMBAL (France) said that his country had always had and would continue always to have the greatest respect for the principle of the domestic jurisdiction of States. Nevertheless, as the country of the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen, it could never remain indifferent when the fundamental principles of human rights and freedom as evoked in such high-minded fashion by the United States representative, were at stake.

18. His delegation had listened attentively to the particulars given by the observer for Israel. It could only express saddened surprise that, fifteen years after the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, instances of intolerance should anywhere occur.

19. Mr. MAZHAR (United Arab Republic) said that there was no racial discrimination in the United Arab Republic, where all the population had equal rights. His delegation would support any recommendation to promote the application of the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As to the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, the Council should endorse the decision of the Social Committee (draft resolution II); it was the only possible compromise in view of the very numerous points on which disagreement still existed.

20. Mr. HILL (Australia) associated himself with the United States representative's statement, which had impressed him by its moderation and sincerity.

21. Following upon the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, it had seemed desirable that a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance should be submitted to the General Assembly. The Commission on Human Rights had, moreover, already asked for the two questions to be linked. The Social Committee might have prepared such a draft, particularly since its agenda was not unduly heavy. Australia had abstained in the vote in the Social Committee on the relevant draft resolution as a whole, because it had supported the United States amendment, which had not been adopted by the Committee.

22. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) observed that the concept of anti-Semitism was not clear. If it was a matter of racial discrimination, the question was already covered by the relevant draft declaration. If the reference was to religious intolerance, future debates should take into account the fact that several Member States were Semitic, but did not regard themselves as victims of anti-Semitism. The observer for Israel had complained that anti-Semitic practices were intended to destroy national identity; but

in a multi-racial world, it would be very dangerous to identify religion with the sense of belonging to a national community.

23. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) expressed his appreciation of the United States representative's statement, and shared the French representative's regret that the practices referred to by the observer for Israel could still exist, wherever it might be. The reprinting and large-scale distribution of an anti-Semitic work of the eighteenth century was deplorable.

24. It was unfortunate that the Social Committee had not made a contribution to the study of the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, since the completion of the text would certainly be considerably delayed as a result.

25. Mr. ANDRIAMASY (Madagascar) recalled that, from the ethnological standpoint, the population of his country constituted a veritable mosaic of races, which implied a long tradition of liberalism and respect for human rights. To cite but one example, immediately after achieving independence Madagascar had spontaneously invited two alien minorities to consider themselves the nineteenth and the twentieth tribes of the island. In the circumstances his delegation therefore shared the sentiments expressed by the United States and French representatives.

26. Mr. HUIDOBRO (Chile) said that the Latin-American countries had always attached at least as much importance to human rights as to economic problems, and had always been in the forefront of the battle for human rights. It was absolutely essential that the General Assembly and the Council should give high priority to those matters and attach due importance to them, so that the effective observance of human rights throughout the world could be ensured.

27. Mr. PUTZ (Luxembourg) said that religious tolerance and respect for the right of everyone to profess the religion of his choice were deeply anchored in the hearts and minds of his people and were also reflected in the Luxembourg Constitution.

28. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) expressed regret that the Social Committee had been unable to take a decision concerning the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. The question was of great importance. It was natural, however, that countries struggling to feed their people were much more preoccupied with economic problems, since no one was truly free so long as he was still suffering the pangs of hunger. If the advancement of human rights was to be truly served, the gap between rich and poor countries would have to be filled as soon as possible.

29. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) recalled that throughout centuries of Christian civilization Argentina had made important advances in the field of human rights. Slavery had been abolished in 1713, and the 1953 Constitution recognized freedom of worship. It was regrettable that the Commission on Human Rights and the Social Com-

mittee had been unable to make further progress in the consideration of those matters, and he hoped that the gaps left would be filled at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, and that due priority would be given to the question of the complete elimination of all religious discrimination. Whether anti-Semitism was directed against race or religion, it was certain that the terrible persecution to which the Jews had been subjected had dishonoured both the perpetrators and civilization itself.

30. Mr. PONCE y CARBO (Ecuador) said his delegation fully approved the United States representative's statement, particularly the part which had reference to the work of the Commission on Human Rights. In the Social Committee, his delegation had upheld the view that the Committee should consider as soon as possible the additional draft article on anti-Semitism. He also approved the statement of the observer for Israel and deplored the fact that such reprehensible acts could still occur.

31. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) considered that the Commission on Human Rights had done useful work in preparing a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination to be submitted to the General Assembly for adoption at its nineteenth session; he would support the relevant draft resolution proposed by the Commission on Human Rights and approved by the Social Committee. He would also support draft resolution IV of the Social Committee proclaiming 1968 as International Year for Human Rights.

32. As to the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, his delegation thought that the question had not been studied sufficiently by subordinate organs to warrant transmission to the General Assembly.

33. The French and the United Kingdom representatives, and some others as well, had tried to support the allegations of the observer for Israel, in particular about the publication of some pamphlets in the USSR. They wanted to distract attention in the Council from the real issue, i.e., the racial discrimination being practised in Western countries and their colonies. As to the publication of scientific atheist literature in the USSR, every State had the right to publish such material. But it was well known that in the USSR special attention was paid to avoiding offence to the feelings of believers. He cited in example the consideration given by the Ideological Commission of the Communist Party of the USSR to the shortcomings of the pamphlet written by Klichko.

34. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that his country offered an example of religious tolerance.

35. The debate had shown that the Social Committee would have had a very delicate task if it had attempted to complete the draft declaration on religious intolerance. The sponsors of the relevant draft resolution approved by the Social Committee had merely sought a compromise solution, leaving it to the General Assembly to decide for itself whether it wished to complete the draft declaration.

36. He expressed the hope that the Council would adopt the draft resolution and that the draft declaration could be studied as rapidly and with as much effect as possible either by the General Assembly or by some other organ.

37. Mr. HANDL (Czechoslovakia) praised the work of the Commission on Human Rights in connexion with the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; he hoped that the General Assembly would adopt that text, which would mark a further advance towards respect for human rights, without any form of discrimination. He would vote for draft resolution I of the Social Committee and also for draft resolution IV designating 1968 as International Year for Human Rights.

38. As to the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, his delegation believed that such an instrument should be drawn up but did not believe it was advisable to transmit to the General Assembly a draft which had not been duly studied by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities or by the Commission on Human Rights. It would be more logical to refer the text to the Commission which, under General Assembly resolution 1781 (XVII), had the responsibility for drafting it. However, since some delegations preferred to leave the decision to the General Assembly, he would abstain in the vote on draft resolution II of the Social Committee.

39. He would have liked to be able to pass over the statement by the observer for Israel; but he was in duty bound to point out that remarks of that kind, which were always based on political considerations, could only interfere with the orderly progress of the Council's work. He was surprised, moreover, that the representative of a country well known for its intolerance should venture to defend the cause of religious tolerance.

40. The PRESIDENT said he would give the observer for Israel the opportunity to speak again in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure.

41. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, reminded the Council that the question under consideration was the report of the Social Committee. The President had appealed to representatives to do their utmost to expedite the work of the Council, yet he was inviting to speak again one whose sole desire was not to advance the Council's work, but to mar the atmosphere by uttering slanders and to cover up, under instructions from his masters, racial and other forms of discrimination that were condemned by all honest people throughout the world.

42. Mr. BARTUR (Observer for Israel) agreed with the Czechoslovak representative that it was desirable to maintain an atmosphere favourable to the orderly progress of the Council's work, but he wondered whether that concern was a sufficient reason for concealing unpleasant realities. He would feel that he was failing in his moral duty if he made the atmosphere of the debate his primary concern.

43. The problem under discussion could not be settled by an exchange of insults and calumnious charges; for that reason he had taken pains to adhere strictly to the facts.

44. It was true that there were tendentious publications in many other countries, but the problem was far more serious when such literature was published by the State itself or by scientific academies, and made widely available to the public.

45. The Soviet Union representative had said that there were 92 synagogues in the USSR — a very low figure for a community of 3 million persons and one which could hardly be regarded as encouraging; since in 1956, according to official figures, there had been 450. As to religious instruction, it was being given, in that community of 3 million persons, to 4 students only.

46. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, expressed surprise that the President was again allowing the observer for Israel to hinder the important work of the Council. The task before the Council was to facilitate action to end as soon as possible the racial discrimination that was still being practised in many parts of the world. But the observer for Israel was trying, under the instructions of the delegations of those countries concerned, to prevent the Council from performing its task. For the purposes of those delegations he was making slanderous allegations that had been refuted many times before. He had no desire to enter into argument with the observer for Israel, who had no interest in learning about the real situation in the USSR but wanted only to distort the facts. He would state once again that no racial or other discrimination existed or ever would exist in the USSR; and would ask the President to allow the Council to proceed with its work.

47. Mr. BARTUR (Observer for Israel) concluding his statement, thanked the President for having allowed him to express his Government's point of view on an important question.

48. Mr. EL HASSANY (United Arab Republic) said he did not believe that the observer for Israel was entitled to speak on the point at issue, since Israel, the only State based on a religion, practised discrimination itself by depriving of their civil rights those Arabs whom it had not expelled from Palestine, whereas those same civil rights were enjoyed by Jews throughout the world.

49. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolutions I to V contained in paragraph 17 of the report of the Social Committee (E/3952 and Corr.1).

I. Draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

*Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.*

II. Draft declaration and draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.*

III. Study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

IV. Designation of 1968 as International Year for Human Rights.

*Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.*

V. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.

*Draft resolution V was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 28

**Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (E/3916)**

##### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3953)

50. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of the report of the Social Committee (E/3953).

51. Mr. CISS (Senegal) proposed that the word "present", in the second sentence of the third preambular paragraph to the draft resolution recommended under the Social Committee's draft for adoption by the General Assembly, be deleted.

*The amendment was approved.*

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 29

**Advisory services in the field of human rights  
(E/3883 and Add.1)**

##### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3954)

52. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that, in the Social Committee, his delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution now submitted for the Council's consideration (E/3954, para. 6); that abstention in no way prejudged the position the United States delegation would take on the question of advisory services at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

53. His Government attached great importance to the programme of advisory services and in particular to the fellowship programme; it would not concur in any decision to reallocate the funds already earmarked for the fellowship programme to defray the cost of the regional seminars to be held in Mongolia and Yugoslavia. There were no additional funds available for the regional seminars in 1965 and it was his Government's view that any additional expenses there might be should be defrayed by the host Governments. Moreover, it was surprising that the note on advisory services submitted by the Secretary-General (E/3882/Add.1), which had been issued during the recent session of TAC, had not been communicated to that body, for possible recommendations. That was not in line with the procedure recom-

mended by TAC in 1963 and approved by the Council, whereby decisions of the Council concerning the use of the funds of the regular programme of technical assistance should be communicated to TAC.

54. He was sure that the host Governments to the seminars in question would, in accordance with the customary practice, take steps to grant the necessary visas to all those who wished to take part in them. Further, it was to be hoped that the Secretary-General would consult with countries of transit to ensure that the necessary papers for through travel would be made available so that intending participants would meet with no impediment.

55. Mr. COMBAL (France) said he was very sorry he would have to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution of the Social Committee despite his Government's interest in the advisory services, which he regarded as one of the most effective means of promoting respect for human rights. While not objecting to the order of priority indicated in the draft resolution, he wished by his abstention to signify his regret that the regular procedures and rules of competence had not been observed.

56. Mr. ILIC (Yugoslavia) said his Government would take into account the observations which the United States representative had just made; it would also, however, bear in mind the General Assembly resolution regarding Portugal.

57. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) pointed out to the representatives of France and the United States of America that whatever the procedure followed, it was the General Assembly which would have to take the final decision concerning the organization of the programme of advisory services and to reconsider, if it thought fit, its recommendation to double the number of fellowships, as compared with 1962 (resolution 1782 (XVII)).

58. Mr. HERNDL (Austria) said he would vote for the draft resolution on the understanding that the recommendation contained in paragraph 2 was made "as an exceptional measure" and that, as a general rule, the expenses in connexion with seminars would be kept within the limits of the allocations.

59. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by the Social Committee (E/3954, para. 6).

*The draft resolution was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 30

**Slavery (E/3885, E/3887)**

##### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3955 and Corr.1)

60. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council take note of the report of the Social Committee (E/3955 and Corr.1).

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 1.40 p.m.



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*President:* Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present:*

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Canada, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, Romania.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

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

## AGENDA ITEM 23

**Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/3858, E/3886 and Corr.1, E/3912, E/3918)**

## GENERAL DEBATE

*(resumed from the 1337th meeting and concluded)*

1. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs)<sup>1</sup> said he was happy to note the importance which the problem of housing was beginning to assume in the deliberations both of the Council and of the General Assembly. There seemed to be certain essential truths which one day became living truths, and that was perhaps

<sup>1</sup> The complete text of this statement has been issued as document E/L.1061.

what was happening at the international level with regard to the question of housing. For some time past, there had been talk in general terms about the importance of the problem, but it was now perhaps possible to translate ideas into a number of specific findings and into practical action. The pressing nature and true magnitude of the problem were only now beginning to be realized by nations and by the international community as was borne out by the shortage of competent staff. That shortage was felt by most Governments, and certainly also by the United Nations in the implementation of its programmes for practical action. An effort was being made in many countries, under-developed and advanced, often in conjunction with the development of planning techniques; in some cases the problem had assumed such importance that a certain priority was being given to the vocational training of staff in those subjects. But the world was still suffering from a shortage, and in the coming years, that situation was bound to handicap and slow down efforts.

2. Authorities were beginning to have a quantitative conception of the problem. Some statistics had been quoted in the Council. Representatives had referred to the target of 10 dwelling units per 1,000 inhabitants, pointing out that even in countries where building was most advanced, figures of only 5 or 6 per thousand had been achieved; that gave some idea of the work waiting to be done. In the under-developed countries, about 12 per cent to 25 per cent of all capital formation was currently allocated to residential building; that indicated the importance of the housing problem in economic and financial policy. Of course, the reliability of those figures depended on the accuracy of the relevant statistics; too much weight must not be attached to them, but they provided a starting point for assessing orders of magnitude.

3. In addition to that quantitative aspect, of which the international community seemed to be becoming aware, there was also some awakening to the drama of the population migration from the country to the towns. Some speakers had referred to that phenomenon, which so far had almost everywhere defied the planners' calculations and the measures taken by the authorities to check or control it. The phenomenon was occurring imperceptibly or surreptitiously from year to year, but viewed in its proper perspective, it was like a gigantic wave breaking and endangering the community's moral and social equilibrium. The problem was becoming more and more pronounced; and if progress in housing was only a small part of the solution, it was none the less an essential part.

4. Even where that phenomenon was not assuming spectacular proportions, there was an increasing awareness of certain qualitative aspects attaching to a housing policy. What had happened in other sectors such as education or health was now happening in the case of housing, i.e., an objective once regarded as purely social or humanitarian, was now viewed as a factor of productivity, of economic development, and that was encouraging.

5. Signs of the awakening of world conscience could be found in the policy adopted by the big international financing institutions such as the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank, which had decided that they could legitimately earmark part of their resources for housing or land development projects. In international financing, that seemed quite a spectacular innovation, reflecting the importance given to the problem. He would also stress the importance which nearly all the regional commissions now attached to town planning and housing, and to the activities which they were seeking to expand, taking advantage of the very close contacts they could establish with local authorities. There was also a whole series of professional associations operating at the international level, such as the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB), the International Union of Architects, the International Federation for Housing and Planning, etc. The United Nations should endeavour to participate in that movement and to exert the greatest possible impact and influence.

6. Another encouraging sign was that some communities had gradually come to realize that house building might be an effective means of stimulating voluntary saving and diverting resources either from lavish spending or from hoarding, provided that the appropriate institutions played their part and were sufficiently supported and assisted by the public authorities. Where such conditions existed, they proved to be a very effective means of bringing to light increased savings and capital formation, by offering communities the opportunity of investing their money on reasonable and attractive terms.

7. In the light of the Council's debate and of the studies that had been undertaken, as well as of the conclusions of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the guide lines for action were fairly clear and should not give rise to controversy. That was one of the sectors where the by now traditional forms of technical co-operation, which had been evolved over the past ten or fifteen years, should prove increasingly effective. Those traditional means consisted basically of technical assistance, and on that point he would stress that the funds allocated to housing and land development in United Nations programmes had almost doubled between 1961 and 1963. There were currently 130 experts operating in fifty countries, and the Governing Council of the Special Fund was giving favourable consideration to certain projects in those sectors. That expansion of resources and intensification of activities provided an illustration of what happened when a sector was more or less recognized as a spearhead by the policy-making bodies. Following action by the Council Committee, the Council itself, and the

General Assembly, housing had for almost three years been identified, like industrialization or planning, as a sector where United Nations activities should be considerably intensified; and the Secretariat had been able to begin to implement that policy by supplying more services through technical assistance.

8. Technical assistance was not, of course, everything. There was the possibility of benefiting from experience, of drawing conclusions from it, and reaching general findings which might be useful to all. There was the obligation to undertake searching studies on the general or technical aspects of problems. There was the possibility of pilot projects, either for the purpose of trying out new methods or of demonstrating them. Lastly, there was a vast ferment of both general and technical ideas emerging from the meetings organized either on a regional basis or under the auspices of the Council Committee, and from international conferences held under the auspices or with the collaboration of the United Nations.

9. As desired by the Australian representative (1337th meeting), the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had itself dealt with housing questions. The subject had been discussed at its first session and was dealt with in one of the documents to be submitted at the next session. The building industry in general had nowhere been one of the most progressive industries, one of those which had made the most brilliant use of recent technological advances. Undoubtedly very great progress could be accomplished in that field, in developed and under-developed countries alike, if the resources of modern technology were applied more effectively.

10. As to organization within the Secretariat, it appeared that certain doubts had sometimes been expressed. The Committee's recommendation concerning the establishment of a centre for housing, building and planning (see E/3858, section XI, draft resolution III), should be considered in the light of the difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of competent staff in that field. Yet the idea of a centre had recently gained a measure of acceptance in the United Nations. As activities — and that was not paradoxical — were gradually decentralized, the policy-making bodies as well as the Secretariat had come to realize that, in order to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the decentralization process, Headquarters must at any time be in a position to draw upon the experience acquired in the various regions, so that activities being undertaken in any area would have a cumulative effect. That, he believed, was why a housing centre had been suggested, just as an industrial development centre had recently been spoken of. Of course, what he had just said also applied to the participation of the specialized agencies which had technical or general responsibilities in those fields. If, in a system as interconnected and decentralized as the United Nations system, each of the units involved was to be as efficient as possible, there must obviously be a co-ordinating brain, and that explained the choice of the term recommended by the Committee. To be sure, there was no magic power in that name and, once again, he would stress that the main difficulty lay in recruiting



qualified staff, and would appeal to Governments to help in overcoming that obstacle.

11. The French representative had criticized the intention he attributed to the Secretary-General of placing the activities of the housing centre, if that centre was established, and those of the Bureau of Social Affairs under a commissioner who would have the rank of under-secretary (1337th meeting). That idea, which in any event had not as yet been adopted by the Secretariat, had its origin in the management survey which the specialized services of the Secretariat had carried out during the past two years in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to determine what organizational and structural reforms were necessary to enable that Department to cope with a growing number of increasingly complex tasks. The report on survey had been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The principle by which the survey team had been guided was that the activities of the Department should in future be interrelated, so that daily briefing and representation at the appropriate level could be provided for each sector. It appeared that, in comparison with others, certain activities were being neglected from that point of view. Practical considerations of the kind as well as considerations of prestige, having regard to the importance attached to each sector, were what had led to that conclusion. However, the Secretary-General had not taken any decision, and he ventured to hope that delegations would not condemn the suggestion outright but would keep an open mind on the subject.

12. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that, in view of the gravity of the housing problem, which had been described extremely well by the Under-Secretary, the task of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning was to find ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the efforts made both at the national and the international level in that field. It was, however, rather disappointing to note that, at its second session, the Committee had devoted a large part of its time to discussions of the procedures, resources and organization of the United Nations. It was to be hoped that in future the Committee would make better use of the knowledge and experience of the highly competent specialists of whom it was composed.

13. The Committee's report (E/3858) nevertheless showed that there had been useful discussion on a number of subjects, such as pilot projects, the industrialization of building, reconstruction following natural disasters and research and documentation on housing, building and planning. With respect to reconstruction, he pointed out that a body consisting of experts on various aspects of housing and building had been set up in the United Kingdom to study methods of assisting countries affected by natural disasters; the United Kingdom representative on the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning was a member of that body.

14. The CIB, to which research institutions in the United Kingdom were affiliated, played a very valuable part as a centre for the dissemination of information and documentation on all aspects of research relating to building. If an

international centre for documentation were to be established, it was essential that it should make full use of the services of CIB and similar bodies, and endeavour to avoid duplication of their work.

15. With regard to structural arrangements, his delegation had noted the Secretary-General's observations contained in paragraph 12 of his report (E/3918) and the Under-Secretary's remarks. It could accept the establishment of a centre for housing, building and planning in the United Nations Secretariat, as proposed in draft resolution III of the Committee. He would reserve comment on the other draft resolutions submitted by the Committee until their discussion in the Social Committee.

16. Mr. NOMIYAMA (Japan) said that, owing to destruction during World War II, the housing shortage in his country had amounted to about 4.5 million units in 1945. As a result of action by the Government (enactment of the Public-Operated National Housing Law in 1951 and establishment, in 1955, of the Japan Housing Corporation financed by the Government and local authorities) as well as by private enterprise (establishment of the Housing Loan Corporation in 1950), 9 million housing units had been built between 1945 and 1963. However, demand was still increasing, and the Ministry of Construction had drawn up a long-term programme under which housing was to be built for low-income groups and urban employees; and land developed and made available by the Government for private housing construction. That programme provided for a very large number of dwellings to be built during the 1964-1965 fiscal year; 40 per cent of the total were to be constructed by the public authorities or with their financial assistance.

17. His delegation was afraid that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had rather missed its real target at its second session. The highly qualified specialists who were members of the Committee should not be allowed to get discouraged by the apparently overriding importance of organizational problems.

18. His delegation supported draft resolution III of the Committee, proposing the establishment of a centre for housing, building and planning in the Secretariat. That centre could co-ordinate the multiplicity of activities in the field of housing and environmental development, and its establishment appeared to be more realistic and constructive as well as less costly than the creation of a new specialized agency.

19. Mr. HANDL (Czechoslovakia) expressed satisfaction with the work accomplished by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its second session, particularly because of the priority it had given to industrialization and the speeding up of housing. The seminar on the building industry organized by ECE at Prague in April 1964 had been very valuable.

20. With regard to draft resolution III submitted by the Committee, his delegation felt that although some co-ordination of United Nations activities was necessary, it should be ensured by existing bodies, and that any other solution, such as the establishment of an international

centre for housing, building and planning in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs was bound to have financial implications sooner or later. Despite approving the spirit of the draft resolution, therefore, it was reluctant to endorse the establishment of a body of that kind.

21. His delegation considered that the use of the services of CIB would be preferable to the establishment of a United Nations international centre for documentation on housing, building and planning. At the nineteenth session, of ECE his delegation had emphasized the importance of co-operation between the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the corresponding Council committee. Such co-operation would facilitate the solution of problems encountered by the developing countries.

22. Miss MUTER (Indonesia) emphasized the importance of housing and environmental problems for all the countries in the world, and particularly for the developing countries which were undergoing rapid urbanization but often lacked industrialization equipment and technical knowledge. A solution of those problems required outside assistance, and that justified the existence of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Her delegation supported the establishment of an international centre for housing, building and planning in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It would vote for the three draft resolutions submitted by the Committee.

23. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) recalled that he had already drawn attention to the disparity between population growth and housing, which was one of the most alarming symptoms of the situation in the developing countries. Twenty-five years ago, Argentina had convened the first inter-American conference on mass housing, whose valuable recommendations had not received the attention they deserved but which had led to the setting up of an Inter-American Housing and Planning Centre at Bogota. The Argentine delegation, therefore, was bound to approve any United Nations action calling attention to the question and, in particular, to the proposal for the establishment of a centre.

24. In Argentina, there was a shortfall of about 1.5 million dwellings. Government action and private enterprise could only meet a fraction of the needs; a financial policy to stimulate building had been initiated; and a pilot project was being carried out. In addition to the activities of public authorities and private enterprise, the trade unions and co-operatives could also play their part. House-building was one way of combating inflation since it diverted savings from the purchase of consumer goods.

25. The Argentine delegation would have some observations to make in the Social Committee on the draft resolutions of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

26. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that the high quality of the experts sent by most of the countries concerned to take part in the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning was reflected in the well-thought-out report before the Council. There was need for care,

however, to ensure that the Committee was not moved by the experts' zeal to take up too many questions at a time.

27. The Italian delegation had no objection to the establishment of a centre for housing, building and planning, but would like to know how the project was to be carried out within the limits of the present United Nations budget, yet without prejudicing the centre's work.

28. An indication of excessive zeal on the part of the Committee was the proposal to hold an international conference on industrialization of building in 1966 or 1967. He shared the Indian representative's view (1337th meeting) that, to avoid the multiplication of meetings of that type, the conference should not be convened till 1968.

29. The vast range of housing problems made it necessary for the Committee to set an order of priorities in its work, without neglecting any aspect of the subject, that should be based primarily on the needs of the less advanced among the developing countries. One very important aspect, to which the Committee had seemingly given too little attention; was the collection of data.

30. The Under-Secretary's remarks concerning the possibility of channelling savings into building applied mainly to countries that had already reached a certain level of development.

31. In connexion with studies relating to reconstruction following natural disasters, he mentioned that Italy had had notable experience in that sphere; the Committee had appointed an Italian expert as one of the rapporteurs for that question.

32. His delegation was prepared to support the draft resolutions submitted by the Committee in principle, but would reserve the right to speak on points of drafting in the Social Committee.

33. Miss WOOD (Ghana) congratulated the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its report. Ghana was beginning to industrialize; towns had been growing very rapidly in the post-war period and at Accra, in particular, the position was critical. In spite of considerable financial efforts, progress remained slow. However, the Government had succeeded in creating the new town of Tema at a cost, so far, of £5 million (Ghanian). In the rural districts, the problem was less acute, and dwellings were often built by the inhabitants themselves. The seven-year building plan whose implementation had been started in 1963 was aimed almost exclusively at urban housing and envisaged the building of 60,000 dwellings. It contained no provisions for slum clearance, but efforts would be made to avoid increasing the number of unhealthy dwellings. The expected cost was £44.5 million (Ghanaian), half of which would be provided by the Government. So far, even the cheaper dwellings were too costly. The Government accordingly intended to resort to economic building methods — in particular, the use of local materials. Ghana had concluded an agreement with the USSR for the construction of a factory making units for prefabricated houses. It hoped that the

international organizations would grant it all possible financial and technical assistance.

34. The Ghanaian delegation noted the high priority accorded to industrialization by the Committee and supported the establishment of a centre for housing, building and planning in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It did not share the viewpoint of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning concerning the need for prudence in intensifying the activities of the specialized agencies and thought it was more especially important that the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade should be attained in the field of housing.

35. Mr. UMRATH (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that all countries, even the most advanced ones, recognized how far achievements in the matter of housing and building fell short of requirements. United Nations action in that field was also insufficient, both absolutely and in comparison with its other spheres of activity. There was neither a specialized agency nor a centre dealing with the problem, and the lack of staff and co-ordination was strongly felt at United Nations Headquarters.

36. Most of the documents laid the greatest stress on the training of the higher grades of staff and failed to take sufficient account of the building industry's basic needs.

37. It was becoming more and more obvious that the building industry's capacity was far too low. In those circumstances, the Secretary-General's proposal (E/3918, para. 10) to establish a post of commissioner for social development and housing did not seem very appropriate. All efforts should be directed towards the creation of an industry capable of meeting increasing needs. That should be the first task of the centre for housing, building and planning, which it was proposed to set up within the United Nations Secretariat.

38. The industrialization of building was only part of the solution. In the developing countries, where unemployment and under-employment were endemic, it would be more effective to organize a traditional building industry which could absorb surplus labour and train skilled workers. That was what had been done, for example, in Israel where the level of housing construction was highest. To set up factories making prefabricated units, which required considerable capital outlay and imports, was more appropriate for industrialized than for developing countries.

39. It was also necessary to organize the building materials industry.

40. In October 1964, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was to hold a housing conference in conjunction with the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers at which the problems of new building techniques would be examined.

41. Mr. BARBULESCO (Observer for Romania), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that it was no use speaking of social progress or of raising living standards while millions of human beings were living in improvised or unhealthy dwellings. The importance attached to the question by the United Nations had been clearly shown through the establishment by the Council of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, which provided a valuable opportunity for the different countries to exchange their experience.

42. One of the Committee's resolutions (resolution 2 (II)), which the Romanian delegation had largely helped to draft, recommended the Council, when examining the question of conversion of the resources released by disarmament to peaceful uses, to consider the necessity of allocating an appropriate share to housing, building and planning. In another (resolution 4 (II)), originally proposed by the Soviet Union and Romania, the Committee recommended that the Council request the Secretary-General to undertake a study on, *inter alia*, achievements in the field of industrialization of housing in developing countries. Romania's experience showed that the industrialization of building was the only means of reducing costs and shortening building times. The meetings, seminars and exhibitions, held in conjunction with the proposed study, would enable the various countries to exchange their experiences and would promote international co-operation. Bilateral and multilateral arrangements, respecting the independence and national sovereignty of the parties concerned, would play a decisive role. In the light of the findings of the proposed study, recommendations could be made concerning the necessary technical and financial assistance and the improved co-ordination of United Nations activities.

43. Between 1960 and 1963, 545,000 dwellings had been built in Romania, of which 162,000 were financed exclusively from public funds. In 1964, the building of a further 54,000 dwellings would be financed by the State. The Romanian People's Republic was always ready to share its technical knowledge and at the same time, to learn from the experience of others.

44. The PRESIDENT declared the general debate on item 23 closed, and proposed that the item be referred to the Social Committee.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.



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*President:* Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present:*

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Greece, Ireland, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

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

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, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 11 AND 12

Activities in the field of industrial development  
(E/3869, E/3921 and Add.1)

Training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1)

GENERAL DEBATE

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider items 11 and 12 of the agenda together. Under item 11,

the Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General on international and regional symposia on industrial development (E/3921 and Add. 1) and the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fourth session (E/3869) which contained in chapter VII draft resolutions I and II for action by the Council; draft resolution II had been the subject of a recommendation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.III.1). Under item 12, the Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1).

2. Mr. ABDEL-RAHMAN (United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development) said that at its fourth session the Committee for Industrial Development had, as in previous years, reviewed the activities of the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development and had given special attention to the programmes of technical co-operation financed through the United Nations regular programme, EPTA and the Special Fund. It had also considered, as a separate item, the participation of the Centre for Industrial Development in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and had reviewed the activities of the organizations of the United Nations family in the field of industrial development. As the Committee's report contained a detailed account of its deliberations he would confine himself to commenting on the three resolutions which it had adopted.

3. The Secretary-General had reported to the Committee the result of consultations he had held pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), and the Committee, after careful deliberation, had adopted its resolution 1 (IV) (see E/3869, para. 118) in which it had welcomed the suggestion of holding symposia on industrial development. It had requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council proposals concerning the organization of the symposia and the subjects to be discussed as well as budgetary estimates for their adequate financing. The Committee had suggested that the Centre for Industrial Development should assume responsibility for the preparatory work for the symposia, and had invited the regional economic commissions and specialized agencies and the Governments of Member States to co-operate with the Centre in that work. The Committee had assigned high priority to the undertaking of surveys and studies by the Governments of the developing countries, and had directed the Centre for Industrial Development to provide any assistance that might be required in the preparation of those surveys and studies.

4. A summary of replies of Governments of Member States and a tentative estimate of the budgetary requirements for the regional and international symposia, as well as proposals in respect of items that might be discussed, were contained in the Secretary-General's report (E/3921 and Add.1). In the provisional summary of financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3941), the Secretary-General also referred to the international and regional symposia on industrial development, indicating that revised budgetary estimates would have to be submitted to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session following further consultation with the regional economic commissions and in the light of the discussions of the Council. It was considered essential that the programme of symposia be considered and budgeted for as one self-contained integrated activity; the individual symposia should not be regarded as separate projects, but as parts of one operation which would be carried out in stages.

5. The industrial symposia, it was believed, would involve the undertaking of surveys and studies at the national, regional and international levels over a period of some two years. Those special studies and surveys would provide, at a minimum cost, with a minimum effort and in a minimum time, a much-needed opportunity for analysing and clarifying essential policy issues as well as for analysing and clarifying branch by branch and country by country the technical and economical problems involved in the industrialization of developing countries. Such an effort would be an essential and useful basis for future programmes of industrialization, for co-operative activities at the regional and international levels and for establishing on a solid foundation the programme of the United Nations in the field of industry.

6. In its second resolution (resolution 2 (IV)) (see E/3869, para. 160), the Committee had recommended the Council to request the Secretary-General to make any necessary changes in organization and procedures required in order to enable the Centre to carry out a dynamic programme of activities involving a number of specified principles and functions. The Committee had been given a break-down of the cost of implementing the resolution, which was estimated at \$1,100,000 per annum. The Secretary-General had indicated that if the Council adopted draft resolution I submitted to it by the Committee, he would draw TAC's attention to the programme proposals it contained, seek TAC's advice on the extent to which regular budget provisions for technical programmes could be applied to industrial development activities and subsequently prepare revised estimates for the 1965 budget. The provisional budgetary estimates for 1965 took those financial requirements into account, but only in a partial manner.

7. Under the proposed programme of activities, the Centre would have the role of an activating and catalytic agent, centrally concerned with industrial development policy and over-all progress in the field of industrialization, and capable of promoting appropriate arrangements by the developing and advanced countries with a view to meeting the opportunities and needs of industrialization through the availability of adequate facilities and services.

Panels of scientists and technical specialists of recognized standing in various sectors of industry would be established to advise the Centre by correspondence on the different aspects of its activities, and *ad hoc* working groups of high-level experts would be established to deal with some specific technical subjects upon which they would submit reports to the Committee for Industrial Development. The provision of a more adequate service of technical and industrial documentation was also recommended. The Centre would be required to assist the developing countries in establishing adequate technical information services. Furthermore, the undertaking of a periodic world industrial development survey to provide a review and assessment of the developing countries' industrialization programmes and progress was recommended. The Centre would also be required to establish close contacts with the advanced industrial countries with a view to directing their activities towards the industrialization of the developing countries. He had visited several industrialized countries in Europe during the last few months and had found the responsible authorities in those countries interested in and ready to support the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development as outlined in the Committee's resolutions.

8. In its third resolution (resolution 3 (IV)) (*ibid.*), adopted by a majority vote, the Committee had recommended the Council to recognize that there was an urgent need for the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations. The ACC had indicated that it would follow with interest developments regarding the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development (E/3886, para. 89). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had also considered the possibility of establishing a specialized agency for industry, and had enumerated in its recommendation on the subject the functions of such an organization. If draft resolution II was adopted, the Secretary-General would be called upon to prepare a study on the scope, structure and functions of the agency, including draft statutes and information on the steps required to bring such an organization into operation, taking into account the views expressed by the Committee on Industrial Development, the Conference on Trade and Development and the Council. That study would be submitted to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

9. Those three resolutions fully reflected the views and opinions of the members of the Committee with regard to programmes of work in the field of industrialization and with regard to the United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development. The Centre for Industrial Development would welcome the adoption of draft resolutions I and II, which would provide general policy guidance for its work within the United Nations family of organizations. A majority of members of the Committee had approved of all three resolutions, while some had had reservations concerning one, but had approved the other two. The United Nations Secretariat had already started considering in detail the requirements for the implementation of the resolutions.

10. It was essential that effective co-operation be maintained and developed within the United Nations family of organizations in the field of industrial development so as to avoid unnecessary duplication and to promote more effective programmes. To that end, the Centre was required to follow closely the activities of the various organizations in fields bearing on industrialization, undertake with them joint projects and make arrangements for adequate reporting about such activities to the Committee for Industrial Development and to the Council. In that connexion, the ACC had observed in paragraph 87 of its most recent report (E/3886 and Corr.1 and Add. 1) that the Centre for Industrial Development would have to devote adequate resources to developing working contacts with the agencies active in the fields related to industrial development, and that it would welcome the adoption of measures which would enable the Centre to carry out its responsibilities in that respect. The Commissioner for Industrial Development was required in paragraph 88 to consult with other agencies with a view to submitting, if appropriate, concrete proposals with regard to the present machinery of periodic inter-agency meetings. Although that machinery had served a useful purpose, it was thought that the time might now have come to give it a more formal status.

11. On the basis of initial contacts he had been able to establish during the past few weeks with some of the specialized agencies, he was convinced that further progress could be made in securing co-operation in the activities relating to industry. The Director-General of UNESCO had seconded a staff member to work in the Centre for a period of six months, and close co-operation was envisaged with the ILO. Useful discussions were being held with the Special Fund administration concerning new forms of industrial projects most suited to the requirements of the developing countries. Some new ideas were under consideration with regard to the utilization of the services of senior industry consultants in the field of technical assistance jointly with more junior resident experts. The Centre would be ready to second its staff and advisers, if requested, to help in the establishment and review of country and regional industrial activities under the different aid programmes. It had maintained close co-operation with the regional economic commissions both in connexion with current activities and in the studies concerning the regional and international symposia. Exchanges of staff members and advisers between the Centre and the regional economic commissions had taken place and might develop further in the future. Welcome support had been given to that policy by the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions.

12. The proposed new machinery for trade would naturally give rise to some problems of co-ordination with the existing or proposed machinery for industry. It might be worth considering whether in some cases the existing and the proposed machinery could be adapted so as to serve better a common cause and maintain effective action.

13. During the past year the Centre had co-operated closely, through the Sub-Committee on Education and

Training of the ACC, in preparing the report on the training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries. The report explored problems relating to the surveying of requirements of technical personnel for industrialization, and the needs in terms of volume and type of training, as well as the expenditure and physical facilities involved. It appeared that lack of data had been a major obstacle in fully assessing the efforts made by the developing countries in training their technical personnel and by the advanced countries in providing training facilities. Although the report contained some valuable information and could be commended as a co-operative undertaking, it had not fully exhausted the subject. A study, within an appropriate framework, of the practical problems posed by the large-scale training requirements of the developing countries was clearly warranted.

14. It was desirable that the Centre for Industrial Development should establish closer contacts with the national, regional and international bodies active in the field of industrialization, both in the developing and the industrialized countries. Such bodies, whether private, public or intergovernmental, accumulated through their normal activities a wealth of experience and knowledge in industrial matters. He was sure that in many cases they would be pleased to make their experience available to the United Nations. Furthermore, he had reason to believe that it might be possible to invite such bodies to contribute to the studies and activities of the United Nations. The Committee for Industrial Development recommended that such contacts be made, but it was felt that much of the initial action required for that purpose would best be realized through the proposed regional and international industrial symposia. The contacts could later be maintained and developed through the programme of technological information, panels of correspondent advisers, *ad hoc* groups on special problems, and, above all, through the system of country reporting and the World Industrial Development Survey. With better contacts, there would be ample opportunity for co-ordination and co-operation between the work of the Centre for Industrial Development and relevant national, bilateral and multilateral activities.

15. He sincerely hoped that through the implementation of the resolutions approved by the Committee for Industrial Development and with the guidance which would be obtained from the discussions in and action taken by the Council and the General Assembly, it would be possible to evolve gradually a set of activities and procedures of action for the programme of industrialization which would be both realistic and imaginative. Activities and procedures would have to be realistic if they were to lead to the most effective utilization of the available resources in staff and funds in spite of the diversity of opinions and the difficulties which accrued from the complex nature of industry. At the same time, they would have to be imaginative so that current activities could be conducted with a flexibility that would create an adequate basis for further expansion as and when deemed advisable.

16. Mr. PATIÑO (Colombia) recalled that it was only recently that priority had been given to industrial develop-

ment. Five years ago, neither the Committee for Industrial Development nor the Centre for Industrial Development was in existence; the office of United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development had been created only two years previously. The comparative lateness with which the United Nations had begun to play a part in industrialization was due to the fact that the international community had only recently become aware of its responsibilities in the matter of economic development. However, the acceptance of its role by the United Nations was now very definite and had been made manifest in recent decisions of the Council and the General Assembly and in the various actions by the Secretariat, the Special Fund and EPTA.

17. The documents which had been submitted to the Council, and the excellent introductory statement of the Commissioner for Industrial Development made it clear that the interest of the United Nations in industrialization would not be transient, but constant and growing.

18. His delegation would state its views in the Economic Committee on the various questions raised in the documents before the Council, but wished to refer at that stage to the two draft resolutions submitted to the Council by the Committee on Industrial Development on the subject of United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development. Consistent with its attitude in that Committee, the Colombian delegation would support both draft resolutions.

19. The purpose of draft resolution I was to strengthen considerably the Centre for Industrial Development, an objective which would be welcomed by all the developing countries. In that connexion, he paid a tribute to the United States delegation which had sponsored the draft that had led to the unanimous adoption of that text by the Committee for Industrial Development.

20. Unfortunately, draft resolution II relating to the need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development had not met with the same unanimous support in the Committee. His delegation, for its part, had invariably supported the setting up of such a specialized agency, and was glad to note that the majority of the members of the Committee for Industrial Development shared its views. It also noted with gratification the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of its recommendation on the same subject by a majority of 81 votes to 23, with 8 abstentions.

21. He would not repeat the arguments in favour of setting up such a specialized agency, since those arguments were well known to the Council, but asked those who opposed it to state their objections. So far, no genuine arguments had been put forward; it had merely been asserted that United Nations activities in the industrial field should be carried out through the Secretariat and that the establishment of a new body would contribute to an undesirable proliferation of international agencies.

22. That approach ignored the magnitude of the task facing the United Nations in the industrial field. The Centre for Industrial Development represented a step in

the right direction, but its possibilities were subject to limitations which a specialized agency would not experience. No one would claim that an agricultural development centre, or a public health development centre, within the framework of the Secretariat, could replace FAO or WHO, for example.

23. While his delegation supported the strengthening of the Centre, it was strongly in favour of establishing a new specialized agency without which the United Nations could not expect to carry out activities comparable to the many others which it already performed in the economic and social spheres and those it would soon begin to perform with regard to international trade.

24. Nor was there any validity in the assertion regarding the proliferation of international agencies. The number of such agencies could clearly not be held to be excessive until all the exigencies of world co-operation had been met. It was not the desire to avoid the proliferation of agencies but rather the failure to recognize fully the United Nations responsibilities in the matter which lay behind the opposition to the establishment of a specialized agency.

25. In fact, the controversy went much deeper than a mere dispute over institutional machinery. It reflected an opposition between those who urged that international co-operation should carry out its mission fully in the contemporary world, and those who feared the advent of comprehensive co-operation for economic development. An idealistic view of world solidarity clashed with budgetary considerations, and it was surprising to find a parsimonious attitude adopted with regard to economic development by countries which had in other cases given such admirable examples of high-minded generosity.

26. The consent of the major Western Powers was undoubtedly necessary to set up a new specialized agency. The developing countries were neither able nor willing to force the hand of those Powers with their votes and must endeavour to convince them. However, since the representatives of the wealthy countries of the West, who had heard those of the developing countries for so many years on that subject, had not shown any signs of comprehension, notwithstanding the justice of the cause, he failed to see how it would be possible to obtain the desired objective by means of a propaganda effort. It was a matter of deep concern to his delegation that those countries whose power conferred upon them special responsibilities in the matter should continue to oppose a proposal of such great importance, which his delegation would continue to support wholeheartedly.

27. Mr. SEN (World Federation of Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that WFTU had for many years been stressing the fact that industrialization was the key to economic development, the primary condition for economic and social progress. The developed countries, with a few exceptions, had all become developed by industrializing. The conclusion was so evident that it would not need to be stated, were it not for the fact that the primary importance of industrialization in development had so often been ignored or denied. Unfortunately, the special interests which opposed the

industrialization of developing countries still exerted considerable influence on the policy of international bodies. In WFTU's opinion, the line of division, of contradiction and of possible conflict, was not between North and South, but between exploiters and exploited, between the powerful interests in certain developed capitalist countries which wished to retain their privileged position in international economic relations and those who wished to do away with those privileges and establish relations based on equality and mutual advantage. The industrialization of developing countries would benefit the peoples of all countries by raising world production, spreading the benefits of science and technology and bringing vast new forces into the effort to achieve further scientific and technical advances for the advantage of humanity as a whole. The workers in the developed capitalist countries, together with the peoples of socialist and developing countries, had every interest in working for that aim.

28. The backward areas of the world had been, for the most part, the traditionally colonial or semi-colonial regions, which had been exploited as sources of cheap raw materials and foodstuffs and as spheres of investment. That had been the main reason for their backwardness. Many of these countries, on gaining their independence, faced considerable difficulties in their efforts for independent national development because of their economic weakness, which left them subject to various degrees of economic pressure. Although some of those countries had begun to lay the foundations of key industries, their total industrial production still remained too small to have any significant effect on their economies. That was borne out by the fact that the share of manufactures in the total production of developing countries still amounted to barely 7 per cent.

29. That lack of industrialization in the developing countries meant that they were completely dependent on imports to satisfy most of their needs for manufactured goods, whether for consumption or equipment. Because of that dependence, they had been exploited in the so-called free world markets, and the terms of trade were moving consistently against them. Furthermore, market manoeuvres led to drastic fluctuations which particularly affected countries dependent on one or two primary exports. The foreign monopolies which dominated a great deal of their trade took advantage of their weak economic situation to depress the prices of raw materials and to sell manufactured goods at inflated prices.

30. The best way to diversify the economies of the developing countries and eliminate the present inequitable division of labour was to build an adequate industrial base. At the same time he did not wish to minimize the importance of the development of agriculture into a modern sector of the economy able to serve the needs of society, and it must be remembered that almost two-thirds of the population of the developing countries still depended on agriculture. But industrial development itself stimulated the pressure for radical agrarian reform, while industry had, as one of its main functions, the provision of the necessary equipment, chemical products, etc., which had to be applied in modern agriculture. On

the other hand, far-reaching agrarian reform could help to promote industrialization and to accumulate the necessary resources for investment. If the conditions of the peasantry were improved, the home market could be expanded and industry assured of the raw materials it needed. Industrialization, by creating more employment, drew manpower from agriculture, thus reducing under-employment and stimulating more efficient use of manpower.

31. Still beset with problems of backwardness, the developing countries found it difficult to achieve a fast rate of industrial growth. A great deal of effort was now being devoted to persuading the developing countries that the way out of their difficulties was to provide specially favourable conditions for foreign capital. The WFTU had often stressed the fallacy and the danger of that policy for developing countries. Industrialization could make no real headway until the penetration and influence of private foreign capital into the economies of the developing countries had been completely ended, and major foreign enterprises and companies in those countries had been nationalized. Domestic private capital in the developing countries could play only a limited role in the process of industrialization because investment in industry, and, in particular, heavy industry, had too many uncertainties to be attractive to capital that was seeking safe and easy profits. Private investors found it more advantageous to look to trade, to land purchase and speculation, to luxury building or possibly to light industry. It was the state sector of the economy which could really play an effective role in the accelerated development of industrialization. The profits of the public sector could provide the funds for investment which could be directed towards key points in the economy where its influence in overcoming obstacles and bottle-necks and in stimulating expansion was greatest. In that way the impetus to development could be sustained.

32. A country had to rely mainly on its own resources for industrialization, though a certain amount of external aid was necessary. It was the duty of the colonial Powers, which had exploited those countries for many decades, to extend aid to them in their struggle for economic development. However, the aid must go to the sector decided by the receiving country, in particular for the building of industries, including heavy industries. A change in the terms of trade of the developing countries with the developed capitalist countries, based on principles of equality and mutual benefits, and the nationalization of foreign monopoly capital could go a long way to meet the paucity of financial resources which those countries were experiencing.

33. Trade and aid from the socialist countries were increasingly providing means for the developing countries to obtain equipment for industrialization on favourable terms. Furthermore, by acquiring a choice of partners in the process of economic development, it was becoming possible for the developing countries to end their former complete dependence on the capitalist monopolies.

34. Rapid industrialization also required parallel progress in the social sector, notably by way of improvement



in the working and living conditions of the workers and peasants. That was not only for reasons of justice, but as a necessary basis for the continuation of industrialization. The policy of attempting to increase revenue by passing the main burden on to the working people rather than to the richer sections of the population only resulted in the decline of real wages and incomes and in the reduction of total consumption. Heavy taxes on lower-income groups, wage restraints, rising prices, etc., led to the restriction of the internal market and weakened the sections of the population whose positive contribution was essential for development. The aim of industrialization and of economic development in general would be defeated if the gains thereby achieved did not steadily return to the people who worked to produce them.

35. The creation of a specialized agency for industrial development should make it possible for the United Nations to give its constant and continued attention to the question and to take practical steps for assisting developing countries in industrialization in accordance with their wishes and needs. It was important that the international trade union organizations should participate in the activities of such a specialized agency, for that was a field which directly concerned the workers and their living and working conditions.

36. The holding of international and regional symposia on industrial development would also be useful in concentrating attention on the obstacles in the way of rapid industrialization and on effective means of overcoming those obstacles. The symposia should concentrate not so much on the technical problems of industrialization, but rather on the underlying political and economic problems. The social aspects of industrialization also deserved special attention in the symposia and in the studies or other work carried out under the auspices of the Council. The interregional seminar to be held at Minsk in August 1964 might be a welcome step in that direction.

37. The WFTU welcomed the fact that a study on social planning in relation to industrial development was to be submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development at its fifth session. It felt that subsequently priority should be given to a thorough study of such questions as the impact of democratic agrarian reform on industrialization, the impact of changes in social structure and of nationalization on the accumulation of resources for industrial development, the role of the public sector in accelerated industrialization and the role of trade unions and similar organizations in the planning and implementation of programmes of industrial and social development.

38. In view of the importance of those subjects and their direct relation to workers' conditions, it suggested that the international trade union organizations should be invited to send representatives to participate in the international and regional symposia on industrialization and in any similar activities planned by the Council.

39. As regards the question of the training of technical personnel for accelerated industrialization, he said that in providing manpower for the new industries in developing countries, the question of technical skills, voca-

tional and specialized training of skilled industrial labour and technicians was of vital importance. The acquisition of new vocational skills and knowledge was an urgent and difficult task facing those countries. International assistance in vocational training could be of great value not only in making reports and recommendations and in organizing theoretical courses, but in providing direct training in new production methods and in training engineering and technical personnel to run the new factories built in those countries and ultimately to develop them and to design and build their own. Any activities directed towards the protection of "know-how", the monopoly of knowledge for private profit or the retention of production secrets had no place in genuine assistance.

40. Technical training was a problem of direct concern to the trade unions and their members. Consultation and participation of trade unions, both at international and national levels, were essential for the proper application of all technical training programmes for workers. In particular, such consultation and participation should be an integral part of all programmes of technical and vocational training introduced on the advice of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies.

41. The WFTU considered that the training of women workers was of special importance. At present women suffered from serious discrimination in training, in obtaining jobs, in wages and in promotion. They were generally condemned to inferior unskilled work and the lowest level of semi-skilled jobs; access to certain skills was closed to them altogether. The situation of women workers, for historical and cultural reasons, was especially difficult in many developing countries. The Council should therefore take and advocate special measures to end that discrimination wherever it existed. It should ensure that no such discrimination was practised in any technical aid and training given under the programmes of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies. The experience of the socialist countries in eliminating discrimination against women workers could be of great help in that connexion. The Second World Conference on the Problems of Women Workers, convened by the World Federation at Bucharest in May 1964, had given a great deal of attention to that point. It had adopted a Charter of Economic and Social Demands of Women Workers, which gave an important place to the elimination of discrimination in technical training.

42. Mr. P. BARTON (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that ICFTU had accumulated considerable practical experience in the field covered by item 12 of the agenda by promoting vocational training schemes in the developing countries and by mobilizing the assistance of trade unions in industrialized countries to that end.

43. While it was now generally agreed that vocational training must be given high priority among the various instruments of development, there was still a basic conflict of views between those who understood it to mean the training of high-ranking staffs and those who took it to mean training at all levels of economic activity.

ICFTU favoured training at all levels, for good empirical reasons. In Japan, it had been decided as long ago as 1886 to introduce universal education with the main emphasis on primary schooling; in India, on the other hand, little attention had been paid until recently to primary education, with the result there were too many universities and not enough primary schools. That India should now have recognized the paramount importance of primary education was a practical lesson to other developing countries, and the success of the Japanese approach should help the United Nations to avoid erroneous conclusions such as those reached at the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in May 1961, where certain authorities had urged the need to divert resources from primary to secondary education.

44. The ICFTU's insistence on vocational training at all levels was based on several empirical reasons, both economic and social in nature. In the first place, one of the tasks of vocational training was to develop a positive attitude towards labour, which was impossible unless the training was conducted at the lowest level. Secondly, the economy needed all kinds of workers, not just professional people, and capital could only be used to the best advantage if there was a proper equilibrium between intellectual and manual workers. Thirdly, in poor countries, where the population rarely came into contact with any aspect of modern technology, manual workers needed a more thorough technical training than in industrial countries, where the people automatically acquired a high degree of general technical culture. That need was felt most strongly at lower levels, where the worker's general technical "know-how" was more important than a specialized craft. Fourthly, the use of modern machinery by insufficiently trained workers inevitably led to a high accident rate, accelerated wear and tear, and so forth. Fifthly, in the absence of comprehensive training programmes for workers the rural populations flowing into the industrial centres would inevitably lose the traditional craft skills which could serve as a starting point for the general "know-how" required in industry. Sixthly, vocational training mainly concentrated on the upper layers was bound to widen the gap between the elite and the bulk of the population, which was already one of the most serious obstacles to balanced development. Lastly, such training sooner or later entailed, as its logical counterpart, various schemes which combined vocational training of manual workers with forced labour. The 1962 report of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions contained rich factual material in that regard.

45. There was thus a need for a far higher proportion of skilled workers in the developing countries, for they had to perform many functions which in industrialized countries would be discharged by semi-skilled or even unskilled workers. But there was no reason why the division of functions among the upper levels of industrial manpower in such countries should reflect that which prevailed in the industry of advanced countries. On the contrary, a somewhat different division of labour became possible: many of the jobs which, in an industrialized country, would be entrusted exclusively to senior techni-

cians could be performed by skilled workers — as had once been the case in the industrialized countries themselves. That was an important point, because vocational training was of course less expensive for skilled workers than for higher-level technicians.

46. He did not agree with the idea implied in the Secretary-General's report on the training of national technical personnel, that the developing countries had reached a stage at which their skilled labour and training requirements could be forecast in much the same way as in the industrialized countries. The ICFTU was convinced that such an over-all approach could have indicative value only and could not provide a basis for a programme of action. The main emphasis should be on training conceived as a mass programme on the spot in each economic unit. Vocational training centres should be created to that effect, perhaps on a tripartite basis. That should go hand in hand with the creation of a dense network of labour exchanges, also run on a tripartite basis. Only by co-operating closely with the latter could the vocational training centres make sure that the workers were taught those skills for which there was an effective demand in industry. Projection and planning on the national level could not be effective unless it was complemented and corrected by a more pragmatic approach, such as could be expected from institutions operating in direct contact with the actual production process. Co-operation between labour exchanges and vocational training centres could also help to solve the problems of vocational guidance.

47. The ICFTU was glad to note that the idea of creating work opportunities was now spreading rapidly. He had in mind particularly the organization of small investment work on a large scale, financed mainly by the allocation of food surpluses from the industrialized countries, recently undertaken in connexion with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The ICFTU had some experience in that field, especially in the use of voluntary labour to build vocational training premises which were then used by the builders for the acquisition of industrial skills. Experience had shown that such operations could be conducted at very low cost, provided they were approached on a decentralized basis.

48. He had expected that the Secretary-General's report would give some indication of the over-all scope of the problem, and in particular that it would have drawn conclusions from studies like that undertaken at Cairo University on the relation between funds required for adequate training and over-all investment. There were other disturbing omissions: for instance, it had initially been decided that "technical personnel of the intermediate and higher levels" should cover not only foremen, engineers and management, but also skilled workers. But chapters 1 and 4 (see E/3901/Add.1) contained no information whatever on skilled workers, being exclusively devoted to engineers and scientists. He hoped that the Secretariat would fill that gap in future.

49. The difficulties encountered in offering some global indication of training requirements and the possible costs motivated the recommendation, in paragraph 73 (*ibid.*), that the developing countries should endeavour to

train economists and statisticians and to set up their own planning organization units specializing in manpower analysis and forecasting. While the developing countries would have to face such tasks in ten years or so, the comprehensive approach should for the time being be confined to international bodies, and the resources available for training purposes should be devoted to the personnel actually needed in industry. There was certainly no danger of over-training resulting from a failure to forecast needs, since their magnitude could hardly be over-estimated.

50. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that, since the debate on industrial development at the Council's thirty-sixth session, that subject had been exhaustively examined in various other United Nations bodies; as a result, there was now even wider awareness of the needs and problems involved. A seminar devoted to the industrialization problems of less developed countries would shortly be held at Cambridge University, and he hoped that the Commissioner for Industrial Development would be able to attend.

51. There now seemed to be general agreement on a number of points. Firstly, there was general recognition of the crucial role which industrialization must play in the middle stages of a country's advance towards achieving a self-sustaining rate of growth. Secondly, it was recognized that industrialization and diversification of the economy must be part of balanced over-all development. Thirdly, there was now a general disposition to avoid discussing what might be called the ideology of the subject, and the proper methods for promoting industrial development, it being now agreed that each country must work out its own road to industrial salvation.

52. The practical question was how the United Nations could supply more effective assistance to the developing countries in tackling the difficult problems of industrial development. The establishment of a new specialized agency was regarded by many as the only method by which progress could be made, while unwillingness to accept that idea was interpreted as opposition to the very process of industrialization. His country had opposed the creation of a new agency in the conviction that it was neither the quickest nor the most effective way of ensuring that the United Nations provided more assistance in the industrial field. There were other ways of achieving that object, and his Government was prepared to contribute its fair share of the additional resources that might be needed for the purpose.

53. The principal United Nations agencies assisting in the industrial development field were, and should continue to be, the IBRD group of institutions. The IBRD, IDA and IFC were all making a major contribution to industrial development. As the second largest contributor to the IBRD group, the United Kingdom was making a major effort to assist industrial development, and his Government was determined to go on supporting those valuable institutions. Other parts of the United Nations family were contributing substantially to the technical assistance required in the pre-investment stages of surveying, project formulation and so on. The Special Fund,

in particular, was making a direct contribution in the field of manufacturing industry. If the technical assistance programmes were not at present doing more in the industrial field, the reason was not so much lack of means or machinery as the lack of suitable projects. The preparation of projects in that field was complex, and many of the countries which needed industrial projects were precisely those which were least equipped to formulate them. What was needed, therefore, was more practical assistance in the early stages of project preparation.

54. It was in that type of activity that the Centre for Industrial Development could make a valuable contribution. He paid a tribute to those responsible for getting the Centre under way and expressed the view that the present Commissioner should now be encouraged to expand his activities and should be supplied with additional staff and resources where necessary. In the Committee for Industrial Development, and later in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, proposals had been put forward by the United States of America, his own country and others indicating how the Centre should develop; his delegation still regarded those proposals as a basis for a rapid and effective expansion of United Nations activities in the industrial field. He would particularly like to see a strengthening of the promotional activity of the Centre for the stimulus it could provide in helping countries to prepare projects for the Special Fund and other institutions. In that process resources need not be diverted from other important activities.

55. The leader of his delegation had already referred to the need for co-ordination between the Committee for Industrial Development and the Committee on Manufactures which was proposed as a subordinate body to the Trade and Development Board (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.V.I). There should be no difficulty in defining the relative roles of those two bodies: the former should concentrate on the promotion of industry, including manufacturing industry, while the latter should concentrate on the problems of international trade in manufactured goods. While there might be some fields in which the interests of the two bodies would tend to overlap, with reasonable self-restraint on the part of both Committees there need be no real conflict. What would be needed above all would be co-ordination of the activities of the Committees themselves as well as of the branches of the Secretariat which served them. If the same sort of practical relation could be maintained between the different parts of the Secretariat and the new branch as had been maintained between the existing sections, there should be no serious difficulty. With regard to the Secretary-General's idea that certain subordinate bodies might be so organized as to serve two masters, his delegation was not yet convinced that that would be a satisfactory solution in the present instance; there were two distinct purposes to be served, and it might well be necessary to maintain two separate Committees served by different sections of the Secretariat working closely together.

56. As regards the proposal to hold an international symposium on industrial development and to stage in

advance a series of regional and sub-regional symposia (see E/3921, para. 1), his Government favoured that project and hoped that the symposia would bring together those with industrial experience and those seeking it, into relatively small groups, devoted to clearly defined subjects. From meetings of that type could accrue practical and precise guidance as to the methods and the kind of assistance that the United Nations should give to developing countries in the industrial field. However, as had been pointed out by the Commissioner for Industrial Development in his introductory statement, that process involved the active and positive participation of the developing countries themselves.

57. It would be particularly valuable for each developing country participating in the symposium to undertake a preparatory survey of its own industrial achievements, its needs and potentialities, adding perhaps a statement of the major internal obstacles to further industrialization and the extent to which those obstacles might be surmounted with the aid of a particular international agency or of developed countries.

58. It might thus be possible to bring out the extent to which industrialization depended on political, social and cultural changes. The national surveys could also cover such basic economic data as population, communications, agriculture, and national *per capita* income and its rate of growth. He hoped that the symposia would help to identify more precisely the practical problems facing the developing countries as they became industrialized, and that they would make an important contribution towards the formulation of solutions. In particular, there should be full discussion of the scope for sub-regional co-operation in setting up large-scale industry. In many developing countries, the small size of the market was a hindrance to the development of efficient self-supporting industry, and sub-regional co-operation might therefore be essential. The point was one which had received considerable attention from the regional economic commissions, and the recent industrial survey missions in east and west Africa provided excellent examples of the practical help which could be given towards finding regional solutions.

59. His delegation also believed that the symposium could profitably examine the scope for promoting the technical development of indigenous industries and the use that could be made of research organizations in other countries. The problems involved in making use of technical information brought in by firms which set up factories in developing countries could also be reviewed. A practical approach along those lines would amply repay the substantial effort which would be necessary to set the symposia in motion.

60. His country was ready to contribute bilaterally and multilaterally, both in expertise and in the form of contributions to an enlarged budget, to ensure that help could be practically, effectively and productively provided in the places where it was most needed.

61. Mr. VANDRIES (International Labour Organisation) said that the extremely interesting debate which had taken place showed that the common effort which had

gone into the organization of the Industrial Development Centre had produced useful results. The ILO, like the other bodies which had co-operated in the matter, had the feeling that it had participated in a very worthwhile effort.

62. He wished to give the assurance, on behalf of his organization, that that co-operation would be continued, and he expressed the hope that it would be possible to achieve, by means of continued joint efforts, the objectives which would be defined by the Council.

63. Since the Commissioner for Industrial Development had stated that it was intended to give a wide distribution to the Secretary-General's report on training of national technical personnel, he indicated that the ILO wished certain corrections and adjustments of detail to be introduced into that report before it was produced in final form for circulation to Governments. He would submit to the President a list of the adjustments and corrections in question.

64. Mr. SHOEB (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that the Secretary-General's report clearly showed the great importance and magnitude of the problem of the training of national technical personnel. General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) had given clear directives for the report, by calling for estimates of the requirements for such training and of the available possibilities in the matter, for information concerning methods of training and progress in training personnel from the developing countries in the industrially developed countries and — most important of all — for proposals and recommendations.

65. The primary reports of the two inter-secretariat working parties on technical education and vocational education and on manpower assessment and educational planning had called for a considerable volume of work in that diversified field within the terms of reference of that resolution.

66. As indicated in the Secretary-General's report, careful attention should be given to the basic problem of adapting educational and training institutions in developing countries to meet their specific needs of development, and UNESCO had devoted considerable efforts, both within its secretariat and in the inter-secretariat working parties, to shedding some light on that subject, which lay at the root of self-sustained economic development.

67. The information and data gathered by the UNESCO secretariat had already proved of immense value and would be of greater value still when the Secretary-General's proposals and recommendations were implemented. General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) mentioned the intermediate and higher levels of technical personnel but did not refer specifically to scientific research workers. The UNESCO's experience in planning technological education had shown that higher education, i.e., the training stage of technologists and engineers, was closely linked with post-graduate work, both in basic research and applied research. Trained scientific workers were as important to self-sustained development as the

technicians and skilled workers had been at the initial stages of development. The need for highly trained personnel became more acute as a country advanced on the road to development.

68. General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) had referred to the need for adequate facilities for scientific education and technical personnel, and UNESCO had planned and was executing some thirty Special Fund projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America for the

specific purpose of training personnel and disseminating scientific and technical information.

69. The Secretary-General's report embodied so much material and study that it would be of advantage to Governments to give it their considered attention and to comment on the proposals and recommendations therein contained on the basis of their own experience.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.



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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization.

## AGENDA ITEMS 11 AND 12

Activities in the field of industrial development  
(E/3869, E/3921 and Add.1)

Training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/3901 and Corr.1, Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. LUCIC-LAVCEVIC (Yugoslavia) said that the Committee for Industrial Development, in its report on its fourth session with its proposals and conclusions (E/3869) and the Commissioner for Industrial Development in his

important statement (1340th meeting) had provided useful answers to some of the questions relating to the industrial development of the developing countries, which was the prerequisite for economic and social progress. On the other hand, the Committee had raised a number of problems whose solution fell within the competence of the Council and the General Assembly, with the assistance of all the Member States.

2. As a member, Yugoslavia had voted for resolution 1 (IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development, on the holding of symposia on industrialization (*ibid.*, para. 118). The regional symposia and the international symposium in question would be the first opportunity for the developing countries to explain how they envisaged the development of their industries, to set forth their programmes and to draw attention to problems accompanying the implementation of those programmes. As the industrial countries would take part, those symposia would afford an opportunity for a general manifestation of solidarity with regard to assistance for industrialization and the co-ordination of assistance programmes. The Yugoslav delegation regarded the symposia as the logical outcome of the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; no significant change in the structure of world trade was possible without the industrial development of the developing countries. Yugoslavia would therefore participate in the international symposium on industrialization and was prepared to take an active part in its preparation. It was also eager to contribute to the work of the regional and sub-regional symposia, and fully supported the recommendations in their regard contained in resolution 1 (IV).

3. The United Nations had already done a great deal to promote the transfer of technical "know-how", but the developing countries lacked trained personnel capable of turning that knowledge to account, and some way must be found of helping them to work out their industrialization programmes and at the same time to train the requisite personnel. The proposal that the United Nations should establish in the developing countries offices for the planning and implementation of industrial projects was of the greatest significance. Of the proposals made by the Commissioner, the Yugoslav delegation attached special importance to the formation of a panel of approximately 200 high-level specialists for each of the major sectors of industry, drawn from as many countries as possible; they would be consulted by correspondence and would periodically visit developing countries to see how the industrial projects were progressing. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of setting up *ad hoc* technical working groups which would meet for short sessions

whenever there was a need to undertake a major survey in a specific branch of industry or to assess the applicability of certain technical developments.

4. Realizing that many developing countries found it hard to train highly skilled personnel themselves, Yugoslavia had already provided them with assistance in the training of cadres, either through the United Nations or under bilateral agreements. It was ready to co-operate with the Centre for Industrial Development in the training of highly skilled personnel in the developing countries and to receive students or study groups desirous of extending their knowledge in those branches of industry which were already relatively advanced in Yugoslavia.

5. His delegation also attached great importance to the continuation of the Centre's work on the elaboration of economic and technical parameters for various branches of industry included in the development programmes of the developing countries. Convinced as it was that such questions should be approached from a practical standpoint, it welcomed the Commissioner's proposal concerning the extension of the programmes and the new approach towards them.

6. The Yugoslav delegation considered the specialized seminars to be held towards the end of 1964 or in 1965 very useful, but agreed with the Commissioner on the necessity to study closely the results achieved by those seminars, in order to see to what extent the developing countries had benefited from them.

7. His delegation had voted, in the Committee for Industrial Development, for the two draft resolutions submitted by it for the Council's consideration: draft resolution I, concerning the need to strengthen the Centre for Industrial Development and to make adequate budgetary provision for it; and draft resolution II, recommending the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development (*ibid.*, chapter VII). In the latter connexion, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had recommended a similar course of action (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.III.1), with the support of all the developing countries, i.e., those most vitally interested in accelerating their industrialization. There was no incompatibility between the two draft resolutions; they were, in fact, mutually complementary. Even if the establishment of a specialized agency were to be postponed for a short time, the idea could not be abandoned, and until it materialized, United Nations activities must be expanded to meet so far as possible the needs of the developing countries.

8. The decision to deal with the training of national technical personnel at the same time as industrial development showed that, in the Council's opinion, the two problems were closely connected. His delegation considered that the excellent report by the Secretary-General (E/3901 and Corr.1, Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1) would make it possible to obtain a clearer idea of the national and international aspects of technical training from the point of view both of existing needs and of accelerated development. It fully endorsed the conclusions in the report on the need to assess technical manpower requirements and the relevant projects in the light of the eco-

nomie, and especially the industrial, development programmes of the developing countries. It found that the proposals concerning future action to be taken, both by the developing countries and the international organizations constituted a solid basis. It attached special importance to the efforts exerted by the developing countries with a view to training their own technical personnel. Those efforts could yield satisfactory results if they were supported by the international community. The Yugoslav delegation therefore believed that the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations family in that connexion should be entrusted to the Centre for Industrial Development or to a specialized agency for industrial development, which would co-operate closely with the regular programme of technical assistance, EPTA the Special Fund and the appropriate specialized agencies. It supported the Secretary-General's suggestion that his report should be communicated to Governments, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and to the Committee for Industrial Development for comment (E/3901, para. 104). It was of the opinion, however, that it was not necessary to wait until the end of the General Assembly's session before doing so, and that the Council could decide to take action forthwith, thus enabling the General Assembly to take into account the views expressed by all concerned.

9. Mr. KRALIK (Czechoslovakia) observed that the Council was now dealing with one of the most important problems of the modern world — the industrialization of the developing countries and the contribution which the United Nations family could make to that effort. His Government had always attached the greatest importance to those questions and it understood the industrialization of the developing countries to mean a steady advance towards the establishment of an industrial structure that would enable those countries to process their raw materials in the best possible conditions and to prepare them for export, and would provide adequate financial resources for their economic development. His Government's aim at the present time, therefore, was to assist the developing countries to expand their production without interference by foreign monopolies. It was convinced that that was the only way to give the developing countries an equal and genuinely independent status in the international division of labour and in international economic co-operation.

10. With regard to the question of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development, the Czechoslovak delegation considered that a decision to set up such an agency would meet the requirements of economic progress in the developing countries and thus help to solve the problem of "central leadership" referred to by the Advisory Committee of Experts on the industrial development activities of the United Nations system, in its 1963 report.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, his delegation had no intention of signing a blank cheque and would prefer to withhold agreement to the establishment of such an institution pending specific information on its terms of

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/3781), annex VIII.

reference, its membership and the budgetary and financial arrangements to be made. It would prefer a really effective organization to some purely symbolic body which would do no more than emit hopes and good intentions.

11. As to the international symposium and the regional symposia on industrialization, his delegation had always considered such meetings as preparatory steps to international meetings of wider scope. In its reply to the Secretary-General, his delegation had made clear its view that the Headquarters Secretariat should prepare a programme covering all the preparatory stages and should even adapt its own organization in order to avoid dispersal of effort. It therefore considered that the two draft resolutions submitted by the Committee for Industrial Development, far from being contradictory, were complementary, although his delegation was convinced that the proposal to establish a specialized agency should be supplemented in some way by the recommendations of the Conference on Trade and Development. It reserved the right to submit proposals on the subject.

12. His delegation fully appreciated the work done by the regional economic commissions in connexion with the organizing of the regional symposia and the approach of those commissions to the agenda and to the preparatory work. As representing a member country of ECE, however, it was surprised to find that the authors of the report had devoted only seven lines to the activities of ECE in that connexion and to the help which it could provide; that was all the more difficult to understand since ECE, in its resolution 14 (XIX) (see E/3887, part II), had offered its assistance in preparing for the symposia, furthermore, without any additional funds being allotted to cover the work involved. His delegation was of the opinion that an adequate appropriation should be made in the budget.

13. Mr. RUSTAMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had noted from the Secretary-General's report on the training of national technical personnel, that many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America had taken active steps to promote national education and had achieved excellent results. The situation was therefore improving, but a large proportion of the inhabitants of those countries was still illiterate because they had not had an opportunity of acquiring any education; the magnitude of the task confronting the United Nations was therefore apparent. The Secretary-General's report was to be commended because it gave an account of the existing situation and defined the objectives to be attained.

14. The USSR and its various component republics possessed very wide experience in the matter of specialized training. Despite past difficulties very similar to those at present confronting the developing countries, those republics now possessed a network of technical schools and universities providing for the needs of 65 million people. In the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic alone, there were 7,000 schools, attended by 2 million pupils.

15. In the USSR, national education had provided the best possible basis for technical training, which took

into account the needs of the national economy and embraced over a thousand trades and professions. In the past fifteen years, more than 5 million technicians and skilled workers had been trained in its vocational and technical training establishments. Starting from the bottom, a large number of workers were reaching the higher levels, even of engineering. 6,500,000 students were at present attending technical universities and institutes. In the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic alone there were 30 institutes for higher specialized training and 86 specialized secondary schools, with 218,500 students.

16. The USSR had always attached great importance to the training of national technical personnel in the sense of the Secretary-General's report. Technical institutions in the Soviet Union had already trained over 7,000 students from Asia, Africa and Latin America; furthermore, in the past six or seven years over 3,000 trainees from those regions had received practical training in enterprises in the USSR. The amount of assistance provided by the USSR would be appreciably larger if the appropriate United Nations bodies made more use of it.

17. In view of the importance for the developing countries of accelerating training, the USSR had welcomed the Secretary-General's report and the recommendations which it contained. It hoped that the Council, when taking action in the future, would bear in mind the fact that, in many developing countries, there was no assessment of requirements and no planning in connexion with the training of national technical personnel, that control was not in the hands of the State and that vocational training programmes were not always related to the plans for developing industry as a whole. The role of the Special Fund in that work should also be clarified.

18. In regard to symposia, the United Nations should hold an interregional symposium in 1965 on the planning of schemes of training for technical personnel, with all the regional economic commissions participating. His country supported the proposal to hold international and regional symposia on industrialization. It endorsed the resolutions of the regional economic commissions concerning the questions to be dealt with at the symposia; those agendas should help the developing countries to discuss the most urgent problems arising in connexion with their development plans.

19. Mr. SWARUP (India) stressed the vital role of industrialization for the economic advancement of the developing countries. Industrialization alone, however, did not provide a key to development; it must proceed within over-all planning for all the major sectors of activity. Two important questions which were closely linked had been discussed in the Committee for Industrial Development: the establishment of machinery to promote industrial development in the developing countries and the holding of international and regional symposia on industrial development. In that complex field, centralization of work had both advantages and disadvantages. More particularly, the risk must be avoided of a central agency laying down uniform policies for all countries, irrespective of differences in needs. The Indian delegation, which, at the Conference on Trade and Development, had



voted for the recommendation on the expansion of United Nations activities in the field of industrialization, hoped that, pending the establishment of a new specialized agency, the Centre for Industrial Development would be able to undertake work promoting the industrialization of the developing countries. He supported the United Kingdom representative's suggestion that the committee on manufactures, which was to be set up by the proposed Trade and Development Board, should deal with the promotion of trade and, more particularly, with the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries.

20. His delegation favoured the holding of an international symposium and of regional symposia to discuss problems of industrialization in the developing countries. It hoped that adequate preparatory work would be undertaken for those symposia at the national, regional and international levels.

21. With regard to the training of technical personnel — a very important factor for the industrialization of the developing countries — his delegation supported the basic ideas outlined in the Secretary-General's report. It particularly approved the idea of intraregional arrangements for the training of technical personnel (see E/3901/Add.1, paras. 242 to 253) and also supported the proposals for the preparation of guides or manuals on vocational guidance, the use of audio-visual aids, and the like (*ibid.*, para. 256).

22. In conclusion, he pointed out that the importance of technical training should not lead to the complete neglect of general education. That was a major problem which should be settled in accordance with needs and available resources. At first, India had been unable to give due priority to basic education, since it had had more urgent problems to resolve. Nevertheless, great efforts had been made in that direction since independence. India's third plan provided for free, compulsory education for all children between the ages of six and eleven, and the allocation for national education under the present plan was twice as large as under the preceding one.

23. Mr. CUBILLOS (Chile) recalled that the United Nations had a decisive role to play in the industrialization of the developing countries. In the absence of adequate resources and appropriate machinery, effective action was impossible. It was true that the Centre for Industrial Development and several specialized agencies, such as ILO, UNESCO and FAO and, of course, the IBRD were making great efforts, which deserved encouragement. Yet those at times bold efforts were still dispersed. Each of the specialized agencies was operating in a particular sector of economic and social development, and none was aiming at the industrialization of the developing countries. It was therefore necessary to establish a centralizing body equipped with adequate resources. The developing countries had submitted numerous proposals on the subject, which had unfortunately remained a dead letter owing to the opposition of the advanced countries. The argument that the United Nations lacked the necessary resources to set up a new specialized agency or that such an agency would

duplicate the work of others was not convincing. If the United Nations was to take effective action in the field of industrialization, special machinery must be established. He urged the advanced countries to reconsider their position; Chile would continue to work for the establishment of the body recommended by the Conference on Trade and Development and desired by all the less advanced countries.

24. His delegation welcomed draft resolution I of the Committee for Industrial Development calling for a strengthening of the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development on the understanding that it was intended as a provisional measure pending the establishment of a specialized agency, which would alone be capable of undertaking long-term action. His delegation also approved the proposals for holding an international symposium and regional symposia, which would provide an opportunity of assessing the needs of the developing countries with regard to industrialization. He was glad to note that the relevant meetings scheduled by ECLA would themselves take the form of symposia.

25. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that no one denied that industrialization was an essential prerequisite for economic development. There was no disagreement on that point, but views differed as to the means to be adopted in order to accelerate industrial progress in the developing countries. The question was whether the existing United Nations machinery should merely be shifted into high gear or whether a new specialized agency should be set up. One day, a new vehicle might be necessary; but until that necessity had become clearly apparent, it was not desirable to set up a new body. The problem did not involve a clash between idealistic and budgetary considerations nor was any desire to avoid a proliferation of agencies implied. It was simply a question of how the job could best be done. His delegation thought that the United Nations should go ahead using the means available and turning existing resources to the best possible account. Draft resolution I of the Committee for Industrial Development should provide a basis for action. The Centre for Industrial Development, when equipped with adequate staff and funds, should be able to help in identifying those practical combinations of resources, men and money which would enable the less developed countries to move ahead with industrialization. It was unfortunate that some delegations had concluded that disagreement over means connoted a lack of awareness of United Nations obligations in the matter. It was even more unfortunate that a non-governmental organization had used the opportunity accorded it of addressing the Council to bring ideological charges of a kind which the Council itself had long since avoided.

26. His delegation endorsed resolution I (IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development, concerning an international symposium and regional symposia on industrial development. Such symposia could be extremely beneficial, if they were adequately prepared. Requests for them might be considered technical assistance projects and be financed within the 16 per cent of EPTA funds earmarked for regional and interregional projects. The

timing and programme of the international symposium should await the conclusions of the regional and sub-regional symposia.

27. He commended the report of the Secretary-General on the training of national technical personnel, which would greatly assist the United Nations in pursuing its work on industrial training. His delegation had prepared a draft resolution<sup>2</sup> calling the attention of Governments to the need to give priority to the preparation of well-planned requests for assistance for training in all the various aspects of industrialization. It hoped to submit that draft resolution to the Economic Committee very shortly.

28. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) congratulated the Commissioner for Industrial Development on his admirable statement. He was glad to note that the Centre for Industrial Development was steadily expanding its activities, particularly in the field of research and the preparation of projects.

29. Referring to draft resolution I, on organizational changes in the Centre for Industrial Development, he hardly thought that the Council could take a decision on that important question without first considering how the Centre could obtain the best possible results within the framework of its present structure and with the financial resources available to it, and without knowing exactly what the developing countries expected from the Centre.

30. With regard to the possible establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development, he drew attention to the problem of co-ordinating the activities of the various international organizations. At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly the specialized agencies, in pursuance of Council resolution 969 (XXXVI), had submitted observations on the report prepared by the Advisory Committee of Experts. The FAO, in particular, had stressed the difficulty and complexity of co-ordinating the activities of the new body which it was proposed to create with those of existing agencies. But neither the General Assembly, nor the Committee for Industrial Development, nor the Economic and Social Council had examined the observations submitted by the specialized agencies (A/5535 and Add.1 to 5).

31. Moreover, the Council should take into consideration the statement of ACC in paragraph 133 of its twenty-eighth report:<sup>3</sup> "While concurring that it is desirable to take steps to ensure that the leadership and impetus necessary for expanded action are effectively provided, the ACC attaches great importance to avoiding such a fragmentation of the general field of economic policy as to make effective United Nations action more difficult."

32. For the above reasons, the Japanese delegation saw no need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development. In its view, the best way of enabling the United Nations to play its proper role in the field of industrialization was to find appropriate means of

strengthening the activities of the Centre, in particular by determining the needs of the developing countries and inviting them to request the Centre's assistance.

33. With regard to resolution I (IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development, concerning the international symposium and regional symposia on industrial development, his delegation thought that an international symposium would open up new prospects for the Centre's work, and it accordingly supported the resolution. It thought, however, that it would be more logical to start by organizing regional and sub-regional symposia on industrial development so that the participants in the international symposium could take advantage of the results obtained at the regional and sub-regional levels.

34. No country could become industrially developed if its own technicians did not possess the training necessary to enable them to continue the work begun with foreign aid. In his opinion, the Secretary-General's report on the subject of training merited careful study by the experts of the various countries and by the Committee for Industrial Development. He accordingly supported the Secretary-General's suggestion that the Council take note of the report and request the Secretary-General to transmit it to Governments, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the Committee for Industrial Development for their comments and recommendations and to report to the Council on the subject as and when appropriate.

35. Mr. WEIDINGER (Austria) supported draft resolution I of the Committee for Industrial Development, which outlined a programme that would enable the Centre to play the part of an activating and catalytic agent, centrally concerned with industrial development policy. The implementation of the dynamic work programme set out in operative paragraph 1 would constitute a big step forward along the road leading towards the industrialization of the developing countries.

36. The United Nations should possess an appropriate instrument for carrying out its tasks in the field of industrialization; but the Austrian delegation did not believe that the establishment of a new specialized agency would solve the problems of industrial development. Several of the specialized agencies were already dealing with questions relating to industry, and the creation of a new agency would make it even more difficult to co-ordinate the activities of the various members of the United Nations family. The Centre was hampered in its work by the absence of detailed projects, which was why the draft resolution, in paragraphs 8 and 9, invited the attention of Governments of developing countries to opportunities for obtaining increased assistance by formulating new project requests.

37. The first step towards accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries was to help them to prepare projects. Consequently, his delegation strongly supported the resolution I (IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development, proposing the holding of an international symposium and regional symposia on industrial development, which would make it possible to

<sup>2</sup> Subsequently issued as document E/AC.6/L.302.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda items 4 and 6, document E/3765.*

draw up a list of all the needs and plans of developing countries and to make an inventory of the resources which the industrialized countries could spare for assistance programmes. The Committee for Industrial Development could later examine the results of the symposia and submit proposals for a consolidated programme of work for the Centre for Industrial Development.

38. The implementation of those two resolutions would make it easier for the Centre to meet the needs of the developing countries and to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations family of organizations.

39. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) said that the importance of industrialization in economic development was now recognized by all developing countries. The problem was to find means of intensifying the industrialization process.

40. The question had been considered by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which had attempted to find a concrete solution for the difficulties hampering industrial progress in the developing countries. Despite differences of opinion, there was good reason to hope that practical measures to that end could be taken in the near future. Although it acknowledged the value of what had been done by the Centre for Industrial Development, Argentina would support the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development. It also considered that the Centre's role should be strengthened pending the establishment of the new agency.

41. Referring to the statement by the United Kingdom representative at the 1340th meeting, he wished to make it clear that his delegation recognized the importance of the work in industrial development done by the ILO, UNESCO, FAO, IBRD and several financial organizations. Nevertheless, an organization with the special function of promoting industrial development could, without interfering with their work, give the other specialized agencies very useful directives and co-ordinate the various activities relating to industry. Furthermore, his delegation did not consider that the Committee for Industrial Development should deal with the preparation

of projects, since that would not facilitate co-ordination of the work being done by the various organizations.

42. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) said that it was a welcome fact that all countries now recognized the important role played by industrialization in economic development and the need to intensify international activities in that connexion. Among other things it was important that the developing countries should be helped to find the necessary funds for purchasing capital goods and export outlets for their manufactured goods. But, in a world in which hunger prevailed, industrialization should not take place at the expense of agricultural development.

43. His delegation commended the Centre for Industrial Development for the work it had already accomplished. It had produced an impressive number of studies on programming and policies of industrial development. Those studies should not, however, be purely theoretical and should take into account the needs of the various countries. Particular attention should be paid to pre-investment studies in the industries of special interest to developing countries, and in that connexion his delegation wished to mention the excellent work done by the Special Fund.

44. Members of the Council appeared to recognize the need to strengthen the means of action at the Centre's disposal and its role as co-ordinator of United Nations activities in industrial development. That being so, and in view of the results already obtained, his delegation failed to understand why it was desired to set up a new specialized agency to deal with the subject.

45. With regard to the international symposium and the regional symposia, his delegation thought that no effort should be spared to ensure that those meetings achieved the desired results.

46. His delegation also attached special importance to the problem of training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries, and it approved the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on that subject.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.



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AGENDA ITEMS 11 AND 12

Activities in the field of industrial development  
(E/3869, E/3921 and Add.1)

Training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1)

GENERAL DEBATE (concluded)

1. Mr. TETANG (Cameroon) commended the Centre for Industrial Development for its valuable research activities.

2. Industrialization was of the utmost importance to the developing countries, but the difficulties of carrying out projects in that connexion had perhaps not been sufficiently stressed. Certain developing countries such as his own were faced with a difficult choice between promoting heavy industry and expanding small and medium industry; there was also the possibility of a judicious combination between the two courses.

3. In view of the smallness of the markets of the countries in question, small- and medium-sized industry seemed to offer the best prospects, but such an approach would deprive those countries of all hope of exploiting the valuable natural resources with which they were endowed. In that connexion, the regional schemes so actively discussed during the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development offered prospects of providing a satisfactory basis for large-scale industrialization. For the time being, however, attention should be focused on medium-sized and small industry and on handicrafts.

4. It was obvious that, with its limited resources, his Government could not face the heavy financial burden involved in development schemes. Private initiative was therefore being encouraged, so that it could supplement the action of the authorities. Legislation had been enacted providing favourable conditions to investors for participating in various important projects. It was, however, essential for the success of those measures to prepare the ground for their application. In that connexion, efforts were being made to remedy the serious scarcity of skilled personnel.

5. Those efforts were being undertaken in three different directions. A first type of training was provided at vocational training schools, which included: schools providing a five-year course for the training of skilled workers for all the branches of industry to be found in

President: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Present:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, China, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

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, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Cameroon; technical colleges for the training of medium-level staff; technical lycées which gave students a technical diploma enabling them to pursue their education abroad. It was also proposed to set up a higher institute of technical studies for the training of much-needed senior staff. Second, there existed centres for the training of craftsmen in all the principal towns. Third, ample provision had been made for the training of skilled workers at their place of work. Schemes of in-service training formed part of the Government's industrialization plan. In return for the advantages offered to them by the Investment Code, investors were required to make arrangements for that type of training. In addition, vocational training was provided for women workers at special centres within the framework of the Government's industrialization policy.

6. Since his country was only just beginning to deal with the various difficulties involved in industrialization, it attached the greatest importance to the regional symposia envisaged in operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII). Symposia of that type would provide an excellent framework for the exchange of information and experience on a subject of great importance to his country.

7. His delegation also supported the idea of reorganizing the Centre for Industrial Development (see E/3869, chap. VII, draft resolution I), the activities of which would provide a better approach to problems on the solution of which the future of Cameroon largely depended.

8. With regard to the suggestion for the holding of an international symposium or conference (see resolution 1940 (XVIII)), regardless of the form which it would ultimately take, his delegation considered that it should be preceded and prepared by regional meetings.

9. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) said that his delegation would like to focus attention on the role of the international community in promoting the industrialization of the developing countries and to consider the best machinery for enabling it to fulfil that role. Industrialization was undoubtedly one of the basic factors in the development of new nations, and the aim should be to ensure that it became an element of smooth and balanced growth and not a factor of imbalance and instability that might have a harmful effect in other equally essential fields.

10. In his delegation's view, there were five basic requirements for balanced industrial development. The first was valid economic data; that requirement presupposed co-ordinated work on the part of specialists of all countries, and in particular the developed countries, in the preparation of studies for the setting up of new industries. Information on such matters as planning techniques, problems of patents and the survey of available resources must be made available to the countries wishing to set up new industries.

11. The second basic requirement was appropriate financing. Apart from private investment, which it was sometimes difficult to attract to certain sectors where guarantees of security were not available and there were no prospects

of immediate returns, such international organs as IBRD were available to deal with the financing problems involved in the setting up of new industries. There were also sources of bilateral aid, and it was rare for a project submitted by a developing country to fail to find adequate financing.

12. The third requirement was the availability of technical assistance adapted to existing needs. Industrialization required the help of outside experts and technicians and facilities for the training of national specialists either by means of scholarships to study abroad or by the setting up of training centres in the developing countries themselves. Training constituted the chosen field of technical assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, and, in pursuance of the terms of a number of recent resolutions, the United Nations technical assistance organs and the Special Fund were devoting a large part of their resources to industrialization problems.

13. The fourth requirement was the need to take into account the human and social problems involved in industrialization. Both UNESCO and the ILO were devoting their energies and experience to those problems, and the United Nations itself was paying increasing attention to housing problems, which were generally the most immediate consequence of rapid industrialization.

14. The fifth requirement related to the problem of finding markets for the products of the new industries. Those problems had been discussed at length at the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Until recently, the problem of finding markets for the manufactured products of the developing countries had not received sufficient attention. In order to fill that gap the Conference had provided for the setting up of a committee on manufactures as a subsidiary body of the proposed Trade and Development Board (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.V.1, para. 23 (II)).

15. Bearing in mind that multiplicity of problems, it was apparent that a large number of existing international agencies, such as UNESCO, the ILO, IBRD, the Special Fund and the future organs of the Trade Conference, would be involved in their solution. In the circumstances, it could well be questioned whether it would be realistic to set up a further specialized agency to deal with industrial development. Industrial activity affected all sectors, thereby involving difficulties with regard to the functions and responsibilities of the proposed specialized agency. If it were to deal with financing, the problem would arise of its relations with existing international financial organizations. If it were to take an interest in the problems of the trade of manufactured goods, its action could not but enter into conflict with the proposed Trade and Development Board. It would also have to be determined whether the new agency, the ILO or UNESCO would be primarily responsible for co-ordinating international activities in the matter of technical training.

16. Another difficulty was that of financing the proposed new institution, and, in that connexion, the estimate submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development was significant.

17. The international community was at present paying increasing attention to the industrialization of the developing countries, and an indication of the efforts being made by IBRD on the vital question of financing had been given by its President to the General Assembly.

18. The Council had before it draft resolution I submitted to it by the Committee for Industrial Development on the complete reorganization of the Centre for Industrial Development. His delegation gave its wholehearted support to that realistic proposal. The existing Centre formed part of a secretariat absorbed by numerous duties; its scope was limited, and it had been engaged in a not very fruitful attempt to co-ordinate the activities of various specialized agencies, each jealous of its own prerogatives.

19. In draft resolution I, the Committee for Industrial Development in effect proposed the setting up of an entirely new Centre for Industrial Development which, unlike the previous one, would be provided with definite terms of reference. The role of the existing Centre had been defined originally as one of co-ordination of the efforts of United Nations bodies in the industrial field, but the recommendations of the General Assembly had not given any precise indication of the programme of action to be undertaken and the order of priorities to be followed. What was now proposed was a detailed programme of no less than ten points, with a definite order of priorities approved by the Committee for Industrial Development.

20. The fact that it was proposed to identify in a separate annex to the Secretary-General's annual budget estimates the resources provided for industrial development activities would enable the Centre to assert its distinct character and make for flexibility and efficient operation. Provision was also being made for increased financial resources, since it was proposed, under operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution I, to make arrangements for voluntary contributions to activities in the field of industrial development.

21. The international and regional symposia on industrial development, which were the subject of an interesting report of the Secretary-General (E/3921 and Add.1), would represent the first item of the programme of dynamic action to be undertaken by the new Centre, and the French delegation wholeheartedly supported it. However, his delegation hoped that those symposia, which would examine the problems involved region by region and sector by sector, would be carefully prepared and be attended by specialists accustomed to deal with specific questions. In that way, the regional symposia would be able to prepare the way for a future international symposium. In that connexion, his delegation noted with interest that one of the subjects of study proposed for the symposia was that of industrial development in small economies (see E/3921, annex A). That approach was particularly important because, in the field of industrialization, more than any other, situations differed from one region to another.

22. With regard to the proposed international symposium, his delegation believed that any discussion on its substance would be premature. Unless more material was

forthcoming from the Centre for Industrial Development on the questions to be discussed thereat, the symposium might prove to be a somewhat sterile exercise.

23. The proposed programme of the Centre for Industrial Development had the wholehearted support of his delegation, and he hoped that the Centre would profit by the experience already acquired at both the bilateral and the multilateral levels. The Centre could rely on the valuable co-operation of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions.

24. With regard to agenda item 12, his delegation understood the reasons which had motivated the direct submission to the Council of the report on the training of national technical personnel (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1). Since, however, his delegation had not received all the annexes to that report, and since the report itself indicated that there were certain gaps in its survey of existing facilities for training in the developed countries, his delegation considered that the report should be transmitted to the Committee for Industrial Development, notwithstanding the decision taken by the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session (1308th meeting) for the speeding up of the consideration of the matter. He suggested, however, that the report should be transmitted simultaneously to Governments and to the members of the Committee for Industrial Development for their observations, so that the Council could discuss it again at its thirty-eighth session in the light of the comments received.

25. Mr. PIETRYGA (International Federation of Christian Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that it was not enough merely to consider the "social aspects" of industrialization; social standards must provide the basis and form an integral part of every step in that process.

26. Industrialization in the developing countries gave rise to serious problems as a result of rapid urbanization and a gradual impoverishment of the rural areas, and the population explosion further aggravated the situation. Those problems could not be dealt with from a purely economic point of view. There was a definite link between industrialization and the development of agriculture, the development of social and economic structures and the disequilibrium of national economies. The industrial sector could not be considered separately, as the General Assembly had recognized in its resolution 1932 (XVIII) on means of promoting agrarian reform.

27. Participants in the international, regional and sub-regional symposia should not treat social questions merely as problems resulting from industrialization, they should try to create social structures which were suitable for industrial development. The majority of developing countries were aware of the connexion between the various problems of industrialization and were prepared to co-operate fully in solving them. In that connexion, the trade unions had considerable experience of local conditions and pilot projects, and might be able to help working groups in their task. Furthermore, IFCTU would like to recommend that representatives of employers and employees be invited to participate in the symposia, so

that their co-operation would be available for the whole process of industrialization.

28. As regards the training of national technical personnel, it was true that there was a lack of specialists in the developing countries, but what was of most importance was the training of intermediate personnel. Assistance from the international organizations in that respect had so far been inadequate, and was urgently required.

29. All work relating to the private or public sectors of industry should be co-ordinated. The co-operation of the trade unions in that work was essential, since only with their co-operation could industrial development proceed harmoniously. If the trade unions were to remain merely tools of Governments to be consulted only at the latter's whim, the full effect of workers' efforts would not be felt. It was important too that the trade unions should be represented in any new specialized agency for industry, since the help they could give would benefit all mankind.

30. Mrs. FIGUEROA (International Labour Organisation) said that the ILO welcomed the dynamic programme of activities proposed by the Committee for Industrial Development. Industrial development was one of the essential elements in programmes designed to promote full employment and the raising of standards of living which it was the constitutional duty of the ILO to encourage, and the full co-operation of the ILO could be counted on in that field.

31. Certain broad issues of principle should, however, be borne in mind. In the first place, the co-operation of the ILO would be governed by the principles already approved by the Council, namely that although the United Nations or one of the specialized agencies might have primary responsibility for any given subject or project, it might seek the co-operation of all the agencies concerned in cases where it did not itself necessarily cover the whole field, any marginal issue being settled by existing machinery between the agencies concerned.

32. Secondly, industrial development should take social standards into account. It was not an end in itself, but a means of improving the condition of mankind. Furthermore, in matters of industrial development, it was wise to enlist to the fullest possible extent the participation of those directly concerned — namely, management and labour. The interest and co-operation of management and labour could be obtained through employers' and workers' organizations. The co-operation of management and labour was required not only in the developing countries, but also in the countries providing assistance.

33. The ILO could help in those and other matters, but, if it was to be in a position to do so in all cases, it was important that the social aspects of any proposed major project should be borne in mind. The social aspects included problems of vocational training, management development and other means of increasing productivity in the industry concerned. The ILO should therefore be informed at the outset that its assistance would be required. If that was not done, budgetary and pro-

gramming problems might prevent it from playing its full role.

34. It was highly desirable that all concerned, and particularly experts advising on industrial development, should know what the internationally accepted social standards were and that the ILO could be called upon for advice and guidance. Many standards had been laid down by the International Labour Conference in the conventions and recommendations it had adopted. The industrial committees and *ad hoc* meetings, which had discussed social problems in various branches of industry, had adopted conclusions which were directly relevant in many cases to industrial development. For example, the Petroleum Committee had dealt in detail with welfare and social measures necessary in isolated sites, and the Iron and Steel Committee had adopted detailed conclusions on how best to deal with working conditions and other social problems which arose when a new steel plant was built in a developing country, where often local community facilities were not available in the neighbourhood. Model codes for the guidance of Governments and industry, codes of practice and manuals existed which gave the guidance necessary to ensure that new plants being built conformed not only with the provisions of the Factory Acts of the countries concerned, but also with internationally accepted standards in respect of environmental conditions of work and welfare amenities. In connexion with the latter, a meeting of experts was to be held in the autumn to advise the ILO on what was still needed in that field. Efforts were being made to ensure that all those concerned with those problems were briefed as to the kind of guidance that could be provided by the ILO and on how best to secure that guidance.

35. The ILO could help with the problem of associating employers' and workers' organizations with that great task by putting experts and all others involved in touch with those organizations. Furthermore, it could help to arouse greater interest in the problems concerned. In his report to the forty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference earlier that year, the Director-General had indicated that he favoured the full integration of the ILO's work on particular industries with the technical co-operation programmes for economic development, as well as greater co-ordination of industrial development work being done by the United Nations and other agencies.

36. At its next session in 1965, the Metal Trades Committee would devote a large part of its time to a discussion of international co-operation in dealing with manpower, social and labour problems in the metal trades in the developing countries. It intended to cover such problems as the direct help that could be given by industry in developed countries, the selection of equipment adapted to the employment policies of the recipient countries, the spread of technology, management development and aspects of training, the freeing by industry of suitable experts under conditions which would enable them to suffer no loss of pension or promotion opportunities, and the reception of fellows. Discussions had already taken place with the Commissioner for Industrial

Development with a view to obtaining the co-operation of the Centre for Industrial Development in the preparation of the report.

37. The ILO was also prepared to give the fullest information to each of its industry meetings about what was being done by the United Nations and other agencies to develop a given industry. In that way, the United Nations and, in particular, the Commissioner for Industrial Development, would be provided with a valuable means of contact and a useful channel of communication with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned.

38. When presenting the report on problems of training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries (1340th meeting), the Commissioner for Industrial Development had rightly emphasized that the report had been prepared jointly by the Centre for Industrial Development and the specialized agencies concerned. As a result of that collaboration, it had been possible to bring out a number of aspects of the problem which deserved closer study and to deduce from the results of international experience the basic elements of a common policy in the matter of training and the guiding lines of the strategy which should be applied to the developing countries, the industrialized countries and the international organizations. It had also been possible to show the importance of the programmes developed by the international organizations and the facilities they had used both as a means of promoting the work of international co-operation and as technical support for such work. Comments and observations on the report, for which a wide distribution had been recommended, would provide the international organizations with extremely valuable information which would be of great help to them in determining the objectives of their programmes and increasing their effectiveness.

39. At the request of the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body, the ILO was at present making an evaluation of its activities and of the training techniques and methods it had used in its work of technical co-operation with the developing countries.

40. The ILO's training programme had developed very considerably over the last fifteen years as a result of the increase in international action. Its training activities were carried out in all developing countries and covered the whole field of manpower organization and planning, and training at the skilled worker level, as well as for supervisors, technicians and management personnel in the various branches of the economy, particularly in medium- and small-scale industry. The size of the programme was illustrated by the fact that the ILO was currently responsible for the execution of forty-two Special Fund projects in those fields.

41. The ILO had established various means of support for those activities. Examples were provided by the International Vocational Training, Information and Research Centre at Geneva, the Inter-American Vocational Training, Research and Documentation Centre at

Montevideo, the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, which would start giving its first courses in April 1965, and the International Institute for Labour Studies, whose programme devoted considerable attention to problems of manpower, employment and training in the context of development. Furthermore, it was planned to organize two regional seminars in Latin America and Asia on the organization and planning of vocational training in relation to economic development. The two regional economic commissions were participating fully in preparations for the seminars. Those facilities operated within the framework of the extensive programme of human resources development which had recently been adopted by the ILO. As a result, the ILO was in a position to participate fully in carrying out the international programme for industrial development.

42. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the work being done by the Centre for Industrial Development and of the attention and co-operation it had given to Iran. As he had mentioned at the 1317th meeting, a research centre had recently been established in the Iranian Ministry of Economic Affairs to study day-to-day economic problems and to prepare guide-lines for a co-ordinated and well-balanced economic and industrial policy. The appointment of a group of United Nations experts by the Centre for Industrial Development to help the research centre had been greatly appreciated.

43. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, his delegation had voted in favour of the recommendation that a specialized agency for industrial development should be established (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.III.1). It felt that during the transitional period, the Centre for Industrial Development should be strengthened, both financially and from the point of view of staff, so that it could play its part as a catalytic agent and implement its dynamic programmes, which were so valuable to the developing countries. The experience gained by the Centre would be of great assistance to the new agency when it came into being.

44. The Iranian Government had already given its full support to the proposal to hold international, regional and sub-regional symposia. Two important seminars were to be held shortly at Teheran, one on the petrochemical industries and one on the utilization of natural gas, which, he hoped, would be very useful. In that connexion, he wished to draw the Council's attention to resolution 52 (XX) adopted by ECAFE on activities in the field of industrial development (see E/3876/Rev.1, part III). He hoped the Council would take note of the suggestions contained therein.

45. His delegation greatly appreciated the report on the training of national technical personnel. The problem of training was urgent in Iran, and much attention was being given to its solution. The Ministry of Education and the National Iranian Oil Company were doing their utmost to establish centres for vocational training. Special attention was being given to the training of supervisory technical staff, such as foremen and overseers, since



there was a shortage of such staff in Iran. Emphasis was also being placed on the training of statisticians and experts in national accountancy, which had been the subject of ECAFE recommendations.

46. The PRESIDENT declared closed the general debate on items 11 and 12 of the agenda. He presumed that the Council wished to refer the items to the Economic Committee.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 17

##### Reports of the regional economic commissions

*(resumed from the 1323rd meeting)*

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3958)

47. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Economic Committee (E/3958) on a draft resolution on reinsurance submitted to the Council by ECE, and referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1319th plenary meeting. He drew attention, in particular, to the draft resolution contained in paragraph 5 of the report of the Economic Committee.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 37

##### Questions of a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in the autumn of 1964 and of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3959)

48. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Economic Committee, and drew attention in particular to the recommendation by the Committee (see E/3959, para. 2) that the Council should not schedule a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade for the autumn of 1964, and that the question of the extension of the term of office of members of the Commission should be postponed to the Council's resumed session.

*The recommendation was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 43

##### Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations (E/3853)

49. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that the nineteen multilateral treaties mentioned in annex II to the Secretary-General's note (E/3853) covered

a wide variety of technical matters, and expert advice would be needed in determining whether any of them had ceased to be in force, had been superseded by later treaties, had otherwise ceased to be of interest or required action to adapt them to contemporary conditions. Since the General Assembly had already requested the Secretary-General, in its resolution 1903 (XVIII), to report to it on those matters at the nineteenth session, he believed that the Council should confine itself to taking note of the Secretary-General's statement and urging all those who had been asked for their views to make them known. In that connexion, he considered that it would be proper for delegations to communicate any views they might have direct to the Secretary-General.

50. Mr. HIREMATH (India) agreed with the previous speaker's proposal. His Government attached great importance to the item under discussion, and felt that a review of the situation was long overdue. Accession of a large number of States to the multilateral treaties inherited from the League of Nations would certainly be of benefit to the international community. India was already a party to eight of the nineteen such treaties whose continued usefulness had yet to be confirmed; his Government hoped to send its comments on the remaining treaties to the Secretary-General in the near future, and looked forward to action at the Assembly's nineteenth session.

51. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) said that some of the multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations were still very important, and agreed that it was desirable that they should be reviewed. However, the General Assembly was better qualified than the Council to consider the question, and he therefore suggested that the President draft a recommendation to that effect or request the Secretary-General to do so.

52. Mr. STAHL (Czechoslovakia) said that all new members of the international community should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the multilateral treaties inherited from the League of Nations. Such treaties, which had been negotiated in the interests of the whole international community, should be open for accession to all States without distinction and without discrimination. The principle of universality was a norm of international law binding on all States, and it was therefore regrettable that operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1903 (XVIII) *a priori* excluded some States from participating in such treaties.

53. It would be beyond the capacity of the present session fully to assess all the twenty-one treaties in question, to ten of which Czechoslovakia was already a contracting party. The task of determining which treaties required to be adapted to contemporary conditions would be facilitated by the decision of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to request the Secretary-General to appoint a committee for the purpose of preparing a new draft convention relating to the transit trade of land-locked countries (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.VI.1). It was anticipated that the new convention would replace the Convention and Statute on

Freedom of Transit signed at Barcelona on 20 April 1921, and possibly other treaties mentioned in annex II of the Secretary-General's note. It would thus provide a new regulation of a most important field of international relations, and he had no doubt the Council would fully endorse that useful effort.

54. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should confine itself to noting the Secretary-General's request to all concerned to indicate their views and expressing the hope that his request would be complied with to the fullest extent possible. It would also be appropriate for the Council to transmit to the Secretary-General the views expressed by members, so that he might take them into account when preparing his report to the General Assembly.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 14

##### Development of natural resources

##### (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources (E/3863, E/3881, E/3894/Rev.1)

*(resumed from the 1337th meeting)*

55. The PRESIDENT said that the Economic Committee had been discussing a draft resolution on water resources (E/AC.6/L.301) which, it was felt, contained matters falling within the competence of the Council Committee on Co-ordination. The Chairman of the Economic Committee had accordingly asked that the draft resolution, together with the summary records of the debate thereon, be transmitted to the Committee on Co-ordination for its consideration. If there was no objection, that would be done.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.



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*President*: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present*:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Venezuela.

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

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, World Health Organization, Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 20

World Food Programme (E/3949; E/L.1063)

1. Mr. BOERMA (Executive Director, World Food Programme), introducing the second annual report of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee

(E/3949), said that when he had first reported to the Council a year previously<sup>1</sup>, the World Food Programme had been in operation for only six months. Consequently, he had referred more to the problems which the Programme would have to face than to the planning which had been done and the methods which were to be used in fulfilling the Programme's task. At that time, little experience had been gained in advancing towards the Programme's objective, that of demonstrating how food aid could be used as a new form of capital for development. The situation had changed since then, and he was pleased to be able to report considerable progress in substantive activities. The Programme was now fully engaged in the operation of approved projects, and those operations were being expanded at a rapidly increasing pace.

2. He had mentioned in 1963 that the wide participation by Governments in the Programme might be interpreted as a clear recognition of the need to acquire practical experience of the multilateral utilization of food as a form of assistance to developing countries. The large number of projects which the Governments of Member States in all parts of the world had submitted to the Secretariat during the past twelve months provided concrete evidence of the earnestness with which the goal was being pursued. The concept of food aid as an instrument of development was gaining wide acceptance. That gave additional justification to the decisions of the United Nations and FAO which had led to the establishment of the World Food Programme and confirmed the wisdom of those decisions.

3. The Programme's total resources had increased since July 1963 by over \$2 million, and now amounted to \$91.1 million. In response to the Council's appeal to Member States for additional pledges, if possible in cash, in order to attain the goal of \$100 million (resolution 971 (XXXVI)), fourteen new pledges had been received, bringing the total of contributing countries to 67. Out of the total resources of \$91.1 million, approximately \$19.7 million consisted of cash. That constituted 21.6 per cent of the total resources and represented an increase of 1 per cent compared with the previous year. Cash resources still remained appreciably lower than the stipulated minimum of one-third of total resources, and that had meant a serious limitation of the Programme's usefulness.

4. The commodity total had remained practically unchanged, but the composition of the balance of com-

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, document E/3791.*

dities still available to the Programme had undergone a drastic change. When the Programme had started, it had had at its disposal a variety of high-protein food-stuffs in addition to the staple foods generally in surplus on the world market. Those scarce commodities had now either been delivered or earmarked for approved projects or had been used up in emergency operations.

5. An attempt had been made to conserve those high-protein foods mainly for projects for economic and social development, where the need for a balanced diet was greater than in emergency operations. There had not, however, been enough of them in the pledges. Experience showed that an additional \$4-5 million-worth of those commodities could have been used to great advantage in recently approved projects. He would have liked to make use of the authority he had to buy those non-surplus commodities in the open market, but he had been unable to do so because of the meagre cash resources. Scarcity of funds had hampered the Programme in other ways too; for example, in meeting costs of local transportation of supplies, even in the most deserving cases. It was regrettable that Governments had not responded more generously to the request for larger cash resources made in resolution 971 adopted by the Council at its thirty-sixth session.

6. It would be recalled that the Council had adopted a number of resolutions at its thirty-sixth session expressing its desire that the World Food Programme should give assistance in certain emergency operations. One of those (resolution 970 (XXXVI)) dealt with relief work needed at Skopje, Yugoslavia, after the earthquake there. It had been ascertained that emergency aid for the victims of the Skopje earthquake had been made available from other sources, and that the World Food Programme's assistance was not, therefore, required for immediate relief. However, the Government of Yugoslavia had requested food aid for workers engaged in subsequent reconstruction, and a project in that connexion, which the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme had approved at its fourth session, was nearing completion. According to reports from members of the Secretariat, the objectives stated by the Government of Yugoslavia in its request had been satisfactorily attained. The emergency assistance to Indonesia for victims of the volcanic eruption in Bali would continue until 1 September 1964. By that time, the World Food Programme would have supplied 9,000 tons of food to a total value of nearly \$2 million for that emergency. At the request of the Government of Indonesia, the Inter-Governmental Committee had agreed that the World Food Programme should make available further food aid of a total value of about \$1.9 million to help carry out a comprehensive plan for the permanent rehabilitation of the people of Bali. The World Food Programme had provided emergency relief to twelve countries in different parts of the world, involving a total cost of over \$9 million.

7. As a result of a succession of natural disasters in 1963, which had brought requests for substantial amounts of emergency assistance, the Inter-Governmental Committee had, at its fourth session, introduced a measure of

flexibility in the utilization of the 25 per cent of the Programme's resources which were reserved for emergencies. Advance drawings of up to \$2 million on the following year's authorization were now possible and had already proved useful, although no more than \$180,000 had had to be drawn in advance for emergency operations in 1963.

8. Turning to the Programme's central activity, that of using food aid in projects for economic and social development, he said that 80 development projects from 43 countries had been approved to date. Those projects would cost over \$50 million. Sixty development projects were still under active consideration. Apart from those portions of the Programme's resources which had been used or had to be reserved for emergencies, the major part of available commodities had been committed for approved projects. It was likely that the additional requirements for projects which might yet be approved would exceed available resources.

9. He had said at the thirty-six session (1298th meeting) that the majority of requests for assistance were for projects to promote development in rural areas. While that trend was continuing, a better balance had been achieved in the type of activities which the Programme was called upon to support. That had been achieved partly as a result of the co-operation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, whose experts had assisted the Governments of Member States in the preparation of non-agricultural projects. Thirteen projects in industry and mining and nine public works projects had recently been approved. However, in the great majority of cases, assistance was directed to the support of a wide variety of activities for the economic and social development of rural areas. If World Food Programme commodities continued to be made available to meet the requirements of individual projects and were not provided in the form of bulk supplies, it was obvious that the greatest scope for making use of the Programme would be in undertakings where unskilled labour was engaged to a large extent. As conditions for labour-intensive projects prevailed particularly in rural areas, World Food Programme assistance made it possible for the Governments of developing countries to put to creative use the vast reserves of idle labour which often existed in those areas, and in that way to improve rural infrastructure and the standard of living of the agricultural population. A further factor which contributed to the preponderance of projects for rural development was that the offer of remuneration in kind was more acceptable in the relatively unsophisticated non-monetized sector of the economy, which lay outside industrialized urban areas.

10. As the Programme entered the second half of its three-year existence, the need for appraising and evaluating the use of multilateral food aid was becoming more pressing. Such an appraisal and evaluation was required under the General Regulations of the World Food Programme so that a decision could be taken about the Programme's future. The approved development projects and the emergency operations which had been completed would provide material for that task, which was being undertaken by a number of consultants in

co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned. Work had also been initiated for undertaking five expert studies on different aspects of the problem of food aid in development. The Inter-Governmental Committee had approved the outlines for those studies at its fourth session. In addition, he proposed to prepare, by the end of 1964, a preliminary review of the general experience of the Programme, taking into consideration the findings of the five expert studies and of the appraisal and evaluation reports on the Programme's activities. All the material, together with the comments of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO would be considered by the Inter-Governmental Committee at its seventh session in the spring of 1965. That material, with the Inter-Governmental Committee's recommendations, would be made available to the Council at its summer session in 1965.

11. It had already been possible to draw a number of tentative and definite conclusions about the Programme's operations. The World Food Programme had begun to demonstrate that the value and effects of food aid were not confined to consumption, and that food could be transformed into a capital asset, able to achieve a variety of objectives which went far beyond the immediate one of appeasing hunger, such as building up health, education and the material setting for a fuller and better life. As that realization spread, the old prejudice against the acceptance of food as a temporary measure of charity was beginning to dissipate.

12. A number of other lessons had been learned. For example, it had now been recognized that there was scarcely any project in which food aid could be used by itself. Even in projects for rural development where, in most instances, the wages of workers represented the major cost and could, in a large measure, be paid in the form of food, there were also other costs for tools, equipment and material, as well as for skilled supervision, in addition to the cost of transporting and distributing the food supplied by the World Food Programme. If it was to be effective, food aid must be matched by financial assistance. The absence of such financial assistance had, in some instances, been a serious limitation to the use of food aid itself because developing countries were poor and had difficulty in making the necessary budgetary provisions for the financial requirements of World Food Programme projects. Co-ordination of food aid with non-food aid was consequently an important problem, which was the subject of one of the expert studies being undertaken.

13. As he had mentioned earlier, the inability to purchase certain types of foodstuffs, not in chronic surplus on the world market, hampered the nutritional objective of the Programme. As most of the food likely to remain available for aid would consist of staple commodities, cash resources should be made available for the purchase of other foodstuffs which were sometimes needed to meet dietary requirements for economic and social development. The well-planned introduction of scarce commodities to a consumer group was likely to lead to new demands for those commodities and, in due

course, to diversification of farm production in developing countries and to the opening up of new export markets for efficient producers. That such developments were desirable in the framework of international efforts towards development had been recognized in the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the World Food Aid Programme (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.II.6).

14. Through the work which had been done in the past eighteen months and the experience which the Programme had gained in exploring and then testing the possibilities of using food as a means of long-term progress, the World Food Programme had begun to establish a unique role for itself as a co-operative undertaking of the nations of the world in using food as development capital. It might not even be too early to express the hope that the present experiment was pioneering the way for an extended use of the material abundance which was the outcome of modern technology, for the mutual benefit of all sections of mankind. It might even be that that abundance would come to be regarded as something to be sought and even actively planned for, as providing the building material for a better and happier future world.

15. He drew attention to the two amendments to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme recommended by the Inter-Governmental Committee, which required the Council's approval (see E/3949, annex II).

16. In conclusion, he wished to thank the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and in particular the resident representatives of TAB for their active participation in the Programme's work and their support of its objectives. Experience to date had fully justified the decision to appoint those resident representatives as the Programme's official agents.

17. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that the primary purpose behind the establishment of the Programme was to see how food could be used as an instrument to promote economic and social development. Another important purpose was to provide a ready source of food assistance to meet the needs of countries facing natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and hurricanes, as well as other emergency situations. Twenty-five per cent of the resources of the Programme had been earmarked for emergency relief purposes.

18. It would be seen from the figures quoted by the Executive Director of the Programme that total contributions pledged were still approximately \$9 million short of the \$100 million goal, and that the cash component was only 21 per cent of the total and far short of the minimum target of one-third of total contributions established for the Programme. The position seemed to be that the cash component might be barely sufficient to move all the commodities contributed, although that was by no means certain yet. Furthermore, there was a shortage of high protein foods as well as such items as pulses, rice and sugar among the commodities contributed, and the cash position of the Programme was such that it could not supplement those items by cash purchases.

19. Despite those difficulties, the Programme, in the first eighteen months of its operational existence, had already a considerable record of achievement. When it had reached the half-way mark of the three-year experimental period, approximately two-thirds of its commodity resources available for economic and social development projects, after deducting the amount earmarked for emergencies, had been committed. As would be seen from the report, the Programme had received 169 official requests by 30 June 1964, of which some 72 involving a total outlay of over \$46 million had been approved by 10 July 1964. Of those 72 projects, 33, involving a total outlay of \$22.5 million, had become operational. In addition, the World Food Programme had already provided emergency assistance totalling over \$9 million to 12 countries.

20. Not the least impressive aspect of the way the Programme had developed during the first half of its experimental period had been the diverse and frequently ingenious schemes which had been worked out for the use of food aid and the wide variety of experimentation in projects. Among those projects were a number of special feeding projects in the field of training, a large number of construction projects where food aid would be used to establish tangible capital assets, a wide range of agricultural and rural development projects, including important resettlement and land reclamation projects where there would also be measurable productive results, and some highly interesting industrial and community development projects.

21. His delegation would particularly like to commend the procedures which the Executive Director had followed in dealing with projects involving sales, which included consultations he had already held with the FAO Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposals and his close observation of the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal. The policy followed by the Executive-Director in respect of sales was set out in a letter which he had sent to the resident representatives of TAB and which appeared in annex I to the Inter-Governmental Committee's report. His Government had also been impressed by the care with which the Programme's projects had been prepared and by the arrangements for supervision and evaluation which were features of the Programme. It looked forward to receiving the studies, which the Executive Director had mentioned, dealing with various aspects of multilateral food aid, and especially the Executive Director's preliminary report on the experience he had gained and his proposals for the future of the Programme.

22. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had made some interesting and important proposals in respect of the World Food Programme, particularly in regard to the possibility of making purchases of food from developing countries. His delegation expected that those proposals would receive the closest consideration when the future of the Programme was reviewed in 1965.

23. He did not believe that any extensive explanation of the draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia and France (E/L.1063) was necessary. The first part

of the draft resolution was intended to draw attention to the progress achieved as well as to the fact that the Programme was still \$9 million short of its \$100 million target and, in particular, needed additional cash resources. The attention of the United Nations bodies which would be concerned with the review of the World Food Programme in 1965 was also drawn to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The second part of the draft resolution dealt with formal action required by the Council to approve amendments to the General Regulations of the Programme. The first of those amendments had been rendered necessary by the increase in the membership of the Inter-Governmental Committee as a result of General Assembly resolution 1914 (XVIII). The second amendment dealt with a change in the regulations governing the submission of the financial reports of the World Food Programme to the FAO Finance Committee and to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Both amendments had been recommended to the Council for approval by the Inter-Governmental Committee at its fourth session. The actual changes proposed in both texts were set out in document E/3949, annex II.

24. Mr. JANTON (France) said that at the thirty-sixth session (1298th meeting) his delegation had noted with satisfaction that the experimental World Food Programme was entering an active phase and seemed to be developing along the right lines. The results achieved since then amply confirmed those views, and the Executive Director and his colleagues were to be congratulated on their efforts and their success.

25. The half-way point of the three-year period fixed for the Programme had just been passed, and it was still too early to come to any substantive judgement on the basis of the experience so far gained. However, there was good reason to expect that all the necessary material for making such a judgement would be available when the Programme was reviewed the following year. In that connexion, his delegation was pleased to know that the five general studies which were to be submitted to the Council at that time were already being prepared. Valuable information would certainly emerge from the combination of economic studies and practical experience. His delegation would be particularly interested in any contribution made by the regional economic commissions, whose executive secretaries had all participated in the work of the Inter-Governmental Committee at its recent session. His delegation had been struck by the spirit of co-operation they had shown on that occasion.

26. As in other matters, good co-ordination of activities was essential, and his delegation hoped that that aspect would not be lost sight of during the important discussions on the World Food Programme in 1965.

27. Mr. SILOVIC (Yugoslavia) expressed his delegation's satisfaction with the results achieved to date by the World Food Programme. The developing countries had begun to use the Programme increasingly as an additional means of promoting their economic and social development, as could be seen from the increasing number of projects submitted to the Executive Director or to the

Inter-Governmental Committee for approval. Furthermore, as the report showed, the number of projects awaiting approval already exceeded the funds available.

28. Under its General Regulations, the World Food Programme was to provide food aid not only to promote economic and social development, but also in emergencies resulting from catastrophes. Yugoslavia had benefited from emergency aid when the town of Skopje had been the victim of a catastrophic earthquake in 1963. It had also contributed certain foodstuffs to the Programme and intended to continue to do so.

29. The idea of using surplus foodstuffs for economic and social development had not been new when the World Food Programme was started; the practice of transferring surplus foodstuffs, mainly in the industrialized countries, to developing countries which needed them, already existed. What was new about the Programme was that transfers of foodstuffs were being made on a multilateral basis, in accordance with generally accepted principles and procedures and under the supervision of a body belonging to the United Nations system. The value of the multilateral character of the Programme was undeniable, although the Programme was not a substitute for but rather a supplement to bilateral aid.

30. His delegation considered that the recommendation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the World Food Aid Programme should be endorsed in any resolution or decision adopted by the Council on the subject at its present session. The Council should also renew its appeal to Governments to ensure that the target of \$100 million for the three-year experimental period was reached. It was a matter for regret that that sum had not already been forthcoming.

31. It was premature to discuss the future of the Programme, but the Inter-Governmental Committee was to be congratulated on its foresight in having made the necessary arrangements for its possible prolongation. As a result, the question could be discussed in 1965 on the basis of a documentation which would take account of all the necessary aspects. He hoped that the five proposed studies would not only enable the merits of the Programme to be judged, but would also provide an instrument for more effective food aid in the economic and social development of the developing countries.

32. His delegation approved the contents of the joint draft resolution.

33. Miss MUTER (Indonesia) welcomed the second annual report on the World Food Programme and congratulated the Executive Director on the Programme's success. The Programme was now firmly established; it was initiating and operating projects, and the importance of its role in the international development effort was already demonstrated by the steadily increasing flow of requests for assistance. The emergency aid aspect of the Programme was very important, and deeply appreciated by countries which required immediate assistance. She expressed gratitude for the substantial and continuing relief rendered to Indonesia following the volcanic eruption on the island of Bali in 1963.

34. As in the case of all United Nations assistance programmes, however, contributions had not yet reached the desired target. Her delegation therefore supported the renewed appeal for contributions in the draft resolution as well as the amendments to the General Regulations proposed by the Inter-Governmental Committee.

35. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) said that, although the Programme was still in the experimental stage, the second annual report showed that it had already established itself. It had proved its usefulness in the field of economic development as well as in that of emergency aid, and his delegation was therefore glad to support the draft resolution.

36. Mr. HIREMATH (India) thanked the Executive Director of the Programme for his presentation of the second annual report, and congratulated him on the Programme's achievements. The idea of a world food bank, first advanced by his Government in 1959, had now resulted in the formulation of a strategy for development through the utilization of surplus food. His delegation was happy to note that, though only half way through its experimental period, the Programme was already initiating and operating actual projects, and wished it further success.

37. The report indicated that the cash component of pledges made to the Programme was still well below the target figure of one-third. While it would be unfortunate if such pledges were insufficient to move all the commodities available, it must be remembered that many developing countries found it difficult to make their contributions in convertible currencies; where appropriate therefore, contributions should continue to be accepted in national currencies as well as in goods and services.

38. His delegation also noted that, among the commodities made available to the Programme, no oil cake or mill offals had been supplied, nor had there been adequate contributions of essential commodities like rice, pulses and sugar. His Government had so far pledged a total of \$500,000 one-third of it in Indian rupees and the balance in commodities like tea, dried fish, sugar, etc. He was happy to note that the latter had been used to good advantage. At the same time, the Programme had approved three projects for development through food in various parts of India.

39. The report also referred to the fear of some food-producing countries that the Programme might interfere with their normal international trade. Those fears could be allayed by following the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and the consultation procedures established by the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems.

40. His delegation was in a position to endorse the two amendments to the General Regulations of the Programme proposed in the draft resolution.

41. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) recalled that, at the Conference on Trade and Development, his delegation had stressed that food aid should not be allowed to interfere with the normal markets of food-exporting developing countries. As such a country, Argentina had a special

interest in seeing the cash component of the Programme increase, for that would enable it to take part in the Programme without detriment to its normal export trade. The system of mutual consultation among exporting countries had proved useful, but an increase in cash pledges would do much to ease the difficulties faced by food-producing developing countries with balance-of-payments problems. He hoped the Council would adopt the draft resolution.

42. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) commended the Executive Director for his dynamic and imaginative leadership in bringing the Programme through the first half of its three-year experimental period. Although it would be premature to draw conclusions at the present stage, there were some points worthy of comment. It had become clear that, if hunger knew no geographical boundaries, the capacity to contribute to its alleviation was equally unconfined, as was attested by the impressive number of countries contributing. It was also evident that multilateral assistance programmes could render possible an international division of labour to which each country contributed to the best of its ability. In that connexion, he recalled the recommendation of the Conference on Trade and Development that, when the Programme was reviewed in 1965, it might be modified to benefit both food-deficient developing countries and food-exporting developing countries; such a change would be facilitated by larger cash contributions. Perhaps the most important lesson that had been learned from the experience of the World Food Programme to date was that the United Nations had continued to demonstrate a capacity to evolve the institutional means of deploying the resources of the international community for the betterment of all mankind.

43. His delegation would support the draft resolution. However, it would have preferred the second part to fix responsibility for review and comment on the financial reports firmly in one body, and believed the Inter-Governmental Committee might wish to give further consideration to that point.

44. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) welcomed the second annual report on the World Food Programme, which described a year of sound progress, and congratulated the Executive Director on the way in which the Programme was being handled.

45. Now a full member of the Inter-Governmental Committee, his country greatly appreciated the opportunity to participate fully in its work. His Government warmly supported the present three-year experimental Programme, to which it had contributed in cash and in kind. It attached special importance to the part played by the Programme in using surplus food to relieve distress in emergencies and, as a part of planned development projects, to contribute to economic development.

46. While the Programme had already begun to initiate and operate projects, it was clear that there were still some substantial difficulties. Pledges were still \$9 million short of the \$100 million goal. More immediately serious was the shortage of high-protein foods, as indicated by

the Indian representative, and the need for more countries to make cash pledges to cover the cost of moving commodities. His delegation strongly hoped that those difficulties would be overcome.

47. His delegation supported the amendments to the General Regulations submitted by the Inter-Governmental Committee and commended them for the Council's approval.

48. In an experimental programme, it was important at every stage to learn from experience. The Council must assure itself that individual projects supported by the Programme had been effective and that the part played by food in ensuring their success had been a real one. For that reason, his delegation attached great importance to the five studies on multilateral food aid now under preparation. The results of those studies, as well as the report to be presented by the Executive Director in 1965, must be carefully weighed when the Council came to consider the question of extending the Programme beyond that year. In the confidence that due weight would be given to all those factors, his delegation had agreed to co-sponsor the draft resolution.

49. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) welcomed the United Kingdom delegation's decision to co-sponsor draft resolution E/L.1063 as a most valuable gesture. He had taken note of the United Kingdom representative's recommendations regarding the future development of the Programme. The Inter-Governmental Committee, which had already done good work, would doubtless continue to play an important part in assisting developing countries. He also expressed appreciation for the United States delegation's support of the draft resolution.

*Draft resolution E/L.1063 was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 24

##### International co-operation in cartography

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (E/3906 and Corr.1)
- (b) Question of convening an international conference on the standardization of geographical names (E/3907)

50. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) said that one of the most important resolutions adopted at the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was resolution 10<sup>1</sup> concerning the need to train Africans in the field of cartography. Cartographical and geological surveys were a prerequisite for industrialization and for major civil engineering projects. It was to be hoped that at the second such Conference, which was to take place in 1966 at the latest, delegations would have at their disposal comprehensive cartographic documentation.

<sup>1</sup> See *United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, Vol. 1 — Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.I.2).



51. The training of technicians in that field called for the proper organization of science faculties in the African universities, and co-operation between cartographic centres in Africa and the appropriate technical institutes in industrialized countries. Cartography was a highly specialized subject which called for co-operation among existing institutions rather than the creation of new ones, which would be very costly.

52. Regarding item 24 (b), his delegation supported the Secretary-General's views as set forth in paragraphs 9 and 10 of his report (E/3907). The proposed United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names called for very careful preparation, and it was therefore desirable that the two regional conferences — for Asia and the Far East and for Africa — should be held first. It might even be desirable for countries having similar writing systems and linguistic backgrounds to hold regional meetings prior to the international conference, as suggested in paragraph 5.

*Mr. Matsui (Japan), first Vice-President, took the Chair.*

53. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (E/3906), and supported the proposal to hold a further such Conference before the end of 1966.

54. Regarding the proposed United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names, he noted that the great majority of Governments which had replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry were in favour of such a conference. In the light of that support and in view of the importance his delegation attached to progress in that field, he thought that the conference might perhaps be held somewhat earlier than the Secretary-General had suggested. At the same time, he thought it reasonable that regional conferences on the subject should be held first. The next Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa would probably be held in 1966; he accordingly suggested that the Council should invite the Secretary-General to convene the international conference in 1967, rather than to defer a decision until then. He also suggested that the conference should be held either in Geneva or in New York. The Secretary-General might be asked to report on arrangements made to that end at the Council's thirty-ninth session.

55. Mr. HIREMATH (India) said that his delegation had read with interest the two reports on items 24 (a) and (b). He congratulated the African countries on their fruitful discussions on a subject which was of special importance to them. In the past decade, Africa had found its rightful position in the world, and it was natural that every effort should be made to activate international cartographic co-operation in that continent, so that precise knowledge could be put to use in economic development. His delegation therefore welcomed the recommendations of the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa.

56. Turning to item 24 (b), he recalled that his Government had a special interest in achieving uniformity in the writing of geographical names. Faced with many language and local differences, India had made vigorous efforts to achieve such uniformity, and its experience should be of some value when the problems were tackled on a global scale. His Government was anxious that action on that important question, begun by the Council as long ago as 1950, should be brought to an effective conclusion as early as possible, and consequently favoured convening an international conference even before the next Conference in the ECAFE region. However, since some Governments preferred that those questions should be considered at the regional level first, his delegation agreed to the Secretary-General's proposal to defer a decision until 1967. But if it was possible to take such a decision earlier as proposed by the United Kingdom representative, his delegation would naturally welcome such a step.

57. Mr. RENAUD (France) said that his Government had participated in the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, the first task of which had been to take stock of the work done up to the time the Conference was held; in the circumstances, the Conference could not adopt any far-reaching decisions. The meeting had achieved valuable results with regard to the organization and orientation of cartographic work in Africa, the training of personnel, technical assistance and the organization of international co-operation.

58. Prior to any action in the matter of training, it was essential to take stock of the available resources, and the Government of Kenya had made a proposal for a survey of training facilities already in existence, a proposal which the Conference had adopted unanimously (see resolution II). In that connexion, France had indicated the possibilities offered by its Ecole nationale des sciences géographiques.

59. France had indicated to the Executive Secretary of ECA its willingness to participate in the work of the group of experts which had been originally scheduled to meet in the first half of 1964 but which, owing to the heavy calendar of ECA meetings, would probably meet in the second half of 1964.

60. As regards the proposed United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names, he considered it essential to collect sufficient documentation before the conference was convened. In the circumstances, he approved of the Secretary-General's recommendation in paragraph 10 of his report (E/3907) but would also be prepared to consider the suggestion made by the United Kingdom delegation.

61. Mr. SILOVIC (Yugoslavia) expressed appreciation of the results achieved by the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, which had made a valuable contribution in the economic, social and other fields with which cartography was closely connected. He hoped that the second Regional Conference for Africa, to be held by the end of 1966, in order to adopt

concrete decisions with regard to many of the questions raised at the first conference, would carry the work one step further and give the world more accurate knowledge of the vast and hitherto unexplored spaces of Africa.

62. Turning to the proposed United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names, he said that, although Yugoslavia had not taken part in the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, held at Bonn in 1962, it attached great importance to the question, as illustrated by its positive reply to the Secretary-General's note concerning the holding of the conference. In its reply, his Government had expressed the belief that the conference would promote international co-operation in the field of cartography and agreed with the Secretary-General's proposal that it should be held at the end of 1964 or in the course of 1965. His Government had also stressed the desirability of holding the conference somewhere in Europe. His Government's reply had been based on the opinion of many scientific institutions which had encountered great difficulties when entering foreign geographical names on maps. Since similar difficulties arose in other countries, his delegation hoped that the Council would contribute to the acceleration of preparations for that important international gathering.

63. With regard to the Secretary-General's proposal (see E/3907, para. 10) that a decision to hold the conference should be deferred until 1967, his delegation had some difficulty in understanding how the Secretary-General could have arrived at such a suggestion in view of the statement in paragraph 8 of the same document: "With respect to the timing of the Conference, the suggestions received were for some time during the period between mid-1964 to the end of 1965." His Government had been among those that had favoured the convening of the Conference in 1964 or 1965. Moreover, it would seem logical that the regional conferences should be preceded by the world-wide conference on the standardization of geographical names. The regional conferences would be in a much better position to deal with many aspects of cartography if standards had been already agreed upon in respect of geographical names. His delegation, however, would be prepared to consider other views on the subject, especially those of countries in whose areas the regional conferences were to be convened.

64. In the light of the foregoing considerations, he fully supported the United Kingdom representative's proposal that action should be taken on the matter prior to 1967.

65. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan), speaking on agenda item 24 (a), congratulated the African countries on their successful first Regional Cartographic Conference. With regard to the resolutions adopted, his delegation had been particularly interested in those relating to the dissemination of information on technical assistance requirements (resolution 6), the implementation of requests for such assistance (resolution 5) the preparatory work for the setting up of regional training centres (resolution 10) and consultation among Governments on the establish-

ment of joint centres of specialized services in cartography on a regional or sub-regional basis (resolution 12).

66. Turning to agenda item 24 (b), his delegation supported in principle the holding of the proposed international conference on the standardization of geographical names but considered that, for such a conference to be fruitful, careful and thorough preparation in advance was essential, with due regard for the experience gained on a country or regional basis.

67. The standardization of geographical names was not an easy task. In Japan, great difficulties had been experienced in effecting the standardization of such names, principally because of the historic, environmental and socio-economic factors involved. The difficulties would be much greater when the task was undertaken at the international level.

68. The countries of Asia had already held one regional cartographic conference under the auspices of ECAFE, and that experience should be fully taken into account when preparing a world-wide conference.

69. His delegation supported the Secretary-General's recommendations (E/3907, paras. 9 and 10).

70. Mr. KOLB (Austria) said that he would confine his remarks to agenda item 24 (b). His delegation agreed in principle to the holding of the proposed conference. It also supported the Secretary-General's recommendation regarding its timing, but would also be prepared to consider the United Kingdom proposal for an earlier date.

71. Mr. EGOROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that the Soviet Union had participated in the work of the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa to which it had made recommendations regarding the speeding up of the work on the maps of Africa on a 1 : 100,000 and 1 : 300,000 scale.

72. The Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa had adopted resolutions on the organization of national cartographic services (resolution 7), on the expansion of international technical co-operation (resolutions 1-4), and on the exchange of information (resolutions 13-15). The Conference had called upon the Governments of developed countries that had already carried out major surveys of certain parts of Africa to participate in that exchange of information. His delegation had supported that recommendation and continued to support it, since co-operation in the matter would contribute to the economic development of the African countries.

73. His delegation was particularly gratified to note that, at its sixth session, ECA had endorsed the recommendations of the Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa. His country was already assisting the African countries in the matter of cartography, in order to help to accelerate their economic development. In particular, many students from African countries were attending courses at the Moscow Geodesy Institute; many others were studying subjects connected with cartography at various universities and technical institutes in the USSR. The

Soviet Union was prepared to provide further assistance in the matter, as part of its contribution to the technical assistance programmes; in particular, it was prepared to send experts to organize cartographic services in the African countries.

74. In view of the foregoing, his delegation had no objection to the Council taking note of the Secretary-General's report (E/3906) and to the holding of the second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa in 1966.

75. Turning to agenda item 24 (b), he supported the idea of holding a United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names and had no comments to make on the tentative agenda (E/3907, annex 1). His delegation urged that all countries without discrimination should be invited to the conference.

76. Lastly, his delegation agreed to the Secretary-General's suggestion that the question of convening the conference might be further deferred until 1967.

77. Mr. STAHL (Czechoslovakia) supported the convening of a United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names pursuant to Council resolution 929 (XXXV). Like other countries, Czechoslovakia had been preoccupied with the problem of geographical nomenclature for a number of years and, particularly since 1950, good results had been obtained. The standardization of domestic nomenclature had already been firmly established in Czechoslovakia.

78. In the standardization of geographical names abroad, Czechoslovak experts faced many problems, the solution of which required broad international co-operation and was in many cases entirely dependent on the prior solution of the problem of domestic standardization.

79. In view of the increasing importance of the question of geographical nomenclature, the possibility of a broader exchange of experience should be welcomed. Accordingly, his delegation supported the convening of the proposed international conference at a time that was generally convenient, and it was prepared to contribute to the success of that conference.

80. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that the Secretary-General's approach in paragraphs 9 and 10 of his report (E/3907) was acceptable to his delegation.

81. The PRESIDENT invited the Director of the Resources and Transport Division to reply to the comments made, in particular on the subject of the timing of the proposed international conference.

82. Mr. ARCE (Secretariat), replying, stressed the interest of the United Nations in promoting the utilization of the natural resources of the developing countries, by assisting those countries in the preparation of the necessary maps and the training of persons in charge of cartographic services.

83. He recalled that the third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East had been held at Bangkok in October 1961, and that the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference

for Africa had been held at Nairobi in July 1963. The fourth Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East would be held in autumn 1964 at Manila; for the second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, the Secretary-General had recommended the date of 1966. It would be noted that the interval between the first and second Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa would thus be three years, as had been the case for Asia and the Far East. A period of three years was necessary to take action on the resolutions of one conference and prepare for the next. Thus, the 1963 Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa had adopted a considerable number of important recommendations (see E/3906, para. 11) and it would take two years or even two and one-half years, to carry them out. A further six months would be required to report to United Nations Headquarters and to prepare the document. Since he had heard no views to the contrary, he concluded that the members of the Council agreed to the Secretary-General's suggestion that the second regional Cartographic Conference for Africa should be held in 1966.

84. As regards the proposed international conference on the standardization of geographical names, he stressed that the Secretary-General considered careful preparation essential. The question of geographical names would be one of the items on the agenda of the two regional conferences, and it was desirable that the world-wide conference should have before it the regional views on the subject.

85. The Secretary-General, having recommended that the decision to hold the international conference should be deferred until 1967, the date of the conference would remain open. The purpose of that suggestion had been to ensure adequate preparation, but if the members of the Council preferred that the conference should be held in 1967, it would be possible for the Secretariat to make adequate arrangements notwithstanding its preference for a longer period of preparation.

86. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) said that a decision to hold the conference in 1967 would still allow for a three-year period of preparation. If, on the other hand, the decision to hold the conference were to be deferred until 1967, the conference would not be held until 1968 or 1969.

87. As the representative of Yugoslavia had pointed out, most of the Governments which had replied to the Secretary-General had expressed a preference for holding the conference in 1964 or 1965. In the circumstances, a decision to hold the conference in 1967 would represent a very reasonable compromise.

88. Accordingly, he formally proposed that the Council should decide to convene a United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names in 1967.

89. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) seconded the United Kingdom proposal for an immediate decision to hold the conference in 1967.

90. Mr. HIREMATH (India) said that his delegation had been willing to give sympathetic consideration to the

Secretariat plea for a postponement of the conference in order to allow adequate time for preparation. However, in his statement, the Director of the Resources and Transport Division had indicated that it would be possible for the Secretariat to make adequate preparations for a conference in 1967. His delegation therefore also supported the United Kingdom proposal.

91. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the United Kingdom proposal to convene a United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names in 1967.

*The proposal was adopted unanimously.*

92. The PRESIDENT presumed that, subject to that decision, the Council wished to take note of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (E/3906) and also of the Secretary-General's report on international co-operation in the standardization of geographical names (E/3907).

*It was so decided.*

93. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) expressed the hope that the Secretary-General, in making the necessary preparations for the conference on the standardization of geographical names, would bear in mind the fact that there had been no regional conference for the part of the world to which her country belonged.

94. Mr. ARCE (Secretariat) said that that fact would be taken into account. Material obtained as a result of other types of activities related to technical assistance and institutes of cartography would also be used.

#### AGENDA ITEM 15

##### Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

*(resumed from the 1337th meeting and concluded)*

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3960)

95. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Economic Committee (E/3960) and drew attention to the recommendation contained in paragraph 2 of that report that the Council should take note of the Secretary-General's report on permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/3840) and transmit it to the General Assembly, together with the comments which had been made in the Council. If there was no objection, he assumed that the Council accepted that recommendation.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.



**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*Thirty-seventh session*

OFFICIAL RECORDS

**Tuesday, 11 August 1964**  
**at 10.55 a.m.**

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Central African Republic, Finland, Ireland, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Venezuela.

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.

**Tribute to the memory of President Zawadzki of Poland**

1. The PRESIDENT, on behalf of the Council, expressed sympathy with the Government and the people of Poland on the death of Mr. Zawadzki, President of Poland.

*On the proposal of the President, the members of the Council observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Mr. Zawadzki.*

2. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom), Mr. ARKA-DYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia), Mr. DUPRAZ (France), Mr. KURKA (Czechoslovakia), Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America), Mr. NEHRU (India), Mr. KOLB (Austria), Mr. MIGONE (Argentina), Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq), and Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) expressed their sympathy with the Polish Government and people and with the family and friends of President Zawadzki on their great loss. They paid a tribute to the memory of President Zawadzki as a statesman and as a leader in Poland's struggle for freedom from oppression during the Second World War and in its efforts for reconstruction thereafter.

3. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Observer for Poland) thanked the President and members of the Council for their expressions of sympathy.

AGENDA ITEM 19

**Programmes of technical co-operation**

*(resumed from the 1325th meeting and concluded)*

**(b) Expanded Programme**

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE  
(E/3849)

4. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 36 and 37 of the report of TAC on its November/December 1963 session (E/3849) and to the draft resolution on the Working Capital and Reserve Fund contained in annex II to the report.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

**(c) Co-ordination of technical assistance activities**

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3966)

5. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3966) on agenda item 19 (c) and, in particular to the draft resolution concerning the merger of EFTA and the Special Fund in paragraph 15 of the report. To that

draft resolution was attached a draft resolution which the Council would recommend for adoption by the General Assembly.

6. Mr. SIEGEL (World Health Organization) said that it had been at the request of the Director-General of the World Health Organization that the Secretary-General had transmitted to the Economic and Social Council the resolution adopted by WHO's Executive Board on 29 May 1964 concerning the co-ordination of technical assistance activities (see E/3913). As had already been stated by the representative of WHO in plenary meetings and in meetings of the Co-ordination Committee, it had been on the basis of that resolution that the Director-General of WHO had been able to lend his full support to the recommendations of ACC.

7. Paragraph 5 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee included the observations of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on the amendment to the two draft resolutions submitted by the Secretary-General — one for adoption by the Council and the other by the General Assembly — in so far as they related to the participation of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the proposed United Nations development programme. The World Health Organization was confident that Governments would wish to continue to utilize the technical resources which had been built up in the specialized agencies over the years, according to their respective constitutions, and thereby to avoid duplication or unnecessary overhead expenses, either at the unified management level or in the field.

8. It was no doubt in that spirit that the Co-ordination Committee had accepted the Under-Secretary's interpretation of the draft resolution submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General. On that understanding, the Director-General of WHO had not felt it necessary to comment further on the text of the proposed resolution pending reconsideration of the matter by the Executive Board of WHO, to which the Council's decision would be reported in due course.

9. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) reiterated his delegation's opposition to the proposed merger of EPTA and the Special Fund, which it considered would be detrimental to the interests of the countries most closely concerned. The whole question had been insufficiently explored; there was no guarantee, beyond the personal word of individual members of the Secretariat, that the merger would have positive results. Furthermore, only a minority of Member States had yet had an opportunity to express their views. If the Council took a decision now, it would be guilty of a deplorably superficial approach to a matter of vital importance. A further major obstacle to such a decision was the existence of General Assembly resolutions calling for the early transformation of the Special Fund into a capital development fund, which the Council obviously had no right to ignore. His delegation would accordingly vote against the draft resolution.

10. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) said that, like the great majority of delegations in the Co-ordination Committee,

he had supported the draft resolution on the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund to form a United Nations development programme. However, he would have liked a more precise recommendation to be transmitted to the General Assembly regarding the composition of the Governing Council of the development programme. In the light of five years' experience with the Special Fund his delegation was convinced that the principle of parity of representation between donor and recipient countries should be maintained. It was not a question of a political institution but of a technical organ where the representatives of donor countries would be better able to follow the activities of the new programme and to make appropriate recommendations to their Governments.

11. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his delegation would abstain from voting on the draft resolution on the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund as it had done in the Co-ordination Committee.

12. The French delegation felt that, while it had been able, in full knowledge of the facts, to support the draft resolution submitted by the *ad hoc* committee on co-ordination of technical assistance activities (see E/3862, para. 41), it was unable to do so in the case of the text just introduced which went beyond the recommendations in the former text. The draft resolution called in question the principle of parity of representation between the developed and developing countries in the future Governing Council of the two programmes. His delegation would have hoped that that principle, which had proved its usefulness in the Governing Council of the Special Fund, would have been unequivocally recommended by the Council to the General Assembly.

13. The French delegation was not now in a position to assess fully all the implications of the draft resolutions on the merger, and thought that their desirability had yet to be proved, particularly with regard to the management of the programmes. In the circumstances, his delegation did not think that it should support the proposed text and preferred to reserve its final position on it until the General Assembly took a decision on the draft resolution.

*The draft resolution (E/3966, para. 15) was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.*

14. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his Government reserved its position on the whole merger proposal until the outcome of the questions left open by the Council became known. Of those, the size and composition of the proposed Governing Council were the most important, and he wished to place on record his Government's view that parity between donors and recipients was important.

15. His delegation had voted for the draft resolution on the understanding that the General Assembly would complete that text in such a way as to ensure its effectiveness, particularly in preserving the two programmes, as was indeed laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the resolution. In particular, his delegation understood that the words "operations of the two programmes" in paragraph 1 signified separate systems of programming, country allocations under the EPTA system and methods

of operation through the specialized agencies. His delegation also understood that contributions might continue to be pledged separately to the two programmes. In that connexion, there was a further question still to be resolved: if a contributor made no stipulation as to how his contribution was to be divided between the two programmes, on what principles would it be allocated and by whom? Finally, his delegation understood that the text for which it had voted left the final decision on management until December 1966 or later. His delegation hoped that it would be such as not to disturb the other agreed conditions of the merger.

6. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution because it favoured the merger proposals. At the same time, as the proposed United Nations Development Programme would be financed by voluntary contributions, it considered that parity representation between developed and developing countries should be maintained on the new Governing Council.

7. His delegation had abstained, in the Co-ordination Committee, from voting on the fourteen-Power amendment (E/AC. 24/L. 236) referring the matter to the General Assembly, since it wished to avoid confrontation between blocs and understood that the developing countries themselves had not yet reached agreement. He hoped that those countries would be in a position to accept the parity formula by the time the General Assembly convened.

8. Mr. KOLB (Austria) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution on the understanding that representation formula satisfactory to all would be found. He considered that parity of representation would be conducive to larger contributions and would not hamper the development programme's work for the benefit of the developing countries.

9. Mr. YOKOTA (Japan) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution because it favoured the merger in principle. However, the resolution contained a number of unsettled questions now to be referred to the General Assembly for decision, including that of parity representation on the Governing Council. His own delegation attached great importance to parity of representation on that body. He reserved his delegation's position on those questions.

10. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution with the conviction that the merger would enable the programmes to grow in scope and to provide more effective assistance to the developing countries. The Co-ordination Committee had been unable to give the General Assembly any clear guidance regarding the composition of the new Governing Council. His delegation considered that balanced representation was of the greatest importance, for the reasons already stated by previous speakers. It was encouraging that many of the developing countries took the same view, which he trusted would prevail in the General Assembly.

11. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution on the understanding that the merger would not jeopardize the transformation

of the Special Fund into a capital development fund. As regards the composition of the Governing Council he did not agree that the developing countries supported the idea of parity representation. Indeed, he had voted for the resolution on the understanding that the General Assembly would opt for proportional representation, as desired by the great majority of Member States.

#### AGENDA ITEM 32

#### Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/3935 and Add.1 and Corr. 1)

22. Mr. SCHNYDER (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), introducing his annual report (E/3935 and Add. 1 and Corr. 1), recalled that, a year previously, he had informed the Council that a new leaf was being turned in the history of UNHCR: the major aid programmes for "old" refugees in Europe were entering their final phase and the Office's activities were being transferred to other continents. That trend had become still more marked during the past twelve months. At the same time, 1963 had been an experimental period during which new systems and techniques had been tried out within the framework of the current programme. While the aid programme for "old" European refugees would probably not be completed until the end of 1965, the financing of the various projects was already assured and the Office had more time to devote to the new tasks now demanding its attention. Those tasks were of two kinds: first, it was necessary to prevent the reappearance of problems similar to those which had been solved, or which concerned refugees who had been resettled through previous programmes; second, the Office had had to tackle completely new problems which called for rapid action in a form adapted to the particular circumstances.

23. Substantial progress had again been made in the implementation of the current major aid programmes. While the statistics indicated that local integration was in most cases the only possible solution for the residual group of "old" refugees, emigration to other countries still played an important part, particularly in the case of handicapped persons. Dr. Jensen's study of the latter had continued in 1963, and a survey had recently been made of the conditions under which the most seriously handicapped refugees had been integrated in the main resettlement countries in Europe.

24. An important new development had been the arrival at Hong Kong, since the previous April, of more than 600 refugees of European origin from the Province of Sinkiang in mainland China. If the tempo of those arrivals was maintained, the long-standing problem of such refugees would shortly cease to exist.

25. The current programme differed somewhat, in its conception and objectives, from the former major aid programmes which had been essentially designed to eliminate the accumulated miseries of many years. From now on, it was no longer a matter of healing old wounds but rather of preventing new ones; that meant that

UNHCR action must above all be prompt. Viewed in that light, the current assistance programme had proved capable of usefully fulfilling its functions.

26. While it had been successful in Europe, it was in Africa that the programme had been confronted with its most urgent and most spectacular tasks. The most serious of all such problems, that of refugees from Rwanda, was now gradually approaching a solution.

27. One of the outstanding features of the current programme had been the volume of contributions provided both outside and inside the recipient countries; that was indicative of the drawing power of a programme which did not confine itself to providing Governments with the means of solving their problems, but also established a nucleus around which the most varied forms of assistance could be brought together and organized. The work of aiding refugees could thus be seen as a coherent whole, with UNHCR acting as nerve centre. Normally it was the countries of asylum which carried the heaviest burden, with the help of those Governments which traditionally supported the UNHCR's work and of the many voluntary agencies. It was impossible to overestimate the importance of the part played by the latter, for it was through them that the human significance of the work of assisting refugees could be fully realized.

28. Other bodies, such as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), also collaborated closely with the High Commissioner's Office. Thanks to ICEM, the flow of emigration from Europe remained at a level sufficient to offset the arrival of some thousands of new refugees each year.

29. Now that it was extending its activities to the developing countries, UNHCR had to call more frequently on the various specialized agencies. The most recent example was the regional development projects drawn up by the ILO to facilitate the integration of refugees settled on lands in Burundi and in the Kivu Province of the Congo (Leopoldville).

30. Although it was in the field of material assistance that the greatest changes and the most significant developments had taken place during the period under review, the task of protection entrusted to UNHCR had not been relegated to the background. Material assistance was simply a method of stimulating international co-operation to solve refugee problems wherever they arose. Its essential aim was to establish and maintain a necessary balance between the duties and obligations of the countries of asylum and the desire of the international community to uphold certain humanitarian principles. The adoption of a generous policy of asylum should be accompanied by the firm desire on the part of other countries to help the countries of asylum either by assisting them to meet their obligations towards the refugees whom they agreed to accept or by adopting an equally liberal and generous immigration policy.

31. The immediate objective of protection was to ensure that the refugee should be placed wherever possible on an equal footing with the national of his country of residence, and it was satisfactory to note that forty-

three States had now acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and that Ireland had recently acceded to the Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen of 1957.

32. Voluntary repatriation had not been overlooked, and refugees wishing to return to their own countries received help from UNHCR in dealing with any administrative and financial difficulties: UNHCR thus facilitated contact between the refugees concerned and the authorities in their countries of origin, and helped them to obtain travel documents and such visas as they required.

33. With regard to international protection, he praised the understanding attitude shown by the newly independent African countries which had had occasion during the past few years to become acquainted with refugee problems. The liberal policy which they had immediately adopted in the matter of the right of asylum was a tangible and encouraging indication of the increasing support for the principles and ideals which the General Assembly was endeavouring to incorporate into the text of a declaration on the right of asylum. The discussions at the eleventh session of the Executive Committee, in which the new African members of that committee had taken part, had also revealed their very profound understanding of refugee problems and of the objectives of UNHCR activities. For example, the strictly non-political nature of his Office's work had been fully grasped and even given striking emphasis by the observer for Rwanda, who had expressed his Government's satisfaction and thanks both for the general welcome extended by neighbouring States to refugees from his country and for the way in which the High Commissioner's Office had discharged its task of protection and assistance in that connexion.

34. On the subject of international co-operation on behalf of refugees, he wished to mention the valuable assistance which his Office had received from certain regional intergovernmental organizations such as the Council of Europe. Many recommendations and resolutions addressed by that Council to its member Governments had been of considerable help to his Office in its task of international protection. With regard to the difficult problem of financing the last major aid programmes for the residual group of "old" European refugees, the Council of Europe had taken an immediate and successful initiative at the European level. At a meeting on co-operation between his Office and the other intergovernmental organizations, held in the course of the eleventh session of the Executive Committee, that Committee had paid a tribute to the Council of Europe for its participation in the humanitarian task of international assistance to refugees.

35. The Organization for African Unity had also recently indicated its interest in the refugee problems which were being encountered by some of its members and in the UNHCR's efforts to help in their solution. The UNHCR had sent an official to attend the meeting of the committee set up by the Organization for African Unity to study refugee problems in Africa, and was endeavouring to maintain and extend the contacts thus established, in



the belief that they would provide a useful basis for future co-operation with the African countries.

36. The increasing interest thus being displayed throughout the world in the humanitarian work of UNHCR was reflected in the decision of the General Assembly to raise the number of members of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme from twenty-five to thirty. The range of countries represented on that Committee was now commensurate with its activities and reflected the principle of universality set forth in its statute.

37. The trend which he had thus outlined was not only the natural and inevitable result of events in Africa and elsewhere, but also the result of an increasing understanding by the international community of the strictly humanitarian and non-political nature of UNHCR's activities. In its unceasing efforts to maintain and emphasize that basic aspect of its task, UNHCR was not merely adopting a position which would best enable it to serve the causes of refugees. It could also sometimes reduce and even eliminate possible causes of friction between countries and thus bring about that relaxation of tensions which was undoubtedly one of the major aims of the United Nations.

38. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that Algeria took a special interest in the work of UNHCR which, not so long ago, had assisted several hundred thousand Algerian refugees and had later helped with their repatriation and to some extent their resettlement. In addition, since its independence, Algeria had become a country of asylum for refugees of various origins and the Algerian authorities had established satisfactory relations of co-operation with the UNHCR representatives in that connexion.

39. His delegation had considered with interest the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and had noted with satisfaction the enlarged membership of the Executive Committee and the increased representation on that Committee of the continent of Africa, which unfortunately had now to face serious refugee problems. His country had been honoured by being elected a member of the Executive Committee.

40. In its efforts to solve the numerous and difficult human problems relating to refugees, UNHCR had established relations of co-operation with the Organization for African Unity. His delegation was particularly gratified to note that development, which would make it possible to carry out joint efforts to assist refugees, who were generally the victims of man-made difficulties.

41. With regard to resettlement operations in Africa, he wished to point out that UNHCR's terms of reference were perhaps unduly rigid. Once a refugee population moved out of the asylum area, UNHCR assistance ceased to be applicable. He suggested that UNHCR, in consultation with the Executive Committee, should seek a solution to that problem which would duly take into account the mobility of refugees.

42. Another interesting development was the co-operation of UNHCR with the specialized agencies in the establishment of programmes of social and economic deve-

lopment for each region of asylum as a whole and all its inhabitants, whether refugees or not. That approach deserved every encouragement, and his delegation wished to congratulate the High Commissioner on his efforts in that direction.

43. In conclusion, he assured the High Commissioner of Algeria's wholehearted co-operation in his valuable work.

44. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that although the problem of the "old" refugees in Europe was considered to be on the way towards a solution, the fact remained that there still was a refugee problem in Europe. Italy was traditionally a land of first asylum and, in 1963, over 5,000 refugees had asked for asylum in Italy, a figure considerably greater than that for 1962. In the first four months of 1964, some 1,200 refugees had requested asylum in Italy.

45. Italy's financial burdens for the settlement of refugee problems took several forms. In addition to Italy's contribution to the UNHCR budget, his country incurred other expenditure for the benefit of refugees, particularly for the resettlement of those who remained permanently in his country. The Italian Government had spent no less than \$30 million for the benefit of refugees from 1 January 1962 to 30 June 1963. In 1963, 429 refugees had been admitted to permanent residence in Italy and 78 had become naturalized. In the first four months of 1964, 312 refugees had been resettled in Italy.

46. The Italian authorities maintained the fullest co-operation with UNHCR and a joint committee, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the Italian Government and UNHCR, dealt with such problems as the granting of refugee status.

47. Italy faced special problems as a country of first asylum. Countries of immigration were in the favourable position of being able to choose the refugees whom they would take; unlike those countries, Italy had no choice in the matter. He therefore urged the desirability of greater co-operation between countries of migration and countries of first asylum.

48. As regards co-operation between UNHCR and other bodies, he stressed the importance of ICEM. Although that Committee did not belong to the United Nations family, it nevertheless co-operated wholeheartedly with it, and in particular with UNHCR. In that connexion he quoted several passages from the report on the resettlement of refugees (A/AC. 96/205) prepared by UNHCR in co-operation with ICEM.

49. The ICEM had been responsible for the movement of 27,000 refugees in 1963 and in 1964 it planned to move 33,700 refugees. As far as Italy was concerned, 3,178 refugees had been moved by ICEM in 1963 and 4,000 were expected to be moved in 1964. Italy, as a country of first asylum, contributed to ICEM's administrative expenses and, in addition paid ICEM \$60 for each refugee moved from Italy. Italy's total contribution to ICEM had amounted to \$412,810 in 1963 and was expected to reach \$500,000 in 1964. He wished to take that opportunity of thanking ICEM for its valuable work.

50. Italy's concern for the problem of "old" refugees did not prevent it from taking an active interest in the problems of refugees in Africa. In that connexion, he had been greatly impressed by the programme of co-operation of UNHCR with the specialized agencies with a view to resettling the refugees in the countries of first asylum within the framework of general economic development schemes. He assured the Council that Italy, which had extended its wholehearted support to the programmes for refugees in Africa, would continue to support the efforts being made to help those refugees.

51. Mr. de CHALVRON (France) paid a tribute to the High Commissioner for the manner in which he was performing his mission of protection and assistance. With regard to protection, the most important step had been the conclusion in 1951 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Thanks to the High Commissioner's efforts, forty-three countries were now parties to that important Convention.

52. Great progress had been made with regard to the "old" European refugees, but the problem had not been completely settled. In particular, it was essential not to allow the problem of handicapped refugees to reappear in Europe. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that cases of new refugees continually occurred, and he congratulated the High Commissioner on his wise decision to maintain a limited programme of assistance for those new arrivals in order to facilitate their speedy resettlement in their country of asylum.

53. The problem of refugees had unfortunately spread from Europe to Africa and other continents, and the problems of African refugees had absorbed almost the whole of the Executive Committee's attention at its eleventh session in May 1964. The UNHCR should do everything in its power to help the refugees and make sure that their rights were respected. It was UNHCR's duty to contribute to the solution of those grave problems by providing guidance and encouragement to the Governments of countries of asylum, so as to enable them to find permanent solutions for their difficulties. The UNHCR

must co-operate closely with African Governments and organizations.

54. He congratulated the High Commissioner on the close co-operation which he had established with the specialized agencies and with the voluntary agencies in working out schemes to facilitate the settlement of refugees thanks to limited economic, agricultural and cultural development programmes. It was not the High Commissioner's role to tackle general problems connected in particular with the economic development of the countries concerned and which lay outside his competence. In that connexion the French delegation considered that the refugees should be resettled in areas enjoying a maximum of stability and providing the most favourable living conditions.

55. The French delegation was sure that, as in the past, the High Commissioner would take action which, while prudent, would none the less be constructive and effective.

56. He assured the High Commissioner of France's full support in carrying out his difficult task.

#### Statement by the President

57. The PRESIDENT drew attention to a notice in the Press of 11 August 1964 relating to the issuance by the International Monetary Fund of its nineteenth annual report. Two chapters of that report were devoted to questions of international liquidity — a subject which had been very much on the minds of Governments of both the more and the less developed countries in recent years in the Council, at the General Assembly and at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

58. Arrangements had been made by the representative of IMF for copies of the reprints of the two chapters in question to be made available to delegations together with a summary of the whole report prepared by IMF for Press use. The annual report would be officially transmitted to the United Nations for consideration by the Council at its thirty-eighth session.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.



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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela.

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

Representative of the following specialized agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 32

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
(E/3935 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) (*concluded*)

1. Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia) noted with satisfaction that the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees during the period covered by the report under consideration (E/3935 and Add. 1 and Add. 1/Corr. 1) had had very satisfactory results. His delegation was glad to learn that the question of the "old" European refugees was likely to be settled by the end of 1965. The solution of the problem would, however, require great efforts on the part of the international community during the coming period. The Yugoslav delegation also welcomed the statement in paragraph 79 of the report about camp clearance. Although well aware of the difficulties, it considered that the rate at which the refugees were being resettled should be speeded up.

2. Another important problem was that of the refugees in Africa, whose number was continually increasing; the African countries in which they sought refuge were not always able, despite their efforts, to give them effective aid. Yugoslavia therefore fully supported UNHCR's action in that connexion and believed that it should be continued. It particularly welcomed UNHCR's assistance to Algeria, in collaboration with other international organizations and with the Algerian Government, in helping the refugees to become integrated into the country's economic life.

3. In the course of a humanitarian activity such as the resettlement of refugees, refugees should not be allowed to take advantage of what UNHCR was doing for them to abuse the right of asylum by engaging in criminal or subversive activities that constituted a source of tension between States.

4. During the period under consideration Yugoslavia had made fresh efforts to solve the problem of the refugees within its territory, and had managed to achieve some success through its collaboration with the High Commissioner's Office.

5. Mr. NADIM (Iran) said that his delegation had studied the High Commissioner's annual report with great attention and would thank the High Commissioner for the very useful information he had supplied in his statement (1344th meeting). There were very few refugees in Iran, and most cases had been settled, as was shown

in annex II to the report. Iran attached very great importance, however, to UNHCR's work and was doing what it could to contribute. Despite its limited resources, the High Commissioner's Office had not only continued to carry out current programmes but had also tackled the problems which had arisen in regions — particularly Africa — in which it had not previously been called upon to intervene. It was encouraging to note that the African countries had done much to collaborate with it, despite very serious economic and social problems of their own.

6. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) was happy to note that the question of the "old" European refugees was approaching a solution. His Government had always considered camp clearance to have the highest priority, and was gratified at the progress made. However, there were still between 10,000 and 12,000 new refugees a year in Europe, and that problem showed no signs of diminishing.

7. With regard to the problem of refugees in Africa, and in particular the projects for settling refugees from Rwanda in Uganda, Burundi, the Kivu province of the Congo (Leopoldville) and Tanganyika, the promptness and efficiency of the assistance given by UNHCR, despite difficult political circumstances, was remarkable. His Government fully supported the new projects authorized by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and more particularly the project providing for the settlement of 20,000 refugees from Rwanda. The High Commissioner could perhaps indicate when, in view of the current political instability in the Kivu Province of the Congo, he expected the ILO regional development project to get under way.

8. By mobilizing all necessary aid, UNHCR had contributed decisively to the finding of speedy solutions to the most pressing problems. But no matter how effective the help given, the main burden rested with the countries of asylum. In that connexion, a particular tribute should be paid to those African Governments which had received large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries.

9. His delegation would like the High Commissioner to appeal for wider financial support, as suggested at the eleventh session of the Executive Committee. It also attached importance to the primary function of UNHCR — the protection of the rights of refugees — and therefore welcomed the accession of a forty-third State to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the accession of Ireland to the 1957 Agreement relating to refugee seamen, which showed the widespread importance of these instruments. His delegation also welcomed the appointment of five additional members to the Executive Committee, who had made a substantial contribution to the deliberations of the eleventh session, particularly in regard to the refugee problem in Africa.

10. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) noted with satisfaction that a great step had been taken towards a solution of the problem of the "old" European refugees. New problems, however, remained to be settled on the European continent, where the arrival of 10,000 to 12,000 new refugees every year was creating considerable difficulties

for the countries of first asylum. In that connexion, his delegation welcomed the fruitful collaboration which had been initiated with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the voluntary agencies and also the liberal immigration policy practised by a great many European countries.

11. The UNHCR had found itself compelled to expand its activities in recent years. The refugees in Africa were raising serious problems, and he noted with satisfaction that in that matter UNHCR would co-operate with ILO in the execution of projects prepared for Burundi and the Kivu province of the Congo. He regretted, however, that many refugees would not be able to benefit from the High Commissioner's action owing to the cut-off date laid down in the 1951 Convention. He hoped that a means would be found to facilitate the accession of certain African and Asian countries to the Convention.

12. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that his delegation had been impressed with the efforts of UNHCR to settle the problem of the "old" European refugees. He noted the importance which the Office attached to the new problems that had arisen, and hoped that it would be possible to find a speedy solution, particularly with regard to the African refugees. Australia had been associated with UNHCR's work for many years and would continue to give it its full support.

13. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) congratulated the High Commissioner on his statement and on the report he had submitted to the Council. On reading the report, one could not but reflect on the human tragedy behind the statistics, on the unhappy story of thousands of human beings who had been driven from their homeland because of their race, religion or nationality; but one thought, too, of the nobility and courage of those who faced want rather than give up a cause they held dear or submit to the oppression of a regime they abhorred.

14. The history of the United States was in a sense bound up with refugee movements, from the Pilgrims of 1620, the exiles of 1848 and the victims of the pogroms of eastern and central Europe down to those who were still seeking asylum there. That mixture of races, nationalities and cultures had given the society of the United States some of its outstanding characteristics.

15. As long as human rights were violated and men were persecuted or subjected to discrimination because of race, religion, nationality or political belief, there would always be a refugee problem. It was therefore fitting that the international community should assume two obligations towards refugees, that of securing legal and political protection for them and that of easing their financial problems. His Government attached particular importance to the first of those obligations. In its view, part of the High Commissioner's task in that respect was to help to ensure liberal asylum policies and practices so that no refugee was returned against his will to a country in which he feared persecution, and the High Commissioner was to be commended for the statement contained in paragraph 41 of his report.

16. His delegation noted with satisfaction that all the necessary funds had been obtained to finance the programme designed to resolve the problem of the "old" European refugees by the end of 1965. It welcomed the operational progress which was reported by the High Commissioner and which would make it possible to meet the target date for the liquidation of the problem, and commended the speed and dedication shown by his Office in carrying out that task.

17. Another problem of equal importance and urgency was that of the refugees in Africa. His delegation congratulated the High Commissioner on the very constructive contribution he had made to the solution of the difficulties in that matter.

18. His Government had contributed substantially to financial assistance for refugees. In that connexion, he referred to the bilateral programmes, food aid and the sum of \$900,000 contributed to the High Commissioner's Office during the period under review. He deplored the fact that, according to the figures in annex VI to the High Commissioner's report, only forty contributors had seen fit to support that vital humanitarian task. It was difficult to understand such an attitude in view of the mission of the High Commissioner's Office.

19. All States should not only recognize their obligations towards the victims of political, religious and racial persecution, but should also deal with the root of the evil and redouble their efforts to prevent new refugee problems from arising. That would not be achieved until all nations and peoples scrupulously respected human rights throughout the world.

20. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that his delegation would give its views on the High Commissioner's report in the General Assembly. He wished, however, to congratulate the High Commissioner on the outstanding work he had accomplished and on his very encouraging statement. The causes of the refugee problem were known and there was no need to dwell on the political aspect of that problem. In his view, the Council should concentrate on the humanitarian aspect. Senegal, which had a common frontier with a Portuguese colony, had been glad to grant asylum to 12,000 refugees. His Government appreciated the assistance provided by the High Commissioner and hoped that the efforts made on behalf of refugees would be crowned with success.

21. Mr. RUPIA (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) congratulated the High Commissioner on the humanitarian work he was undertaking with such persistence and devotion. He associated himself with the views expressed by the Algerian representative (1334th meeting) on the work UNHCR had accomplished in collaboration with various specialized agencies and international organizations, such as FAO, UNICEF, the Organization for African Unity, the League of Red Cross Societies, and others.

22. His Government had never hesitated to come to the aid of refugees who sought asylum in its territory, but it needed help from the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned, since the refugees

not only had to be housed and fed, but many of them were also in need of medical care. Furthermore, as the High Commissioner had said, the refugee should be placed wherever possible on an equal footing with the nationals of his country of residence.

23. The refugee problem was one of world-wide dimensions, and its solution required the co-operation of all countries, which should seek not only to assist the refugees but to eliminate the causes of the problem, one of which was certainly colonialism.

24. Mr. GLEISSNER (Austria) associated himself with the congratulations addressed to the High Commissioner. His Government had already expressed its views on the refugee problem in the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. He would therefore merely add that he agreed with the High Commissioner on the need to apportion assistance to refugees judiciously among the various parts of the world.

25. Mr. SCHNYDER (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) thanked the members of the Council for their co-operation; he was gratified by their interest in the refugee problem. He welcomed the fact that some representatives had stressed the need to provide greater financial support for the High Commissioner's Programme.

26. In reply to the question from the United Kingdom representative, he said that 60,000 refugees from Rwanda had found asylum in the Kivu province of the Congo (Leopoldville). His Office was following developments in the Congo very closely, since the settlement of the refugees depended to a large extent on the security they could be given. The ILO had to proceed cautiously in carrying out the regional development programme which it had drawn up in consultation with his Office and at the request of the Government concerned. At present, only some projects of minor importance were being undertaken. It was hoped, however, that the programme, which affected not only the refugees, but the region as a whole, could be resumed in September 1964.

27. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council adopt a resolution, in the usual terms, taking note of the report prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for transmission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

28. Mr. de CHALVRON (France) suggested that the words "with appreciation" should be added.

*It was so decided.*

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 22

#### Social development (E/3915, E/3920, E/3945)

#### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3964)

29. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the two recommendations contained in paragraph 6 of the Social Committee's report (E/3964).

A. WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND REPORT ON SOCIAL ALLOCATIONS

*Recommendation A was adopted unanimously.*

B. SOCIAL DEFENCE

*Recommendation B was adopted unanimously.*

AGENDA ITEM 23

**Report of the Committee on Housing,  
Building and Planning**

*(resumed from the 1339th meeting and concluded)*

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3962)

30. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolutions A, B and C contained in paragraph 33 of the Social Committee's report (E/3962).

A. HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

*Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.*

B. THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF BUILDING

*Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.*

C. CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION OF EXISTING PROGRAMMES IN HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

*Draft resolution C was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

AGENDA ITEM 34

**International control of narcotic drugs  
(E/3893; E/OB/19)**

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3968)

31. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolutions I, II and III contained in paragraph 4 of the Social Committee's report (E/3868).

I. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD FOR 1963

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

II. THE QUESTION OF KHAT

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

III. SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE OPIUM-PRODUCING REGIONS IN THAILAND

*The draft resolution was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

AGENDA ITEM 8

**Economic and social consequences of disarmament  
Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by  
disarmament (E/3898 and Add.1 to 4; E/L.1059/Rev.1)**  
*(resumed from the 1334th meeting and concluded)*

32. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America), on behalf of the four co-sponsors, introduced the revised text of the joint draft resolution (E/L.1059/Rev.1). He paid tribute to the spirit of co-operation and mutual respect which had prevailed during the consultations between the delegations of Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and which had made it possible to submit a single draft resolution on the matter.

33. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that the General Assembly and the Council had for some time been taking specific decisions concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament. His delegation was gratified by the concerted efforts made in that field, and particularly by the steps taken by the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies. It was no less gratifying that the problem had engaged the attention of all members during the present session. Like the United States representative, he expressed satisfaction that Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America had jointly submitted the same draft resolution, but the draft did not represent the views of those four countries only. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, many countries had participated in the discussion of and had sponsored draft resolutions on the same subject.

34. The question was one of capital importance. Although its military aspect should certainly be given precedence, its economic and social aspects were extremely important for all countries of the world. Any progress made in that field, even if the basis for agreement was modest, was of historical importance. It was encouraging to note that all countries were in agreement on that point, that their aims were the same, and that they were making joint efforts. That was because they were all convinced that, by facing the needs of the hour, they were working for the cause of peace and friendship between peoples.

*The revised joint draft resolution (E/L.1059/Rev.1) was adopted unanimously.*

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.



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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Venezuela.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Reports of the Regional Economic Commissions  
(E/3864/Rev.1, E/3963; E/L.1064)  
(*resumed from the 1342nd meeting*)

1. The PRESIDENT recalled that when the Council had last discussed the report of ECA (E/3864/Rev. 1) at its 1319th meeting, it had decided to leave in abeyance the question of the associate membership of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in that body pending the receipt of a legal opinion from the Secretariat on certain aspects of that question, which had been the subject of resolution 94 (VI) adopted by ECA on 28 February 1964 (*ibid.*, part III).

2. The Council had now before it a note (E/3963) by the Secretariat on certain legal aspects of the question, and a joint draft resolution (E/L.1064) submitted by Algeria and Senegal.

3. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that in the light of the advice received from the Legal Counsel (see E/3963), his delegation and that of Senegal had submitted a joint draft resolution (E/L.1064) under which the Council would take note of that advice and transmit it to the Executive Secretary of ECA for any action that might be appropriate. His delegation and that of Senegal, with customary African realism, had submitted the joint draft resolution in order to enable the Executive Secretary of ECA to recommend to that Commission any action that might be appropriate to associate Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa with the future work of ECA and enable their representatives to attend its meetings.

4. The problem was of a somewhat special character. The position of the territories in question was anomalous and ECA had been faced with a dilemma. In the circumstances it had adopted its resolution 94 (VI) in which it had recalled the Council's resolution 974 D (XXXVI) under which it had decided to expel Portugal from membership and to suspend the Republic of South Africa from participating in the Commission's work.

5. Under international law, as pointed out in paragraph 3 of the Secretariat's note, the external representation of the territories in question was the responsibility of the States administering them. Since technically those territories were administered by Portugal and the Republic of South Africa, the latter were responsible for their international relations. However, following the Council's decision to expel Portugal and to suspend South Africa from membership of ECA, those States no longer participated in that Commission's work. The purpose of Senegal and Algeria was an eminently practical one; they wished to ensure that the views and interests of the people of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa should be taken into consideration by ECA when it discussed economic and social problems. It was in that spirit that the joint draft resolution had been proposed. Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa were already associate members of ECA; the problem was how their representation should be adequately assured in ECA so that the matters dealt with by that body, which were directly relevant to the future of the peoples of those territories, could be discussed with the participation of their representatives.

6. The Secretariat's Note was perhaps not sufficiently precise and complete, but it contained elements which

would enable immediate action to be taken with regard to the problem under discussion, until such time as the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa had gained their freedom. It was to be hoped that those peoples would soon be the masters of their own destinies and would then be able to participate fully in the work of the United Nations organs to which they belonged.

7. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed his delegation's satisfaction at the measures adopted by ECA and the activities pursued by that Commission. The States members of ECA were anxious to ensure the speedy admission of all the countries of Africa to full membership in ECA. Unfortunately, Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa were not yet full members of that Commission. His delegation hoped that all the countries and peoples of Africa would soon achieve such membership of ECA, and indeed of the United Nations, by attaining the status of independent States. With regard to the problem of participation by Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in ECA's work, certain obstacles still stood in the way of its solution. The Secretariat's note did not adequately cover the legal questions involved. It adopted a narrow legalistic approach regarding the relationship between an Administering Member and the territory under its administration. In fact, it was essential to bear in mind the terms of General Assembly resolution 1539 (XV) on participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. That resolution called for a speedy solution to the problem of the direct participation of representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations and invited the Administering Members to arrange for the participation of such representatives of those territories in the work of the organs concerned.

8. It was inadmissible to say that one must wait for the Administering Members to make the necessary arrangements before representatives of the territories in question could take part in ECA's work. By suggesting such an approach in paragraph 5, the Secretariat Note gave a purely abstract solution to the problem, completely ignoring the realities of the situation. As far as Angola and Mozambique were concerned Portugal had been excluded from membership of ECA and was certain not to appoint representatives of those territories to attend ECA meetings. Portugal had consistently refused to comply with its obligations under the Charter to give information regarding its dependent territories, on the pretext that those territories were "overseas provinces" of Portugal. If the Executive Secretary of ECA were to invite Portugal to send representatives of Angola and Mozambique to ECA meetings, he could hardly expect a different attitude. The joint draft resolution, which called for the transmission of the Secretariat note to the Executive Secretary of ECA, seemed to take insufficient account of the tragic situation of those territories whose inhabitants were engaged in a struggle against colonial oppression.

9. As far as South West Africa was concerned, the Republic of South Africa had repeatedly flouted United Nations decisions regarding that territory. He recalled the numerous resolutions that had been adopted by the General Assembly on the question of South West Africa, particularly resolution 1899 (XVIII). The South African Government did not recognize the rights of the United Nations and of its States Members with regard to the question of South West Africa. The territory would appear in fact to have been already annexed and in the circumstances, it was hardly to be expected that the South African authorities would authorize representatives of South West Africa to attend ECA meetings.

10. There again, the draft resolution did not adequately reflect the concern which was certainly felt by its sponsors regarding the tragic conditions in South West Africa. The language of the draft resolution, perhaps for tactical reasons, was not sufficiently explicit.

11. In the light of those considerations, his delegation felt it desirable that operative paragraph 2 of the joint draft resolution should be strengthened by giving a clear indication of the action that would be appropriate in the circumstances. The matter should not simply be left to the Executive Secretary of ECA. His delegation had the fullest confidence in the present Executive Secretary but the Council should give clear guidance on what action was expected of him. It was not sufficient merely to transmit the Secretariat note "for any action that may be appropriate". Such language would appear to suggest that the Executive Secretary might merely conduct consultations or negotiations in the matter, or possibly even call for supplementary documentation. What was needed was a call for action to speed up the process of ensuring the participation of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of ECA and to promote their struggle for independence and early participation in all United Nations bodies. He urged the sponsors of the draft resolution to take his suggestions into consideration.

12. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that he had been somewhat surprised at the suggestion that the joint draft resolution was of an accommodating character. The Soviet Union representative appeared to have gained an inaccurate impression of the draft resolution. Perhaps the Soviet Union representative had been carried away by his devotion to the cause of the liberation of the colonial peoples.

13. Algeria, as a country which had recently liberated itself from the colonial yoke, was particularly sensitive with regard to the struggle of African peoples for independence. Both his delegation and that of Senegal were in the forefront of that struggle.

14. The Secretariat's note, it was true, adopted an abstract approach, but that approach was habitual in documents emanating from jurists. In fact, a means of ensuring the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of ECA was indicated in the first sentence of paragraph 7 of that note; "... a regional economic commission or any other body of



the United Nations may seek information within the scope of its competence from sources other than the Government of that territory”.

15. The sponsors of the draft resolution, in drafting operative paragraph 2, had had in mind precisely the action which the Executive Secretary might take to ensure the participation of the representatives of the territories in question in the work of ECA. It should be remembered that the Executive Secretary acted under the authority of ECA, a Commission composed of African States which were mindful of the need to ensure the participation of the representatives of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa.

16. He regretted that the joint draft resolution should not have met with unanimous approval from the outset and said that his delegation would support any amendment that might be submitted along the lines suggested by the Soviet Union representative.

17. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said that his delegation's attitude to the question under discussion had been adopted within the framework of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples embodied in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

18. With regard to South West Africa, the position of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in that territory was open to serious legal question. That Government had not accepted the numerous General Assembly resolutions to place the territory under the international Trusteeship System in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In addition, it had failed to implement the Advisory Opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice,<sup>1</sup> in which the Court had held that the Mandate over that territory had not lapsed with the demise of the League of Nations. The South African Government had also consistently violated the principles of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

19. In the circumstances, it was clear that the presence of the South African Government in the territory of South West Africa was not accepted by the overwhelming majority of the States Members of the United Nations. Hence the legal right of that Government to represent the territory of South West Africa in any United Nations organ was open to question.

20. As regards the territories under Portuguese administration, he recalled that in numerous resolutions the General Assembly had clearly indicated that Portugal had failed to carry out the provisions of the Charter in respect of those territories, and had in particular failed to carry out its obligations to transmit information in accordance with the Article 73 of the Charter. Portugal had also withheld its co-operation from the United Nations bodies set up to consider the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples embodied in resolution 1514

(XV). By adopting that attitude, Portugal had violated the Charter, which required all Member States to co-operate with the General Assembly in the discharge of its functions.

21. It was on the basis of those considerations that ECA had decided that the Government of Portugal and that of the Republic of South Africa were not entitled to participate in its meetings or to represent the African peoples whose rights they had systematically denied.

22. It had now been established that ECA had the right to suspend a Government from membership on the ground that it did not genuinely represent the inhabitants of a territory. As a corollary, it followed that ECA had the right to authorize the genuine representatives of that territory to attend its meetings.

23. It was stated in paragraph 6 of the Secretariat's note that where conflicting claims had arisen between groups claiming the right to be recognized as the Government of a territory, the question should be decided by the General Assembly rather than by a subsidiary organ of the United Nations. Those remarks could only apply to the case of an independent State Member of the United Nations which two rival groups claimed to represent. In such a case, the problem was one of credentials and was a matter for the General Assembly. The case under discussion at present was, however, of a totally different nature. The territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa were Non-Self-Governing Territories; the question was not one of the representation of Governments but of the representation of territories in a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council. Since ECA could suspend a member from participation because it did not adequately represent the inhabitants of an African territory, it followed that it could invite the representatives of those inhabitants to participate in its work. Those representatives would then not act merely as individuals or as members of a private organization, as paragraph 7 of the Secretariat's note appeared to suggest. For action of that kind, there would be no need for any discussion on the part of the Council, nor was any legal opinion required. It had always been the right of any United Nations body to seek information within the scope of its competence from individuals and private organizations. What was involved was the right to invite certain persons to act as the representatives of their territories. Where ECA arrived at the conclusion that a territory was not adequately represented, it could also decide that certain persons were entitled to act as representatives of that territory on a basis of equality with the other representatives, and not merely in a private capacity.

24. His delegation supported the inclusion of additional wording as suggested by the Soviet Union representative.

25. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the passage of his statement to which the Algerian representative had referred had been misunderstood as a result of faulty interpretation. He had never suggested that the sponsors of the draft resolution had intended it to be of an accommodating character.

<sup>1</sup> See *International status of South West Africa, Advisory Opinion: I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 128.*

He fully understood the position of the sponsors of the draft resolution and realized that they were wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of the liberation of the African peoples from colonialism.

26. His point was that operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution should be strengthened by specifying clearly what action was expected of the Executive Secretary of ECA. He had not proposed any formal amendment but hoped that the sponsors would include in their draft resolution language which would take care of the point which he had raised.

27. He expressed his full agreement with the statement just made by the representative of Iraq.

28. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that he had little to add to the introductory statement made by the Algerian representative as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution. The intention of the two sponsors had been perfectly clear and was in line with the clear decision adopted by the African countries in resolution 94 (VI) of ECA. That intention was to ensure that representatives of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa should be allowed to participate in the work of ECA not merely as individuals but as representatives of those Non-Self-Governing Territories. In that respect, the intentions of the sponsors and of the Soviet Union representative were identical.

29. In conclusion, he expressed the agreement of the sponsors of the draft resolution with the remarks of the representatives of the Soviet Union and Iraq, and said that the sponsors would gladly agree to any amendment along the lines suggested by the Soviet Union representative.

30. Mr. HIREMATH (India) said that the Indian Government had always done what it could to accelerate the independence of the countries of Africa, and it welcomed the progress so far achieved. It had also done its best to ensure that the peoples of Africa participated in the work of all United Nations bodies and organs in which their problems were discussed. It had welcomed the decision taken by the Council at its thirty-sixth session to expel Portugal from ECA and to suspend the membership of the Republic of South Africa.

31. The realistic approach of ECA to the problems of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa, to which the Algerian representative had alluded, was most welcome. No doubt ECA would consider the matter more fully in the light of the legal views contained in the Secretariat's note and would investigate the possibilities of ensuring the participation of those three territories in its work. His delegation endorsed the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and Senegal and the USSR representative's suggestion for an amendment.

32. Mr. KOPCOK (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation was grateful to ECA for having raised the question of the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in its work, because it had thereby enabled the Council to see how its own resolutions on the subject were being applied. In its resolution 974 D (XXXVI),

the Council had decided to exclude Portugal from ECA and suspend the membership of the Republic of South Africa in that body, but the problem went beyond the terms of that resolution, since it also touched upon the wider problem of the elimination of all forms of colonialism, to which Yugoslavia and the international community as a whole attached great importance.

33. His delegation was grateful to the Secretariat for its clarification of certain legal aspects of the problem. From the Secretariat's note on the subject, it was clear that even from the legal point of view a solution to the problem was possible, and his delegation hoped that ECA would be able to find a solution so that it could increase the effectiveness of its work.

34. The situation created by Portugal and the Republic of South Africa after the adoption by the Council of resolution 974 D (XXXVI), which deprived Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa of the possibility of participating effectively in the work of ECA was intolerable not only from the legal point of view but also, and above all, from the political point of view. It was an attempt to hold back a development to which the present-day world attached primary importance, namely, the move towards the full and complete liberation of all peoples, towards their total independence and towards their peaceful co-operation in all fields in the interests of peace and general prosperity.

35. When it had adopted resolution 974 D (XXXVI), the Council had not changed the status of the three territories in question as associate members of ECA. The Council should now reaffirm its authority and state that a solution should be found for the problem in the way indicated in paragraph 7 of the Secretariat's note. For that reason, his delegation associated itself with the terms of the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and Senegal. It was also prepared to support the USSR representative's suggestion for an amendment.

36. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that since his suggestion was acceptable to the co-sponsors, he did not consider that it would be necessary for him to make a formal proposal on the matter. The representative of Senegal might suggest a suitable wording.

37. Mr. CISS (Senegal) suggested that to take into account the USSR representative's suggestion, the words "for any action that may be appropriate" at the end of operative paragraph 2 should be replaced by the words "for any action intended to ensure the participation of the representatives or delegations of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa".

38. Mr. KOLB (Austria) pointed out that the wording used in the preambular paragraph was "representatives" and not "the representatives"; it might be better to keep to the wording already used.

39. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) suggested the following wording: "... for any action intended to invite the re-

representatives or delegations of Angola etc., to participate in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa”.

40. The PRESIDENT suggested that in view of differences in translation, the co-sponsors should prepare a new draft which could be considered by the Council the following day.

41. Mr. GRANT (Ghana) questioned whether such a postponement was really necessary; the members of ECA would know whom to invite as representatives of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa.

42. The PRESIDENT said that his only concern was that members of the Council should know upon what they were being called upon to vote. The texts in the different languages must mean the same.

43. Mr. PATINO (Colombia) said that there seemed to be more than a question of translation at stake. The intention of the co-sponsors was not quite clear. The first part of operative paragraph 2 dealt with the transmission of a document to the Executive Secretary of ECA, whereas the two different wordings for the last part given by the co-sponsors seemed to refer to action to be taken by ECA itself. If the co-sponsors intended the Executive Secretary to take action along certain lines after the document had been transmitted to him, it would be sufficient to ask him to take into consideration the need to ensure the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the Commission's work, or, in a separate paragraph, to authorize him to take certain specific action. If, on the other hand, the intention was that ECA should itself take action, that should be made perfectly clear. He thought it would be better if the co-sponsors submitted a revised text in which all the difficulties so far mentioned would be clarified.

44. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) said that the proposed amendment raised a question of substance and not merely one of drafting. The Council, and not ECA, was responsible for deciding the membership of ECA. The latter could not itself decide to exclude a country from membership or to invite a country to become a member; such decisions were within the exclusive competence of the Council.

45. The question whether or not, under the proposed amendment, ECA could invite whom it wished from Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to participate in its work, should be clarified. His delegation believed that it would be wrong to use the wording “the representatives or delegations”, since that presupposed that official representatives and delegations already existed, which was not the case. The three territories in question could only be represented in a form appropriate to ECA, their representation could be consultative but not political.

46. It appeared that the intention of the amendment was to enable the representatives of the three territories to participate in the work of ECA in a political capacity. That was a very important matter, which ECA could not itself decide. He supported the suggestion that further

discussion should be postponed until the following day; delegations would then be able to consult their Governments.

47. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that the formula proposed by the representative of Algeria was entirely satisfactory, since it expressed the same intention as the wording he had himself suggested. There was thus no difference of emphasis between the sponsors, whose purpose was to ensure that the representatives of the three territories in question should be invited to participate in the work of ECA as associate members. If members had difficulty in accepting that, they should say so frankly, whereupon the debate could be adjourned so that they might consult their Governments. As the Ghanaian representative had pointed out, there could be no doubt that ECA would invite the representatives concerned to participate fully as associate members, for the solidarity of the African countries on that point was unmistakable.

48. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that the present deadlock was the result of efforts to amend, on the floor of the Council, a draft resolution which his delegation had assumed to be the result of careful thought by the sponsors. To avoid additional delays at the present late stage of the Council's work, he therefore suggested that the sponsors should ask for a vote on their original text. His delegation was prepared to support that text.

49. Mr. PONCE Y CARBO (Ecuador) supported the President's suggestion that the debate be adjourned in order to allow delegations to consider the implications of the proposed amendment, which would change the meaning and scope of the draft resolution. According to the Secretariat's note on certain legal aspects of the question, past controversy had led to the conclusion that the General Assembly alone was competent to decide in the case of disagreement as to who should represent a Non-Self-Governing Territory; meanwhile, as stated in paragraph 7 of that document, a regional economic commission was free to seek information from sources other than the Government of a territory, and to hear individuals. But the Council would be departing from that doctrine if it adopted an amendment directing the Executive Secretary of ECA to see to it that persons from the territories concerned participated in its work as actual representatives. While his delegation would have had no difficulty in accepting the original text, it would certainly have to refer the proposed amendment to its Government for instructions. He therefore supported the President's suggestion to adjourn the debate.

50. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) said that the representatives of Argentina, Colombia and Ecuador had introduced a new element into the debate by trying to show that there were two distinct points at issue, namely, the transmittal, of document E/3963 to the Executive Secretary of ECA, and the effective participation of representatives from Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the Commission's work. But even if the original text had been adopted unchanged, the African Governments, at

the seventh session of ECA, would assuredly have interpreted "any action that may be appropriate" as implying action to ensure the effective participation of representatives from the territories concerned. In seeking to amend operative paragraph 2, therefore, the sponsors' purpose was simply to make it quite clear that it was for the Council itself to decide whether or not the participation of such representatives was proper, and if so, to empower the Executive Secretary to invite them accordingly.

51. He wished to put to the Latin-American delegations concerned the following questions: the Council having expelled Portugal from membership in ECA and suspended the Republic of South Africa from participation in its work, did they consider it feasible or just that Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa should have no representation in ECA? If not, did they not agree that the Council should make arrangements for such representation? Some delegations had stated that they needed time to seek new instructions from their Governments, and he therefore supported the President's suggestion that the debate be adjourned until the following day. Meanwhile, he suggested the following new operative paragraph, which was intended to make the intentions of the African countries absolutely clear:

"Decides to instruct the Executive Secretary to take such appropriate action as necessary to ensure the effective participation of representatives, of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa as associate members in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa."

52. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) denied that he had introduced any new element into the debate; he had simply been impelled by the proposed amendment to seek clarification as to what exactly the Council was being asked to decide. The point was a delicate one, and that was why he had supported the President's suggestion that the debate be adjourned to allow time for reflection. He agreed with the Yugoslav representative that the Council alone was competent to decide whether or not a given country could be a member of a regional economic commission. The representative of the United Republic of

Tanganyika and Zanzibar accepted that interpretation, for it was reflected in the text which he had suggested.

53. The debate had indicated that clarification was indeed necessary. His delegation hardly needed to stress its anti-colonialism, which was by now surely not in doubt. Its intention was simply to remind the Council of the need to adhere to the existing legal texts, to respect the rights of minorities and to preserve the prerogatives of bodies which had been created long before the African delegations had been represented thereon.

54. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana), speaking on a point of order, said that it was hardly necessary for any delegation to remind the African countries of agreements arrived at before they had become independent.

55. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) said that he had not intended to give offence. The point was that the Council could not be guided by principle alone, because it must follow established practice and procedures. In any case, the text proposed by the representative of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar had clarified what had needed clarifying. He hoped that when the debate on the item was resumed, the Council would have before it a formula which would both satisfy procedural propriety and serve to ensure the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of ECA.

56. In reply to a question from Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America), Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) said that the text to be submitted by the sponsors would specify that steps should be taken to associate the representatives of the three territories in the work of ECA.

57. Mr. PACHACHU (Iraq) wished to know whether or not the sponsors proposed to include the words "as associate members", a point of cardinal importance.

58. The PRESIDENT said that it should be left to the sponsors to clarify their text and to circulate it as soon as possible.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Thursday, 13 August 1964

at 10.50 a.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, World Health Organization.

#### Credentials of Representatives

1. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to the report of the President and Vice-Presidents on the credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the Council (E/3971).

#### AGENDA ITEM 31

United Nations Children's Fund (E/3821/Rev.1, E/3868, E/3931 and Corr.1; E/L.1065/Rev.1)

2. Mrs. HARMAN (Chairman of the Executive Board, United Nations Children's Fund), introducing the reports of the Executive Board of UNICEF covering the Board's sessions in June 1963 (E/3821/Rev.1), January 1964 (E/3868) and June 1964 (E/3931 and Corr.1), observed that the Council was fully conversant with the harsh

realities facing the developing nations which it had done much to alleviate. UNICEF's concern for the child was connected with almost every activity considered by the Council. Social and economic progress must of necessity begin with children, and the best guarantee of successful development was the assignment of top priority to the healthy growth of the child.

3. The Executive Board of UNICEF was fully aware of the enormity of its tasks and responsibilities. Wherever its aid had been made available, it had been able to contribute effectively to equipping the child to take his place in the community. A United Nations fund devoted to children could not confine itself to short-term, limited objectives; it was committed to the over-all goal of universal peace, and to helping to lay the foundations of adequate health, nutrition, education and welfare services. It was concerned with all aspects of the child's environment, and viewed in that context its resources were absurdly limited. The best UNICEF could do was to ensure that its help was injected in the right place at the right time, so that a maximum benefit would accrue from a minimum investment.

4. While UNICEF had achieved remarkable results, the major responsibility for success lay with the assisted Governments themselves; it was they who established priorities, requested assistance, and bore the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of programmes. In assisting Governments to bear that responsibility, the Board had become increasingly concerned with over-all national development plans, and the assignment of priority within those plans to the needs of the younger generation. In recognition of that concern a round-table conference of experts on children and youth in development planning had been held at Bellagio, Italy, in April, 1964 (see E/3931 and Corr.1, chap. III). The experts had agreed that it was imperative to give priority to children's needs, not as a separate sector within the plan, but as part of the total complex of the planning process. They had also stressed the importance of combating prejudices among young people and strengthening the idea of brotherhood.

5. UNICEF enjoyed excellent relations with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and with the specialized agencies. The growing recognition of interdependence was particularly reflected in joint efforts in the field, where the end purpose of all administrative arrangements was practical action. The usefulness of technical assistance was largely determined by the men and women in the field, whose dedication and imagination were decisive. Alone, UNICEF could never fulfil its historic role; but in co-operation with the United

Nations and other international bodies, with countries providing bilateral aid and with individuals the world over, it could succeed. It was hoped that government and voluntary contributions would increase, since requests for assistance were now well in excess of available funds. While UNICEF exploited its limited means to the utmost, and the impact of its programmes on the community had often led to a chain reaction of developing services, the achievements were still negligible when compared with the vast areas that remained outside the purview of its activities.

6. The Executive Board's session, held at Bangkok in January 1964, had enabled Board members to travel in six Asian countries and to view at first hand UNICEF programmes in an area where the needs were so overwhelming as to inspire a feeling of total inadequacy. Some members of the Board had expressed the view that UNICEF must choose a few limited objectives in certain fields; others believed that no opportunity should be lost to make aid available wherever and whenever Governments were able to absorb it. All had agreed on the importance of national planning and a co-ordinated approach to children's needs within those plans. A number of members had been disturbed by the fact that the countries in greatest need were those least able to absorb aid, having neither the machinery, the personnel nor the necessary budgets. In response to a proposal put to the June 1964 session of the Board by Dr. Kyrrouzi, Regional Director for Africa, it had been agreed that the Executive Director should advance a few concrete proposals for assistance to some of those countries, which would dispense with matching, in the first instance, to be provided subsequently on a sliding scale as conditions improved.

7. Following decisions taken by the Executive Board at its January 1964 session, UNICEF would benefit from two new sources of funds. Firstly, it had been decided to accept funds-in-trust made available by Governments, over and above their regular contributions, for specific purposes relating to UNICEF-assisted projects. Secondly, it had been decided to permit voluntary committees to raise funds for a given project after the commitment had been approved by the Board, but before funds had been allocated.

8. Over the years UNICEF's investment in training programmes had increased in response to the crucial need for trained personnel, one-third of its allocations having been devoted to such programmes. The majority of projects in all fields included training activities. At its Bangkok session, the Board had agreed that policy makers, planners and supervisors should take a greater part in the training process; great importance had been attached to the training of trainers. There had been some differences of opinion as to where the training effort should be concentrated. It had been recommended that the existing training facilities in countries desiring assistance should be fully utilized and that trainees should receive their instruction in areas where their future work would be located.

9. The Board had also reiterated the importance it attached to evaluation, which was of central importance

in ensuring the most effective utilization of resources. It had been urged that provision be made in all programmes for built-in evaluation procedures. In accordance with Council resolution 991 (XXXVI) stress had been laid on the importance of project assessment by the Governments themselves. The draft resolution considered by the Co-ordination Committee under item 6 (E/AC.24/L.241) was entirely in line with the Board's thinking. It had been considered appropriate that UNICEF should join with the relevant technical agencies in making programme reviews in cases where technical and administrative considerations were involved. Each policy session of the Board would consider one or more special reports evaluating different types of programme assistance. UNICEF would also help in strengthening national services for the purposes of evaluation.

10. At its January 1964 session, the Board had decided to hold one instead of two sessions a year (see E/3868, chap. VIII). That would mean certain changes in the routine of programme presentation and should reduce the pressure of paper work on field staff.

11. The work of UNICEF was an essential element in the struggle to bring stability and peace to the world. The child was receiving increasing attention because his wellbeing was of crucial importance for national growth and progress, and because he was the principal victim of under-development. UNICEF must act as the restless conscience of the world, agitating on behalf of the child until all nations fully recognized the needs of children and expressed that recognition in practical policies.

*Mr. Chandlerli (Algeria), second Vice-President, took the Chair.*

12. Mrs. TILLET (United States of America) said that UNICEF was a shining example of international collaboration, and her Government was proud to be closely associated with its various activities. She complimented the Executive Director and his staff on their informative reports covering the last three sessions of the Executive Board, which inspired satisfaction at what had been done and a sense of urgency about what remained to be done. The discrepancy between needs and resources was enormous, and her Government agreed that one way of easing the problem was for the recipient countries to establish sound priorities in accordance with local needs and possibilities.

13. She was glad to note that about one-third of UNICEF's funds were directed to projects involving the training of personnel for work with children, and that several of the new projects related to planning for the needs of children. Among such measures, the assistance to two regional planning and development institutes, in Asia and Latin America respectively, and the sponsoring of regional seminars on planning for children and youth met with her delegation's full support. However, the organization of the seminars required careful attention in order to ensure the best use of limited resources and it was essential that their results be thoroughly evaluated before any additional work was undertaken in that field. For that reason, her delegation believed it was premature

to consider convening a world conference on the place of children and youth in economic and social development, as suggested at the recent round-table conference held at Bellagio.

14. The January 1964 session of the Executive Board, one of the most important in recent years, had been the first such session to take place in a developing country. The session had also been notable for a substantive discussion of major policy questions. Having visited various countries of the region to see UNICEF programmes in action, members had gained a background of knowledge which had contributed to the value of the discussions. An occasional meeting in the field could thus contribute greatly to the Board's understanding of UNICEF's problems.

15. An important item on the Board's agenda had been the scope of UNICEF assistance. Underlying UNICEF's responsibility of promoting the health and welfare of children was the thesis that programmes specially aimed at child welfare could be developed which were distinguishable from programmes directed towards economic and social development in general. Her delegation was glad to note that that thesis had been reaffirmed at the Bangkok session, for certain guide lines were essential in order to direct UNICEF funds into the most effective channels. The problem confronting the Board was how to develop such guide-lines and yet maintain the necessary flexibility. Though the Bangkok session had not produced specific recommendations, it had underlined the importance of keeping UNICEF programmes focused on children, and brought out the need to look critically at fringe areas. In line with the Board's decisions, an effort was being made to include specific provisions for built-in evaluation of projects, and a greater effort was being made to co-operate with bilateral and multilateral agencies to ensure that available resources achieved the maximum impact.

16. Another item of special interest was a policy decision relating to UNICEF aid for malaria eradication. For the past few years, the Board had not been willing to accept new programmes in that field, pending the evaluation of the situation. At her delegation's suggestion, a more flexible policy had now been adopted which would permit UNICEF to accept new programmes subject to certain conditions designed to ensure that the malaria programme remained in balance with other UNICEF programmes and did not unduly tax the Fund's resources.

17. With respect to financial policy, the January 1964 session had brought to an end the transitional period during which allocations had been financed by income in hand plus an increasing proportion of income expected to be received before the following session. The allocations of the June 1964 session were based entirely on income expected to be received during the following twelve months. Thus, the process of putting UNICEF's resources to more rapid use, recommended by the United States of America and approved by the Board in June 1961, was now virtually complete.

18. Her delegation was particularly interested to hear that the broadening of the scope of UNICEF assistance

to include education was beginning to have results. The greatest programme increase was in that field, and the assignment by UNESCO of a full-time liaison officer to UNICEF headquarters would greatly facilitate further development in that direction.

19. The United States Government would continue to give full support to UNICEF's work of creating a better world for the citizens of tomorrow.

20. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) said that the January 1964 meeting of the Executive Board of UNICEF had been of particular significance because of its magnitude, because it had been the first to take place in a developing country and because it had concentrated on the needs of children in one important area. He paid a tribute to the efficiency with which UNICEF operated and to the devoted work of its staff at Headquarters, in the regions and in the field. He also noted the impressive degree of co-ordination and co-operation existing between the administration of UNICEF and the specialized agencies through which it largely operated, and with the Bureau of Social Affairs.

21. But the high esteem in which his delegation held UNICEF did not mean that it had no criticisms to offer. His Government had noted with satisfaction the increased activity resulting from the new financial policies approved by the Executive Board in 1961, but it had not been entirely at ease regarding certain of the new fields into which the Fund was directing its activities. His delegation recognized the need of some activity not directly associated with the needs of children but felt that it should not be allowed to go too far.

22. A period of major expansion was drawing to a close and it was to be hoped that a period of consolidation lay ahead. The increased activities of UNICEF threw a heavy burden on the Board and its Committees, particularly the Programme Committee, in their efforts to ensure proper control of the Fund's activities. His delegation welcomed the new programming procedure described in the January 1964 report (E/3868, chap. VIII) and believed that it should lead to a reduction of the burden both on Governments members of the Board and on the secretariat. However, in considering the very large number of projects laid before them, many involving considerable expenditure, the Programme Committee and the Board were handicapped by the very short time allowed to them to give proper consideration to the programme. Although experience showed that projects were always carefully considered before submission to the Board, it was the latter's duty to examine them and assess their value and the relevant appropriations in accordance with the policies which it had itself determined. His delegation therefore hoped that in future full information on the programme would be distributed well in advance of the annual meeting; in particular, it seemed unnecessary to delay the financial statement for the sake of including the contributions of Governments which were late in making their pledges.

23. With regard to policy, his Government agreed wholeheartedly with the Executive Director (E/3868, para. 53) that problems without special significance for children

should not find a place in the UNICEF programme. His Government was concerned about certain programme tendencies at present on the fringe of the Fund's main activities, which, if allowed to continue, might lead UNICEF to digress from its central function. His delegation fully agreed with the statement contained in paragraph 56 of the report, that there was a need to preserve the UNICEF image "as an agency directing its limited resources to the most basic needs of children". One of those fringe areas would seem to be the training and vocational orientation of children when they left school. In certain cases, that area might be an appropriate one for UNICEF to operate in, but, generally, it should be left to the competent specialized agency.

24. To take another example, his Government endorsed the view that UNICEF should, where necessary, enter the field of education but was glad to see that a relatively small percentage of its funds were committed to that field, and hoped that it would not be found necessary to expand that area of activity in which there was a competent specialized agency.

25. He noted that the Executive Board and the round-table conference, held at Bellagio, had both been concerned with the problems of family planning and had expressed the hope that the improvement in family hygiene and education in family life would be an encouragement towards it. His Government endorsed that hope while noting that the problem was under study by the Economic and Social Council and by the appropriate Commission. It was a problem on which his Government would be prepared to provide technical assistance if requested.

26. His Government shared the general agreement expressed in paragraph 73 of the report that on the whole, the main line of approach to the question of UNICEF aid was correct but that the results of the broadening action taken in 1961 should be the object of critical review. His delegation also endorsed the conclusion of the section on evaluation (paras. 85 and 86).

27. He was glad to note that the Executive Director agreed with the view that the most important point of co-ordination should be in the assisted countries. All assistance should be in response to the requests of the recipient countries, made in the fullest knowledge of what was available and in conformity with their national development plans. In that connexion, he stressed the valuable role of the resident representatives and hoped that UNICEF was making the greatest possible use of them.

28. While agreeing that UNICEF should be prepared to help countries as regards planning, and to join other agencies in promoting the idea of social development planning, especially in relation to children and youth, his delegation considered that UNICEF was tending to go too far towards attempting to exercise a direct influence on the development plans of recipient countries. It was with considerable misgivings that his delegation had learned in January 1964 of the projects planned in that connexion and particularly of the round-table conference that had later taken place at Bellagio. Those misgivings had not decreased after an examination of the

Conference's conclusions, which appeared to have far-reaching implications for future policy. Those implications seemed to some extent to cut across the principle of the independence of choice of the recipient countries, which the Chairman of the Executive Board had stressed in her opening address, and to foreshadow advances into a new field of activity which it might not be in the best interests of UNICEF to enter if its present standing and independence of action were to be maintained. The Executive Board should give consideration to those points at a policy session when its member States had had the opportunity to consider them.

29. Despite those criticisms, his Government was in general well satisfied with the application of UNICEF resources towards the alleviation of distress and the improvement of the general health and welfare of children throughout the world. He noted that assistance under the traditional headings of basic health services, disease control, nutrition and child and family welfare still formed the bulk of UNICEF's operations and accounted for 87 per cent of the expenditure of the programme allocations recommended to the June 1964 session of the Executive Board. The examination of the proposals for project allocations submitted to the Board substantiated his delegation's view that UNICEF had richly earned the high reputation which it enjoyed.

30. His delegation supported the revised draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Chile, India, Senegal, United States of America and Yugoslavia (E/L.1065/Rev. 1).

31. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that his country had participated in the January 1964 session of the Executive Board of UNICEF at Bangkok and in the June 1964 session in New York. At those sessions, his delegation had made known his Government's views on the more important political, financial and procedural problems connected with UNICEF. At the present stage, he would confine his remarks to a few additional observations of a general character.

32. The first point on which he wished to comment was the problem of the relationship between the needs and resources of UNICEF. That problem had been referred to both in the documents prepared by the secretariat and in the discussions of the Board, not only in quantitative terms (for example, the amount of UNICEF assistance available for each child in the developing countries) but also in terms of UNICEF's aims and the evaluation of the results of its activities. The stress laid on that problem was a proof of vitality and of the constant desire to seek the best means of obtaining the optimum results from UNICEF's limited resources. The problem was, of course, not a new one and went back to UNICEF's early days, but it acquired an increasing importance as the numerous needs of children were defined and evaluated.

33. The question of the relationship between the needs and the resources of UNICEF concerned a factual situation within the framework of which UNICEF had to perform its activities. The real problem was to ensure the



best possible use of the available resources and to define, for each country, the specific action to be undertaken within the limits of the general guide-lines adopted.

34. His second comment related to UNICEF's general policy and its implementation in each assisted country. Since UNICEF was an organization for assistance to children, its activities could not be confined to any particular sector or sectors. However, a broadening of UNICEF's activities with regard to the general aspects of assistance to children, in particular those connected with training and programming, could considerably help in the process of promptly meeting the needs that arose. His delegation therefore expressed its support for UNICEF's activities in that connexion and noted that the second preambular paragraph of the revised joint draft resolution appeared to take that point into consideration.

35. The real problem facing UNICEF therefore seemed to be that of choosing the most appropriate type of action in each of the assisted countries. Many elements were involved in that choice, but the most important was the order of priority given by the countries concerned to the various needs of children. His delegation felt that a thorough study should be made of that question in order to study the possibility of laying down new general guide-lines which would conflict neither with the character of UNICEF nor with the right of the developing countries to decide for themselves the order of priority of their problems. He mentioned, by way of example, two of the problems that had to be considered in any such study: first, the amount of aid to be given to each project and second, the delimitation of the needs of children among the more vast and general needs of the family and the community.

36. With regard to UNICEF's methods of work, he reiterated the desirability of adopting a procedure for the examination of projects which would make it possible to devote more time to new projects and to those which involved heavy expenditure, as compared with projects already in operation and those involving only limited disbursements.

37. Mr. HUIDOBRO (Chile) said that his country attached the greatest importance to the work of the Executive Board of UNICEF and valued very highly the help received from that Fund.

38. The Government of Chile gave the highest priority to needs of children. A high level Commission, consisting of the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Public Health, Labour and National Defence, watched over the interests of minors and endeavoured to solve promptly the problems connected with them. That Commission had planned its activities on the basis of the need to provide assistance to children who were physically or mentally handicapped. For the formulation of various projects to assist those children, the Chilean Government had requested the services of a social welfare specialist through EPTA. Priority was being given to the vocational training of specialists in that field by means of fellowships given by UNICEF.

39. Chile had requested UNICEF's help in the formulation of a programme for the comprehensive planning of assistance to handicapped children. At the present stage, that help related exclusively to the training of staff, and its cost amounted to some \$32,000; at a later stage, centres for observation, diagnosis and treatment would be set up and extra-institutional services would be strengthened.

40. The activities of UNICEF in Chile were concerned primarily with health problems and constituted a very valuable contribution to the work done in that field. Such programmes as that relating to tuberculosis control served to supplement the activities of the Chilean authorities.

41. UNICEF was also contributing to the reconstruction of primary education centres and nutrition centres in Chile. His delegation hoped that, in the future, activities in the field of public education would be expanded.

42. He felt certain that the setting up of a local administrative centre by UNICEF at Santiago would contribute to the expansion of that body's assistance to Chile.

43. He noted with satisfaction the close co-operation which existed between the Executive Board of UNICEF and the specialized agencies, in particular WHO and FAO, whose action was decisive for many of the Fund's activities.

44. His delegation was convinced that the competent international organizations should give priority to the needs of children, and had been glad to join with the other sponsors in submitting the draft resolution which was intended to strengthen UNICEF's action and which he hoped would be adopted unanimously.

45. Mr. HILL (Australia) said that the Government and people of Australia had followed with great interest the development of UNICEF's activities since its foundation in 1946. Australia had served on the Executive Board of UNICEF from 1946 to 1961 and ranked high among the contributors to the Fund. Non-governmental organizations in his country had also shown a special interest in UNICEF's work and had generously contributed to it. For example, the United Nations Association of Australia was establishing a national UNICEF Committee and UNICEF would receive a sizable amount of money as a result of the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

46. With regard to recent developments, his country welcomed the work being done by UNICEF in Asia, and the decision to place the question of the needs of children in Asia on the agenda of the Executive Board at its January 1964 session at Bangkok. A new feature at that session of the Board had been the invitation extended by the Governments of India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand to a small group of Board representatives to observe at first hand problems concerning children and youth in their countries, programmes designed to meet their needs and the role of international aid. Those visits had taken place a week

before the opening of the session and reports thereon had been submitted to the Board, providing useful documentation for the consideration of the needs of children in Asia, and a valuable opportunity of evaluating UNICEF's work in the countries concerned.

47. Following the more liberal interpretation of UNICEF's mandate in 1961, his delegation had been concerned lest UNICEF's expanding activities should lead to its funds and energies being spread too thinly over areas which might be considered of marginal benefit to children. The world's imagination had been caught by UNICEF's activities especially designed to make a positive effort for the benefit of children, and it was essential, if the Fund was to retain its present degree of support, that it should not lose that character. It was in that light that his delegation saw the Board's policy decision at its January 1964 session concerning the eradication of malaria; it would be unwise for UNICEF with its limited resources to undertake new programmes for that purpose, although the Fund would continue to support campaigns already undertaken.

48. Australia attached considerable importance to the whole question of how far UNICEF's aid could be extended without losing its focus on children. While concurring with the Board's conclusion that on the whole UNICEF's main line of approach was correct, and with the action taken by the Board at its June 1961 session to broaden UNICEF's scope, his delegation believed that the traditional fields of UNICEF aid should continue to provide the effective framework for a major proportion of its activities.

49. The Executive Board's report (E/3868, para. 118) summarized recent developments regarding UNICEF's working relations with other agencies in the United Nations family. His country welcomed those new procedures for greater integration of programmes with other bodies acting in related fields, which should lead to the avoidance of duplication and wastage of resources.

50. In the light of those comments, the Australian delegation was happy to be one of the sponsors of the draft resolution. In that connexion, he indicated that his delegation understood the term "Governments", used in operative paragraphs 1-4 of the draft resolution, as having the meaning given to it in Council resolution 918 (XXXIV) referred to in operative paragraph 1.

51. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) said that his delegation considered that the term "Governments" as used in the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution meant Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of members of the specialized agencies. He therefore considered that it might be desirable to replace that term by "Member Governments" so as to make the meaning perfectly clear.

52. His country followed UNICEF's noble work with great interest and approval and he congratulated the Chairman of the Executive Board on her remarkable introductory statement and UNICEF itself on the excellent manner in which it performed its activities.

53. Mr. SOC (Yugoslavia) said that UNICEF's humanitarian activities were among the most important and fruitful carried out by United Nations bodies. In many countries, there was an increasing concern on the part of society for the protection of children and the promotion of the best possible conditions for their education, development and happiness. Notwithstanding those efforts, the basic needs of millions of children throughout the world remained unsatisfied, and they continued to live in abject poverty.

54. In performing its noble task of helping to improve conditions for children throughout the world, UNICEF carried on activities that were both numerous and varied. Those activities were increasingly directed towards those regions where the needs of children were most acute and, in particular, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The January 1964 session had dealt more especially with the problems relating to children in Asia. UNICEF's programmes were being increasingly directed towards assisting newly independent countries and his delegation warmly supported that tendency.

55. Apart from providing material assistance, UNICEF helped with the training of staff for mother and child welfare services. The co-ordination of the social services concerned within the framework of national development plans was essential to their effective operation, and his delegation considered that the help given by UNICEF to countries in the formulation of their plans was particularly useful and necessary.

56. While supporting the activities carried on so far by UNICEF, his delegation considered that ways and means should be found to give greater attention to the rehabilitation of handicapped children, in view of the seriousness of that problem and its widespread character.

57. In Yugoslavia, valuable results had been obtained with regard to mother and child welfare as a result of the increasing attention paid to that welfare by the community as a whole. UNICEF's assistance had made a significant contribution to his country's efforts in that respect, particularly as regards such matters as the medical care of mothers and children, the improvement of the diet of children of school age and the development of rural schools. The help provided by UNICEF had been integrated with the national plans for the improvement of nutrition, the medical care of children, the development of the milk industry and other activities connected with assistance to children.

58. Yugoslavia had acquired a wealth of experience in those matters and was prepared to contribute to the training of staff for the developing countries and the newly-liberated countries by acting as host to holders of UNICEF, WHO and FAO fellowships.

59. Yugoslavia had also made contributions within the limits of its resources for the purpose of assisting UNICEF to carry on its activities.

60. He wished to pay a tribute to UNICEF for its emergency help in 1963 at the time of the earthquake which had destroyed the town of Skopje. One week after the earthquake, UNICEF experts had arrived in the

town and had decided to extend emergency assistance for the reconstruction of the premises in which the mother and child services were located and of the municipal milk distribution centre.

61. In conclusion, he expressed his delegation's approval of the three reports submitted to the Council and its support for the various recommendations therein contained, and said that his delegation was glad to be one of the sponsors of the revised joint draft resolution (E/L.1065/Rev. 1).

62. Miss MUTER (Indonesia) said that the Indonesian Government had always taken a great interest in UNICEF's work, having formerly been a member of that body's Executive Board. The Indonesian Government and people were grateful to UNICEF for its aid, which had always been impartial and had always had a stimulating effect.

63. Her delegation fully supported the draft resolution submitted to the Council.

64. Mr. KRALIK (Czechoslovakia) said that the Czechoslovak Government's positive attitude to UNICEF had now become traditional. The Czechoslovak Government had been co-operating with UNICEF since the end of the Second World War, and some years before had renounced all claims it might have to assistance in order that other countries which were less well-off might benefit from UNICEF's help. The Government's contribution to UNICEF amounted to 375,000 crowns annually, and Czechoslovak artists also helped by designing UNICEF greeting cards.

65. Czechoslovakia was rightly considered as one of the most advanced countries in the world as regards mother and child care and family welfare. Special care and facilities were provided for mothers, both during and after child-birth, and the infant mortality rate had so far decreased that it was now only one-fifth of that in 1937.

66. His delegation was glad that UNICEF had recognized the principle that all aspects of child welfare were important in the broader context of economic and social development and that it was following that principle in implementing its projects. Although UNICEF was giving an increasing amount of attention to the establishment of proper health services for mothers and children and to other aspects of child welfare and education, his delegation considered that it should afford more effective assistance to the newly independent African States, which needed special help. More funds should be allocated for that purpose.

67. He hoped that UNICEF's activities would continue to be successful and effective in the future. The Czechoslovak Government would continue to support UNICEF's efforts to that end. His delegation was prepared to support the draft resolution submitted to the Council.

68. Mr. de BIRAN (France) approved UNICEF's policy of giving priority to assisting education in Africa and improving the nutrition of children in India and the health of children in Pakistan and other Asian countries. He

hoped that its work would continue to be successful and that it would continue to be able to devote only 6 per cent of its total income to administrative expenses.

69. UNICEF had started by assisting children who had been victims of the Second World War, and had then turned to helping children in the under-developed areas of the world who suffered from sickness and malnutrition. It had now reached a third stage in its career, and was helping children by assisting Governments to provide services for them as part of their national development programmes. The help it was giving to children was no longer to be regarded as charity but as an investment.

70. If help to children was to be an investment, attention would have to be focused on planning. The Bellagio conference had made a real contribution towards the working out of a doctrine for development. While his Government did not approve of all the conclusions reached by the conference, it welcomed the initiative it had shown and the enlightened manner in which it had approached the various problems.

71. He was convinced that the interests of children would always come first with those connected with UNICEF and its work, that the temptation to introduce unnecessary innovations would be resisted and that UNICEF would preserve its autonomy within the United Nations family of organizations.

72. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although UNICEF could not hope to satisfy all children's needs, it was being of very great help. It had been right to depart from the principle of dispensing charity and to adopt that of giving assistance which would have a more permanent effect.

73. Her delegation approved the decisions taken by the Executive Board to assist projects which formed part of general development plans and on the basis of priorities. National and international funds could not be used effectively without proper planning.

74. There was, however, a need to consider certain other aspects of UNICEF's work. Co-operation between UNICEF and the specialized agencies was being strengthened, but some of the transfers of funds it was making to the specialized agencies, in particular to FAO, ILO and UNESCO to cover the cost of experts, should be examined. UNICEF should not be allowed to lose its individual character, and all efforts to spread its resources too thinly over too many projects, especially in connexion with education and training, should be resisted. UNICEF's resources should be more equitably distributed. At present, least assistance was being given to the African countries, which meant that the world's poorest children were being left without help.

75. The session of the Executive Board in January 1964 had shown that the needs of the enormous numbers of children requiring assistance in Asia were so great that no international organization could possibly satisfy them. The sooner economic development took place and the sooner planning was introduced, the sooner those needs would be satisfied. Child welfare should be the aim

of all Governments irrespective of the social structure of their countries.

76. Her delegation would support the draft resolution submitted to the Council, but regretted that it had been drafted in such general terms. It would have preferred the Council to adopt a more decisive resolution which more adequately reflected the opinions expressed by members of the Executive Board of UNICEF.

77. Mr. GLEISSNER (Austria) associated himself with those who interpreted the word "Governments" in the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution as meaning the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. Speaking as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, he assured the Council that the terms used in it were employed in the same sense as in Council resolution 918 (XXXIV) mentioned in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

78. Mr. PURUSHOTTAM (India) said that the Indian Government had noted with appreciation that more and more Governments were participating in UNICEF's work and that net contributions had increased. It was grateful for the assistance given by UNICEF to India.

79. He expressed his Government's appreciation of the work done by the Bellagio conference. He hoped the Secretariat would continue to give careful study to that conference's recommendations.

80. He agreed with previous speakers that the word "Governments" should be used in the draft resolution to mean the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. He would have preferred the same wording to be used in the draft resolution as that used in Council resolution 918 (XXXIV), but he would not insist on an amendment.

81. Mr. PUTZ (Luxembourg) associated his delegation with those who had expressed appreciation for the work

of UNICEF and for the excellent introductory statement made by the Chairman of its Executive Board. The Luxembourg Government had always been interested in UNICEF's work.

82. He hoped that the draft resolution submitted to the Council would be adopted unanimously. His delegation interpreted the word "Governments" in the same way as previous speakers on the subject.

83. Mrs. HARMAN (Chairman of the Executive Board, United Nations Children's Fund) thanked members of the Council for the kind remarks they had made and for their full endorsement of UNICEF's work. She assured the Council that UNICEF was determined to strengthen its activities and to maintain the impartiality it had always shown.

84. She stressed once again that most members of the Executive Board of UNICEF considered that a degree of flexibility in planning and implementing projects should be maintained to meet the needs of Governments at different stages of development. They agreed that activities should be on a priority basis, but priorities had to be and were settled by the Governments themselves. Governments requested and planned such assistance and were responsible for carrying out the programmes.

85. She pointed out that UNICEF aid was not limited to children who were nationals of the States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. UNICEF helped children throughout the world wherever they needed help.

86. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the joint draft resolution (E/L.1065/Rev. 1).

*The joint draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.



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Reports of the Regional Economic Commissions

(E/3864/Rev.1, E/3963; E/L.1064/Rev.1)

(*resumed from the 1346th meeting and concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the revised text of the draft resolution on the report of ECA, submitted by Algeria and Senegal (E/L.1064/Rev.1). The sponsors had agreed to the addition of the word "appropriate" before the word "action" in operative paragraph 2.

2. Mr. CISS (Senegal) explained that the sponsors' original hesitation in accepting that addition had been due to a misunderstanding.

3. The PRESIDENT put the revised draft resolution, as amended, to the vote.

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.*

4. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) explained that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it interpreted the text as an invitation to the representatives of the non-self-governing territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to take part in the work of ECA as representatives of associate members in accordance with Council resolution 974 D III (XXXVI). In that resolution, the Council had decided that all the African non-self-governing territories should be associate members of ECA.

5. He regretted that the text which had just been adopted might create the impression that in transmitting the Secretariat's note on certain legal aspects of the question of participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of ECA (E/3963), the Council fully approved the contents of that document. That was not the case and, indeed the Secretariat's note did not clarify the question. He would therefore have preferred the words "as associate members" to be added in the operative part, in order to make it quite clear that the representatives would not be invited in a personal capacity.

6. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) pointed out that the non-self-governing territories were already associate members of ECA. The question before the Council was not the admission of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa as associate members, but the participation of their representatives in the Commission's work.

President: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Present:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Cuba, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Venezuela.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization.

7. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) complimented the Secretariat on the promptness with which it had prepared the note on certain legal aspects of the question, and thanked the members of the Council for having adopted the draft resolution which was perhaps one of the most important submitted to the Council at the current session. It was gratifying that colonies were not to be excluded from a United Nations body merely because the metropolitan Power had been debarred, and he hoped that ECA would give effect forthwith to the resolution, and that Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa would soon be able to take part in its work. The African peoples would continue their struggle against imperialism and would not allow themselves to be governed by alien authorities.

8. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) said that, although his delegation had been unable to take part in the vote on the draft resolution, he would like to comment on the legal aspect of the question.

9. In the first place, if the Council had power to expel Portugal from ECA and to suspend the Republic of South Africa from participating in its work, it also had the right to re-appoint and re-admit the representatives of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa. The question was whether the representatives of those territories would sit as representatives of associate members and as sole representatives of the territories concerned. The note prepared by the Secretariat raised the question of the designation of those representatives and pointed out that in the case of conflicting claims between groups claiming the right to be recognized as the Government of a territory, the General Assembly must assume the responsibility for determining which group constituted the Government and was therefore entitled to represent it. The ECA was, of course, free to establish liaison with international organizations in Africa, and could therefore ask the Organization for African Unity to decide on the representatives of those territories.

10. The Secretariat's note, in paragraph 7, said that ECA might hear individuals who came from the territories in question, if it considered them competent to inform the Commission of matters relevant to its activities. That was not what his Government understood by the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of ECA. The Executive Secretary of ECA must regard the representatives of those territories as the only persons entitled to attend the sessions of the Commission as representatives of associate members. His Government saw no difficulty in pressing, if necessary, for an appropriate amendment of the terms of reference of ECA.

11. In the discussion at the 1346th meeting, the question of colonialism had come up. He would not like to give the impression that his delegation hesitated to state its views on that vital question. His Government would never cease to fight against colonialism and would help those Africans who were still suffering under the imperialist yoke to obtain independence and autonomy.

12. He thanked the United States delegation for having voted in favour of the draft resolution, and was happy to recognize publicly that that great country had never

been a colonial Power. He also thanked the other delegations which had supported the draft resolution, particularly that of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The resolution meant that Africans were the arbiters of their own fate and that it was for them to take decisions on their own future. The African peoples would not rest until colonialism had disappeared from the African continent, but they were willing to receive all those ready to work side by side with them and observe the laws laid down by the African States.

13. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) pointed out that, once adopted by the Council, a resolution could not be amended by explanations of vote or by statements of delegations which had not taken part in the vote, however emotional and impressive those explanations and statements were. The resolution just adopted was drafted in clear language; it had been amply debated, and, although the original was French, its meaning in English was not open to doubt as far as his delegation was concerned.

14. The ECA consisted of some forty independent States, which spoke for themselves. His delegation had confidence in the Commission and its member States; it had every regard and respect for them, was ready to fight by their side to support their legitimate aspirations to freedom and equality in all international organizations and was convinced that they themselves respected procedural correctness and legality. It was therefore obvious that no one in the Council had spoken for ECA or was entitled to do so. The Commission would take its own decision in due time.

15. His delegation could not for one moment assume that a major responsible body such as ECA might knowingly, deliberately and purposefully act *ultra vires* and violate the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter and the legal framework in which it operated. The resolution which the Council had adopted was not ambiguous. The Council had decided to transmit the legal opinion of the Secretariat to the Executive Secretary of ECA for any "appropriate", or, in other words, any proper, correct action. His delegation interpreted the words "appropriate action" as meaning that ECA would act within its terms of reference and within the framework of the legal opinion which the Council was transmitting to it. It thanked the sponsors for having accepted the insertion of the word "appropriate" to which it attached very great importance.

16. He desired to make it abundantly clear that the resolution for which his delegation had willingly voted meant only what it said. Those who were now trying to interpret it had had ample time to submit amendments before the vote. The ECA had its terms of reference, which indicated a well defined course of action. He agreed with the representative of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar that, if the Commission desired to act differently, it was free to seek amendment of its terms of reference; that would, in fact, be the correct procedure.

17. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom), explaining the reasons for which his delegation had abstained, said

that the United Kingdom would have been glad to support the original text of the draft resolution (E/L.1064). In resolution 94 (VI), ECA had sought a legitimate way out of the difficulties caused by the fact that it had not yet been possible for Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to be represented at its meetings, although they were associate members. The original text of the draft resolution provided that the Secretariat note on the legal aspects of the question should be transmitted to ECA, which would take a decision on that basis, although remaining free to choose the form of action it desired to take. It had then become apparent that many delegations wished to amend the text in such a way as to enable the Commission, if it saw fit, to go beyond the terms of the Secretariat note and to act in a manner contrary to the practice of the United Nations and to its Charter.

18. The draft resolution, as amended, did in fact allow of such an interpretation. Indeed, several delegations had made no secret of the meaning they attached to its operative paragraph 2. His delegation had therefore abstained, although the insertion of the word "appropriate" had improved the text somewhat. It could not approve a resolution the text of which lent itself to an interpretation incompatible with the opinion of the Secretariat's legal advisers, with established practice and with the United Nations Charter. It still ventured to hope that such an interpretation would not be made, that the States members of ECA would consider the rules established by the United Nations to be too important to be disregarded, even for pressing political reasons. It was convinced of the value of the Organization and its rules and could not be a party to any decision by the Council which would encourage a United Nations organ to embark on a course incompatible with resolutions of the General Assembly, the principles of the Charter and the principles of international law.

19. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that it would be hard to dispute that statements made after the vote altered nothing. He believed that the only point of explanations of vote was to show how each delegation regarded the substance of a matter and how the decision taken could be implemented. Two delegations had stressed the importance they attached to the use of the word "appropriate", but there were no real grounds for their apprehensions. Appropriate steps would have to be taken for the exercise of certain rights possessed by certain countries, as determined by ECA and confirmed by the Council. Those rights belonged to Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa as associate members of the Commission, and his delegation was confident that the Executive Secretary would take the necessary steps to ensure that those three countries enjoyed their legitimate rights.

20. It remained to be seen how those rights would be exercised and that question had been left in doubt. In fact, they would be exercised by delegations fully competent to do so, about whose action there would be no mystery. Naturally, the resolution did not debar ECA from inviting individuals from the territories in question but that was quite another matter.

21. He was sure that the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the Commission's work as associate members would be merely temporary and that, with the help of the international community, those territories would soon become free States and full members of the Commission, thus confirming the collapse of colonialism in Africa.

22. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) said that the French delegation would have voted for the original text of the draft resolution which would have been the simplest solution; the revised text, however, introduced factors of uncertainty which made it impossible to appreciate its exact implications in relation to the Secretariat's legal opinion. His delegation agreed that that opinion should be transmitted; it could not agree to its being associated with other considerations and still less to giving it a slant which might cause the Council to depart from the letter and spirit of the Commission's terms of reference and of the Charter. His delegation had therefore abstained from voting.

23. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina), explaining the reasons for and implications of his delegation's vote, said that the representative of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar had been right not to thank the Latin American countries for voting in favour of the draft resolution, since they had voted, not in order to earn thanks, but according to their conscience. They had voted for the draft resolution because, from a human viewpoint, they were concerned about the fate of the communities of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa which had still not attained independence and were deprived of the opportunity of participating in the work of ECA. They had felt that their vote would contribute, in so far as was legally possible, to enabling those communities, as such, to take part in the economic, non-political work of the Commission.

24. The question was whether those territories were or were not entitled to take part in the Commission's work. According to the Secretariat note, which his delegation considered to be relevant, and in conformity with the provisions of the legal texts and with normal practice, it was uncertain whether the Commission wanted an express or implied authorization to allow the territories in question to participate in its work. It was the Commission's responsibility to determine whether there had been an implied or express authorization, as paragraph 5 of the Secretariat note indicated.

25. If a situation such as that envisaged in paragraph 6 of the Secretariat note should arise, only the General Assembly would be competent to take a decision. The Argentine delegation hoped that the General Assembly's decision would meet the wishes of the communities concerned. It had therefore voted for the draft resolution, the plain meaning of which, in its opinion, was that the Council was transmitting the Secretariat note to the Executive Secretary of ECA, so that the Commission, by its help, could ensure the fairest possible representation of the non-self-governing communities concerned.

26. Mr. ZAMAN (India) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution on the under-

standing that the Council was thereby expressing the hope that ECA would find means of enabling representatives of the territories in question to participate in its work.

27. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) thanked the delegations which had voted in favour of the draft resolution. He gathered that one of the main reasons why some delegations had abstained was because the text did not specify that ECA should abide strictly by the Secretariat's note. In his opinion, the Secretariat should not be considered as the final legal authority on that question. A decision taken by an international organization, and still less a simple legal opinion without executive force, was not an immutable law. It was therefore regrettable that delegations should have abstained for a reason of that nature. If there were uncertainties, the best remedy would be to take common action to establish solid foundations in a sphere which, far from being static, was constantly developing in step with history.

*Mr. Chanderli (Algeria), Second Vice-President, took the Chair.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 26

##### Town Twinning: means of international co-operation (E/3879; E/L.1058)

##### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3969)

28. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 30 of the Social Committee's report (E/3969).

*The draft resolution was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

29. Mr. CISS (Senegal) expressed satisfaction at the fact that the draft resolution had been adopted by a large majority. The question of town twinning had been included in the Council's agenda at the request of his country, which attached great importance to it. It was the first time that the Council had decided to encourage town twinning, and he was convinced that as a means of international co-operation it would produce fruitful results.

#### AGENDA ITEM 5

##### World economic trends

*(resumed from the 1331st meeting and concluded)*

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3965)

30. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should take note of the report of the Economic Committee (E/3965).

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 12

##### Training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries *(resumed from the 1342nd meeting and concluded)*

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3967)

31. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 5 of the Economic Committee's report (E/3967).

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 11

##### Activities in the field of industrial development *(resumed from the 1342nd meeting and concluded)*

##### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3974)

32. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the three draft resolutions contained in paragraph 7 of the Economic Committee's report (E/3974).

##### I. UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

*Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.*

##### II. UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 9 votes to 7.*

##### III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

*Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.*

33. Mr. STEIN (Chile) and Mr. ZEVALLOS (Ecuador) stated that they would have voted in favour of draft resolution II, had they been present at the time of voting.

#### AGENDA ITEM 35

##### Non-governmental Organizations

*(resumed from the 1316th meeting and concluded)*

##### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON APPLICATIONS AND REAPPLICATIONS FOR CONSULTATIVE STATUS

34. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the draft resolution contained in the report of the Council Committee on Non-governmental Organizations (E/3865).

35. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) stressed the part played by the All African Women's Conference in the struggle for independence and progress in Africa. She believed



that, with Category B consultative status, the All African Women's Conference would be able to make the problems it dealt with better understood.

36. With regard to operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, she was not clear what was meant by the "re-application" for Category B consultative status submitted by the International Council of Jewish Women. Her delegation had no knowledge of that organization and would therefore be unable to vote in favour of its admission.

37. Mr. BENAMAR (Algeria) requested that the draft resolution be voted upon, paragraph by paragraph.

38. Mr. ZAMAN (India) said that his delegation would have some difficulty in voting for the draft resolution because it had no information on the work of the American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute. He requested that the vote on that particular item should be postponed.

39. Mr. HOGAN (Secretariat), in reply to the Indian representative, said that at its 1964 spring meeting the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had had before it complete documentation on that Institute and had therefore taken its decision in accordance with the normal procedure. The Council could, of course, postpone the vote on the American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute but that might put the other non-governmental organizations listed in the same paragraph in a difficult position.

40. Mr. ZAMAN (India) withdrew his request.

41. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that, as a member of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, his country had already expressed its views on the American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute. He requested a separate vote on the admission of that Institute to Category B consultative status.

42. The PRESIDENT put to the vote that part of the draft resolution, in operative paragraph 1, relating to

the admission of the American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute to Category B consultative status.

*The part was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.*

43. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 1, as a whole.

*Operative paragraph 1, as a whole, was adopted unanimously.*

44. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 2.

*Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.*

45. The PRESIDENT suggested that operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 might be voted upon together.

*It was so decided.*

*Operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 were adopted unanimously.*

*The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted unanimously.*

46. Mr. ARLIA (Argentina) said that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution because, although it had no information on the activities of the All African Women's Conference, it had confidence in the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. He regretted that some delegations had abstained on the question of the admission of the American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute.

47. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that his delegation had abstained from the vote on the American-Hispanic-Portuguese International Law Institute because, while it respected the wishes of the Latin American countries, it could not approve the policy followed by one of the member countries of that Institute, namely, Portugal.

The meeting rose at 5.25 p.m.



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*President* : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, Venezuela.

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

A representative of the following specialized agency: World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 39

Elections (E/3884 and Add.1-8, E/3888 and Add.1-3, E/3972; E/L.1062 and Add.1-3)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider agenda item 39. Before proceeding to the actual balloting, he wished to call attention to two matters on which decisions must first be taken.

2. The first concerned the Commission on International Commodity Trade. In the note on the subject by the Secretary-General (E/3884/Add. 4), it was suggested that the elections to that Commission should be deferred until a decision had been taken on the question of the extension of the terms of office of the present members of the Commission. He recalled that the Council, at its 1342nd meeting, had agreed to postpone that question until its resumed thirty-seventh session.

3. If there were no comments on that suggestion, he would consider that the Council agreed to defer the elections to the Commission on International Commodity Trade. *It was so decided.*

4. The PRESIDENT said that the second matter which required a decision from the Council concerned the elections to the Governing Council of the Special Fund, with regard to which he drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/3972). Under resolution 1020 (XXXVII), adopted at its 1344th meeting, the Council had recommended to the General Assembly the establishment of a single inter-governmental committee to perform functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and TAC. He therefore suggested that the Council might wish to consider whether it should proceed to fill the eight vacancies in the Governing Council of the Special Fund which would occur on 31 December 1964 or whether it wished to prolong the terms of office of the eight members whose terms would expire on 31 December 1964 pending action by the General Assembly on the Council's recommendation. The eight members whose terms expired at the end of 1964 were Brazil, Denmark, France, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

5. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the Council should proceed with the elections to the Governing Council of the Special Fund in the usual way. The Council's decision on the question of the merger of the Special Fund and EPTA had been by no means unanimous. In any case the final decision rested with the General Assembly. It would therefore be proper, especially from the legal point of view, to continue to hold elections to the two existing bodies — the Governing Council of the Special Fund and TAC — until the General Assembly had taken a final decision on the proposed merger.

6. Mr. ZAMAN (India) favoured the extension of the term of office of the eight outgoing members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

7. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) asked the Secretariat what was the normal time for holding elections to the Governing Council of the Special Fund and TAC, respectively.

8. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) recalled the Council's decision to elect the Governing Council of the Special Fund at its summer session. The Governing Council met in January of each year and it had been found that the earlier practice of electing its members at the resumed session of the Economic

and Social Council left the States elected very little time to prepare for a January meeting.

9. In the case of TAC the practice of the Council was to hold the elections at its resumed summer session.

10. Mr. CISS (Senegal) suggested that the Council should defer its decision on the choice between the two alternatives until its resumed thirty-seventh session, when the General Assembly's decision on the subject of the merger would probably be known.

11. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the question before the Council was not a substantial one; it simply raised a small practical difficulty. The next session of the Governing Council of the Special Fund would be held in January 1965 to approve the Fund's programme. It was most desirable that the approval of Special Fund projects should not be held up because of the proposals for institutional changes.

12. He did not favour deferring the Council's decision until the resumed session because, if the Council were to elect new members in December, the States concerned would have very little time to prepare for the January 1965 session of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

13. Of the two alternatives proposed, his delegation on the whole preferred the holding of elections now in the usual way. The Council had so far adhered to the principle that, until the General Assembly approved its recommendations, it would continue to act in accordance with existing procedural and organizational arrangements.

14. However, if the majority of the Council preferred to prolong the term of office of the eight outgoing members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund, his delegation would have no difficulty in accepting such a decision.

15. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) recalled that the nineteenth session of the General Assembly would continue into the year 1965. However, assuming that the General Assembly took a decision on the proposed merger early in its session, he asked the Secretariat whether it was planned to hold in January 1965 a meeting of the new inter-governmental committee which was to combine the functions of the Governing Council of the Special Fund and TAC.

16. He also wished to know whether a December session of the Council would be held, in view of the Co-ordination Committee's recommendation that the Council should not hold resumed sessions (see E/3980).

17. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) replied that the Co-ordination Committee's recommendation applied to subsequent years; in December 1964, a resumed session would be held as usual.

18. As regards the first question raised by the representative of Iraq, the Secretariat's intention was to arrange for a meeting in January 1965 of the Governing Council of the Special Fund or of the new committee, as the case might be.

19. Mr. ZAMAN (India) said that he had consulted informally with the representative of Senegal; in agreement with that representative, he proposed that the election of the eight outgoing members of the Governing Council should be deferred until the thirty-eighth session of the Council. In that way, the term of office of those members would be extended by only three months.

20. Mr. MATSUI (Japan) supported that proposal.

21. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the proposal had considerable practical merits and his delegation also supported it.

22. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the USSR proposal that an immediate election should be held to replace the eight outgoing members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

*The proposal was rejected by 3 votes to 2 with 13 abstentions.*

23. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the proposal by India and Senegal that elections to the Governing Council should be deferred until the Economic and Social Council's thirty-eighth session and that the terms of office of the eight outgoing members of the Governing Council should be prolonged until that session.

*The proposal was adopted by 16 votes to 2.*

24. The PRESIDENT said that the elections still to be held could conveniently be divided into three groups: First, the elections to the functional commissions, the candidatures for which were contained in documents E/3884 and Add. 1-3 and 5-8. He pointed out that the candidatures of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to the Commission on Human Rights and of Cuba to the Commission on the Status of Women had been withdrawn.

25. Second, the elections to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the candidatures for which were to be found in documents E/3888 and Add. 1-3. The United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar had withdrawn its candidature.

26. Third, the elections to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund. The names of the States which had notified the Secretary-General of their candidature were to be found in document E/L.1062 and Add. 1-3.

27. Mr. PONCE y CARBO (Ecuador) drew attention to the fact that, following an agreement within the Latin American group of delegations, Ecuador was a candidate to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund; that candidature did not appear in the documents before the Council.

28. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to proceed to the elections.

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Evers (Australia), Miss Hattori (Japan), Mr. Arlia (Argentina) and Mr. Diarra (Senegal) acted as tellers.*

## FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

*Statistical Commission*

9. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect six members to serve on the Statistical Commission for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1965.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballot</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Hungary . . . . .	17
France . . . . .	16
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	16
Panama . . . . .	12
Norway . . . . .	10
Morocco . . . . .	9
Uruguay . . . . .	9
Malaysia . . . . .	7
Central African Republic . . . . .	5
Austria . . . . .	4
Thailand . . . . .	3

*Having obtained the required majority, France, Hungary, Norway, Panama and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were elected members of the Statistical Commission.*

10. The PRESIDENT announced that five of the six vacant seats on the Commission had been filled. Since no members had obtained an equal number of votes, a ballot restricted to Morocco and Uruguay would be held, in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure, to fill the remaining seat.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Morocco . . . . .	9
Uruguay . . . . .	9

11. The PRESIDENT announced that, since the first restricted ballot had resulted in a tie, a second ballot restricted to Morocco and Uruguay would be held in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Morocco . . . . .	9
Uruguay . . . . .	9

12. The PRESIDENT announced that since the second restricted ballot had also resulted in a tie, a third ballot restricted to Morocco and Uruguay would be held in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Uruguay . . . . .	10
Morocco . . . . .	8

*Having obtained the required majority, Uruguay was elected a member of the Statistical Commission.*

*Population Commission*

33. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect six members to serve on the Population Commission for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1965.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

India . . . . .	17
Australia . . . . .	16
Austria . . . . .	16
Yugoslavia . . . . .	15
Panama . . . . .	13
Netherlands . . . . .	12
Mexico . . . . .	11
Senegal . . . . .	4
Tunisia . . . . .	2
Morocco . . . . .	1
United Arab Republic . . . . .	1

*Having obtained the required majority, Australia, Austria, India, the Netherlands, Panama and Yugoslavia were elected members of the Population Commission.*

34. Mr. CISS (Senegal) and Mr. MAZHAR (United Arab Republic), speaking on a point of order, thanked those delegations which had voted for their respective countries, but pointed out that neither had in fact stood for membership.

*Social Commission*

35. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Social Commission for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1965.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

United Arab Republic . . . . .	18
Uganda . . . . .	16
Tunisia . . . . .	16
Bulgaria . . . . .	15
Mali . . . . .	13
Honduras . . . . .	12

China . . . . .	11
Cuba . . . . .	11
Central African Republic . . . . .	4
Upper Volta . . . . .	3
Chad . . . . .	3
Senegal . . . . .	1

*Having obtained the required majority, Bulgaria, Honduras, Mali, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Republic were elected members of the Social Commission.*

36. The PRESIDENT announced that six of the vacant seats on the Social Commission had been filled. Since two countries had obtained an equal number of votes, a ballot restricted to China and Cuba would be held, in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure, to fill the remaining seat.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Cuba . . . . .	10
China . . . . .	8

*Having obtained the required majority, Cuba was elected a member of the Social Commission.*

#### *Commission on Human Rights*

37. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Commission on Human Rights for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1965. He recalled that at its 1308th meeting on 17 December 1963, the Council had agreed to take into account General Assembly resolution 1923 (XVIII) when renewing one-third of the membership of the Commission. In that resolution, the General Assembly had called upon the Council to bear in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution and, in particular, the necessity of having Africa equitably represented.

38. Mr. COMBAL (France), speaking on a point of order, drew attention to the fact that France's name as a candidate for membership of the Commission on Human Rights had been omitted from the Spanish text of document E/3884. He confirmed that France was a candidate.

39. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar), speaking on a point of order, said that the candidature of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar for a seat on the Commission on Human Rights had been withdrawn in the belief that other African countries were submitting their candidatures. Since that was not the case, he wished to restore the name of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to the list of candidates.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	18
India . . . . .	16
Iraq . . . . .	15
France . . . . .	14
Philippines . . . . .	12
Israel . . . . .	11
Jamaica . . . . .	11
United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar . . . . .	9
Afghanistan . . . . .	6
Thailand . . . . .	6
Cuba . . . . .	5
Nicaragua . . . . .	2
Honduras . . . . .	1

*Having obtained the required majority, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were elected members of the Commission on Human Rights.*

40. The PRESIDENT observed that notwithstanding the Council's earlier agreement to take account of General Assembly resolution 1923 (XVIII) when electing members of the Commission on Human Rights, no African member had been elected.

#### *Commission on the Status of Women*

41. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Commission on the Status of Women for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1965.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Austria . . . . .	17
Indonesia . . . . .	17
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	17
Ghana . . . . .	16
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	16
United States of America . . . . .	16
China . . . . .	10
Uganda . . . . .	9
Upper Volta . . . . .	3
Cuba . . . . .	1

*Having obtained the required majority, Austria, China, Ghana, Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America were elected members of the Commission on the Status of Women.*

#### *Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

42. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1965. In accordance with Council resolution 845 II (XXXII), the members of the Commission were "to be elected

from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954; ... with due regard to the adequate representation of countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, of countries which are important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and of countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem".

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Yugoslavia . . . . .	17
Canada . . . . .	16
United States of America . . . . .	16
Switzerland . . . . .	15
France . . . . .	14
Argentina . . . . .	13
Indonesia . . . . .	10
Peru . . . . .	10
Nigeria . . . . .	6
Afghanistan . . . . .	5
Republic of Viet-Nam . . . . .	2
Senegal . . . . .	1

*Having obtained the required majority, Argentina, Canada, France, Switzerland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia were elected members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.*

43. The PRESIDENT announced that six of the vacant seats on the Commission had been filled. Since two countries had obtained an equal number of votes, a ballot restricted to Indonesia and Peru would be held, in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure, to fill the remaining seat.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Indonesia . . . . .	9
Peru . . . . .	9

44. The PRESIDENT announced that, since the first restricted ballot had resulted in a tie, a second ballot restricted to Indonesia and Peru would be held in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Peru . . . . .	10
Indonesia . . . . .	8

*Having obtained the required majority, Peru was elected a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.*

#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

45. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect seven members to serve on the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1965. In accordance with Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV), the members of the Committee were to be elected on a basis of equitable geographical distribution between developing and industrialized countries, the representatives on the Committee being designated by the Governments of those States in agreement with the Secretary-General, with a view to achieving, as far as possible, a balanced coverage of required expertise in housing, building and urban development.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Ghana . . . . .	18
Romania . . . . .	17
France . . . . .	16
Italy . . . . .	16
Uruguay . . . . .	14
United Arab Republic . . . . .	12
Lebanon . . . . .	10
Turkey . . . . .	10
Cyprus . . . . .	4
Tunisia . . . . .	3
Greece . . . . .	2
Rwanda . . . . .	2
Nicaragua . . . . .	1
United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar . . . . .	1

*Having obtained the required majority, France, Ghana, Italy, Romania, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay were elected members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.*

46. The PRESIDENT announced that six of the vacant seats on the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had been filled. Since two countries had obtained an equal number of votes, a ballot restricted to Lebanon and Turkey would be held, in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure, to fill the remaining seat.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Number of valid ballots</i> . . . . .	18
<i>Required majority</i> . . . . .	10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Lebanon . . . . .	10
Turkey . . . . .	8

*Having obtained the required majority, Lebanon was elected a member of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.*

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.



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resident : Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

resent :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic.

Observers for the following Member States: Canada, Cuba, Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, Sweden.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Chanderli (Algeria), second Vice-President, took the Chair.

Elections  
(*continued*)

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (E/L.1062 and Add.1 to 3)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to proceed to the election of ten members to the Executive Board of UNICEF.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers . . . . .	17
Number of valid ballots . . . . .	17
Required majority . . . . .	9

Number of votes obtained :

Belgium . . . . .	17
Chile . . . . .	17
India . . . . .	17
Canada . . . . .	14
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	14
Yugoslavia . . . . .	14
Ecuador . . . . .	13
Pakistan . . . . .	13
Israel . . . . .	12
Morocco . . . . .	10
Bulgaria . . . . .	6
Italy . . . . .	6
Ceylon . . . . .	5
Iraq . . . . .	1

Having obtained the required majority, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan and Yugoslavia were elected members of the Executive Board of UNICEF.

AGENDA ITEM 44

World campaign for universal literacy

(*resumed from the 1332nd meeting and concluded*)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3973)

2. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of the Co-ordination Committee's report (E/3973).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

## AGENDA ITEM 14

## Development of natural resources

*(resumed from the 1342nd meeting and concluded)*

- (a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources
- (b) Progress report on new sources of energy
- (c) Work in the field of non-agricultural resources

## REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3975)

3. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the four draft resolutions contained in paragraph 14 of the Economic Committee's report (E/3975).

## I. WATER DESALINATION

4. Mr. RENAUD (France) recalled that, in the Economic Committee (347th meeting), his delegation had expressed reservations with regard to the first and third preambular paragraphs of draft resolution I, since it could not take note of a report without a knowledge of its contents, or note with satisfaction the understanding reached between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States of America, because the information it had on that subject was too incomplete. He asked that those reservations should be mentioned in the Committee's report to the Council.

5. The PRESIDENT said that the Secretariat would take due note of those reservations.

*Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.*

## II. NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

6. Mr. RENAUD (France) proposed that the following additional paragraph should be inserted at the end of the preamble: "*Taking into account the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the subject*".

*The amendment was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

7. Mr. ZAMAN (India) explained that he had abstained from voting on the proposed amendment because in his view draft resolutions adopted by the Economic Committee, in which all members of the Council were represented, should not be modified by the Council.

8. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that he had abstained for the same reason.

*Draft resolution II, as amended, was adopted unanimously.*

## III. NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

*Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.*

## IV. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

*Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.*

## AGENDA ITEM 25

**Question of procedures for the revision of the International Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949 (E/3883; E/L.1058)**

## REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3977)

9. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Economic Committee (E/3977) and to vote on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6.

10. Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy) noted that, according to paragraph 5 of the report, his delegation had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution. In fact, it had not done so but would be pleased to be included among them.

11. Mr. KOLB (Austria) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution would be glad to be joined by the Italian delegation.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.





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President: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Present:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

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

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

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 6

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 1332nd meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3979)

1. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3979) and, in particular, the recommendation in paragraph 10 that the Council should include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session the subject of a review and reappraisal of the functions and machinery of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and in particular of the Economic and Social Council.

The recommendation was adopted unanimously

2. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolutions A-G recommended in paragraph 11 of the Committee's report.

A. REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

*Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously*

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

*Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.*

C. EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

3. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina), referring to operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution C, said that the purpose of the study of the functioning of EPTA to be made by TAB was not the same as that of an evaluation of the impact of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies on the progress of the developing countries. Some countries might be willing to allow a study to be made of the functioning of technical assistance programmes in their territory, but not an evaluation of the impact of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies on their economic progress. For that reason, he suggested that the words "if practicable" should be inserted after the words "to be chosen" in operative paragraph 2.

*That amendment was adopted.*

*Draft resolution C, as amended, was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

D. MEETINGS BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND THE OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

*Draft resolution D was adopted unanimously.*

E. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF THE BUDGETS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

*Draft resolution E was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.*

F. CENTENARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

*Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.*

G. WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS

*Draft resolution G was adopted unanimously.*

AGENDA ITEM 7

United Nations Development Decade

*(resumed from 1332nd meeting and concluded)*

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3976)

4. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3976), and, in parti-

cular, draft resolutions A, B, C and D recommended in paragraph 8.

A. RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PLANNING INSTITUTES

*Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.*

B. UNITED NATIONS TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*Draft resolution B was adopted by 15 votes to none with 3 abstentions.*

C. WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER, DISEASE AND IGNORANCE

*Draft resolution C was adopted by 16 votes to none with 2 abstentions.*

5. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina), referring to the third preambular paragraph of draft resolution C, said that his delegation felt very strongly that if public support was to be obtained for the economic and social activities of the United Nations, the public must be given adequate information about those activities. The Council should pay greater attention to finding ways and means of disseminating such information. The general public was still largely ignorant of what the United Nations and the specialized agencies were doing to solve the problems facing mankind, and his delegation could not accept that situation as normal. It was convinced that, with intelligent, persistent and co-ordinated effort, it would be possible to persuade the forces controlling the Press, radio and television to co-operate more fully in stimulating public interest in problems of importance to individual countries and to the world as a whole. The Argentine delegation intended to raise the matter at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly in the hope that the Assembly would take appropriate action.

6. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said he fully agreed with the Argentine representative. The latter had approached sponsors of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.244 submitted to the Co-ordination Committee with a view to the inclusion of some appropriate wording to cover his idea. Unfortunately, it had been impossible to obtain the consent of all the sponsors. It had also seemed possible that such an amendment might overload the consultant to be employed by the Secretary-General and might even have financial implications. The United Kingdom delegation however, believed that the Argentine representative's idea was a valuable one. The United Kingdom, for its part, would encourage the dissemination of information about the United Nations by every possible medium.

7. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) fully supported the Argentine representative's remarks. Much more should be done to inform the general public about the work of the United Nations, and especially about the work of the Council. The Argentine delegation had been advised that it would be inappropriate to submit a separate draft resolution on the subject for the reason there was no item relating to public information on the Council's agenda. His delegation did not believe that that advice was well founded, since the report of ACC (E/3886 and Corr. I) included a section on the subject.

It hoped that the question would be raised again in the Council and that, in the meantime, the Secretary-General and ACC would give it special attention.

**D. WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER, DISEASE AND IGNORANCE**

*Draft resolution D was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

**AGENDA ITEM 16**

**Questions relating to science and technology (E/3866)**

**REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3978)**

8. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3978) and, in particular, the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 7.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

**AGENDA ITEM 45**

**United Nations assistance in cases of natural disaster (E/3938, E/3948)**

**REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3983)**

9. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3983) and, in particular, the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 6.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

10. Mr. BURR (Chile) expressed his Government's appreciation of the unanimous support given by the Council to the draft resolution.

**AGENDA ITEM 9**

**Economic planning and projections (E/3842, E/3919)**

**REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3981)**

11. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Economic Committee (E/3981) and, in particular, the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 4.

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

**AGENDA ITEM 10**

**Financing of economic development (E/3905 and Add.1, E/3908, E/3917, E/3930, E/3934, E/3947)**

**REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3985)**

12. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the report of the Economic Committee (E/3985), since it contained no recommendations which required action by it.

*It was so decided.*

**AGENDA ITEM 21**

**Population growth and economic and social development (E/3895 and Add.1)**

**REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3986)**

13. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Economic Committee (E/3986) and, in particular, the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 5.

14. Mr. PONCE y CARBO (Ecuador) said that although in the Economic Committee his delegation had considered the draft resolution far from perfect, it had voted for the text, as amended, for the sake of unanimity and in order to facilitate the work of the Committee. His delegation still considered the draft resolution, and particularly its operative paragraph 4, far from perfect. It associated itself with the remarks made by the Colombian representative at the time of the adoption of operative paragraph 4 by the Committee (358th meeting).

*The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.*

15. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America), speaking in explanation of his vote, said that the United States delegation strongly supported the draft resolution, but was opposed to the United Nations undertaking any activity involving the supply of specific birth control devices to Member States, since such devices were repugnant to many people. It approved of the United Nations undertaking any additional activity, at the request of a Member State, connected with the study of problems and the dissemination of knowledge about birth control.

16. Mr. MIGONE (Argentina) associated himself with the position of the United States delegation.

**AGENDA ITEM 36**

**Review of the pattern of conferences and establishment of the calendar of conferences for 1965 (E/3939 and Add.1, E/3944, E/3950 and Add.1)**

**REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3980) AND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (E/3982)**

17. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3980) and, in particular, the recommendations in paragraph 3. The Council need not adopt a formal resolution on the subject. He suggested that the Council should note the recommendation with approval.

*It was so decided.*

18. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the Secretary-General's report (E/3982) and, in particular, recommendations (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences as set out in that report.

19. Mr. GOLESTANEH (Iran), referring to recommendation (a), expressed his delegation's appreciation of the recommendation that his Government's invitation

to hold the eighteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in Teheran should be accepted. As a result of a referendum held in Iran in 1963 the right of women to vote and be elected to parliament had been recognized. The Council's acceptance of the invitation would constitute international recognition of the important achievements in Iran in the field of women's rights. The Iranian Government had agreed to defray the extra costs of holding the session in Teheran, and it would spare no effort to facilitate the work of the Commission and to make the session a memorable occasion.

20. Mr. ZAMAN (India) said that his delegation welcomed the Committee's recommendation that the Iranian Government's invitation should be accepted.

21. The PRESIDENT said he was sure that he would be speaking for all members of the Council in saying that the invitation would be accepted with pleasure.

*Recommendation (a) was adopted unanimously.*

*Recommendations (b), (c) and (d) were adopted.*

22. Mr. ATTLEE (United Kingdom) said he wished to raise a point connected with the calendar of conferences for 1964. A meeting of the *ad hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation was scheduled for September 1964, but in view of the fact that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had adopted certain general and special principles, it might be advisable to postpone the meeting of the Working Group until the General Assembly had had an opportunity of deciding what further work was necessary on those principles. He had consulted as many members of the Working Group as possible and had found that ten out of the twelve members were in favour of postponing the meeting until a date to be fixed in the light of the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

23. Mr. ZAMAN (India) said he did not see how the Council could take a decision on a matter which was not mentioned in the reports before it.

24. The PRESIDENT replied that the Council was not being asked to take action on a report, but merely to agree to the postponement of a meeting of one of its own subsidiary bodies.

25. Mr. CISS (Senegal) asked whether the Council was competent to take such a decision. If the date of the meeting had been fixed by the Working Group, it was the Working Group that should decide whether or not to postpone its meeting.

26. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) said that the Council, at its thirty-sixth session, had agreed to re-convene the Working Group in September 1964 as the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would be available by that time. The Council had not perhaps envisaged that it might be more convenient for the Working Group to meet after the General Assembly had taken action on the decisions of the Conference. He believed that the Council would

be acting appropriately if it decided to postpone the meeting of the Working Group.

27. Mr. ZAMAN (India) said that he would not raise any objection to postponing the meeting of the Working Group, but he considered that, in dealing with such matters, the Council should have before it a report from the body concerned.

28. The PRESIDENT said that he agreed with the Indian representative. He understood that the members of the Council agreed to postpone the meeting of the *ad hoc* Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation until a date to be fixed in the light of the decisions taken at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 38

**Financial implications of actions of the Council  
(E/3941, E/3944, E/3946 and Corr.1, E/3984; E/L.1055)**

*(resumed from the 1333rd meeting and concluded)*

29. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/3984) containing the final statement of the financial implications of its actions. That document would, where necessary, provide the basis for presenting revised estimates for 1965 for consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. He regretted that the document had to be discussed at so late a stage and indeed regarded it as one of the most serious weaknesses in the Council's procedure that the financial implications of its actions should be discussed hurriedly shortly before the adjournment of the session.

30. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that the information contained in document E/3984 was not sufficiently complete to give a clear idea of the priorities which had been established or of the financial requirements which would take the form of revised estimates submitted to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. No one as yet had a clear idea of the financial implications of the decisions the General Assembly might take on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; all that was known was that the estimates were likely to be rather high. The figures shown in the table in document E/3984 were somewhat unclear. His delegation had expressed the view in the Economic Committee (353rd meeting) that the sum of \$571,000 required for substantive studies for regional symposia in the field of industrial development might be met from voluntary technical assistance funds, since the exchange of views which would take place at the symposia would in reality be a form of technical assistance. The same applied to the sum of \$100,000 required for the international symposium. In fact, however, no final decision had been taken on the date of the symposium and it was not certain that that money would be required in 1965. In the absence of additional information,

the United States delegation would have to reserve its position until the matter came up for discussion in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, which might be in a better position to weigh priorities. He believed that most Governments would find themselves in a position similar to that of his Government in regretting that it would be without the benefit of the Council's recommendations as to specific priorities on programmes and projects in the economic, social and human rights fields. He had no doubt, however, that the recommendations of the United Nations Trade and Development Conference, which had been endorsed by the Council (see resolution 1011 (XXXVII)) and were reflected in the Secretary-General's report, would be accorded a very high priority. He had been glad to hear the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs tell the Co-ordination Committee (258th meeting) that the Secretariat was actively considering what information it could supply to the Council in future to enable it to discharge its function of establishing priorities. That information was essential if the Council was to do its work properly. He also awaited with interest the study on a biennial work programme which the Council had asked the Secretary-General to make in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to submit to the Council at its thirty-eighth session (see resolution 1046 (XXXVII)).

31. Mr. BORSHCHEVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had already had an opportunity, at the 1332nd meeting, to give his delegation's views on the provisional summary of the financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3941). The Secretary-General's report essentially reflected the discussions which had taken place in the Committees, where his delegation had made a number of observations and reservations which it still maintained. He agreed with the United States representative that the figures in the table which appeared in the Secretary-General's report were vague and approximate. His delegation therefore also reserved the right to give its detailed views on the matter at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. It believed that additional funds for the economic and social activities of the United Nations could be found by transferring funds from many non-productive activities and, for that reason, too, wished to defer a statement of its views until fuller information was available on the 1965 budget.

32. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation also reserved its position pending consideration of the financial implications of the Council's actions by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. Such a course was inevitable so long as information on the costs of the programme was not final. In the current year, the Secretariat had produced more information than in previous years, but there were still many gaps. He hoped that the computer with which it was proposed to equip the Secretariat and the action to be taken on the basis of Council resolution 1046 (XXXVII) would make it possible in future to provide the Council with sufficient information on work programmes and costs to enable it to take a really informed view of its responsibilities at its summer session.

33. The PRESIDENT said that every delegation was, of course, entitled to raise the matter in a more specific way in the General Assembly. The Council was not called upon to take any special action on the item.

#### AGENDA ITEM 40

##### Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly (E/L.1052)

34. The PRESIDENT said he assumed that, as in previous years, the Council would authorize him to prepare its report in consultation with the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat.

*It was so decided.*

35. Mr. CHANDERLI (Algeria) drew attention to paragraph 1 (d) of the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1052), which stated that the Council's report should not only be a reasonably comprehensive document for the purposes of the General Assembly, but also a useful source of information for the general public. He fully agreed with the observations of the representatives of Argentina and the United States regarding the need to familiarize the public with the work of the Council. The passage to which he had drawn attention suggested that the Secretary-General was thinking on the same lines. It would be extremely useful if the report could be prepared in such a way as to attract the attention of journalists and, through them, of the public at large.

#### Adjournment of the session

36. The PRESIDENT said that the thirty-seventh session had been the first session to benefit from the General Assembly's decisions to enlarge the Council and to provide for a more equitable geographical distribution. He congratulated the additional members of the sessional Committees on their contribution to the work of the Council. The interim arrangement had brought the Council added strength and vitality and had not had the effect, which some had feared, of prolonging and complicating the debates. Despite the fact that the Council had sacrificed its spring 1964 session, it had had no special difficulty in completing its agenda; the difference in membership between the Committees and the Council had raised no difficult procedural problems; the session had indeed been notable for its harmony. Many decisions had been taken without a formal vote and such formal votes as had been taken had been mainly for the purpose, not of establishing a majority, but of enabling minority views to be noted. He hoped that the success of the interim arrangement would act as a spur to rapid ratification of the Charter amendment necessary for the definitive enlargement of the Council.

37. The outstanding event since the previous session of the Council had been the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. During the session the Council had unanimously adopted resolution 1011 (XXXVII), transmitting the Final Act and report of that

Conference to the General Assembly and suggesting that national Governments should consider taking further action on the recommendations of the Conference. The Council had not attempted to consider the relations to be established between it and the Trade and Development Conference and Board. When the General Assembly had finally approved the proposals for continuing trade machinery, the Council would have to consider in detail such problems of co-operation and co-ordination as might arise. That should not be a particularly difficult task if approached in a constructive and realistic spirit.

38. More difficult than the creation of new machinery was the establishment of new trade and aid policies, involving the assumption by sovereign States of new obligations towards others. In that respect, the work of the United Nations was only beginning. Moreover, the powers of the United Nations in relation to the economic policies of Member States were still, in the main, recommendatory rather than mandatory. The significance of the Trade and Development Conference lay in the fact that the United Nations had resumed its task of persuading countries at various stages of development to agree on their trade policies in order to promote the more rapid development of countries that had hitherto remained outside the main currents of economic and social progress.

39. Increasing emphasis was being placed on the Council's responsibilities for promoting economic and social development. But without a great improvement in the trade prospects of the developing countries, there was a real danger that neither their development plans nor the financial and technical assistance contributed by more developed countries would achieve the desired results. On the other hand, in so far as the trade needs of developing countries were met by new United Nations activities resulting from the Conference on Trade and Development, the many other activities undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies would become more effective.

40. The Council had reviewed the progress of and, where appropriate, had taken decisions on the Special Fund, EPTA, the World Food Programme and UNICEF, which were financed by voluntary contributions approaching some \$180 million a year. One of the most important decisions taken at the session had been the recommendation that the Special Fund and EPTA should be combined to form the new United Nations Development Programme (resolution 1020 (XXXVII)); if that recommendation was endorsed by the General Assembly, it would simplify the organization and improve the effectiveness of United Nations technical assistance work.

41. The Council had been impressed by the progress made by the World Food Programme and by the experience gained in the provision not only of relief but also of food to support development projects. The UNICEF, too, was gaining new experience in activities bearing directly on the problems of developing countries.

42. The Council had reviewed the activities of the various capital-providing and financing institutions. It was greatly interested in IMF's study of the problems of international

liquidity<sup>1</sup>, and looked forward to discussing the Fund's report at its spring 1965 session. Although the Council had periodically reviewed the long-term flow of financial resources to the developing countries, it had not taken action on the General Assembly's suggestion (see resolution 1938 (XVIII)) that it might establish a standing committee to keep the movement of capital under continuous review.

43. Where the reports of the other specialized agencies and IAEA were concerned, although the co-ordination of their efforts in an integrated United Nations programme of action might still present some problems, the record of achievement revealed by the reports was impressive and deserved to be more widely known.

44. The Council had also been impressed by the work done by the regional economic commissions and by the way in which their programmes had been adapted to the problems of their regions. The ECA had brought to the Council's attention the question of the terms and conditions for inviting representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to attend future sessions of the Commission as associate members. The Council had received a note by the Secretariat on certain legal aspects of the question and had decided to transmit that document to the Executive Secretary of ECA for any appropriate action (see resolution 1027 (XXXVII)).

45. The Council had discussed the work programme of the Committee for Industrial Development, including plans for regional and inter-regional symposia on industrialization problems and the training of industrial technical personnel. It had also endorsed, by a majority vote, the recommendation of that Committee and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that a specialized agency on industrial development should be established, and it had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the scope, structure and functions of the agency for consideration by the General Assembly (see resolution 1030 B (XXXVII)).

46. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had reported that overcrowding, slum conditions and shanty towns were spreading in many parts of the world. The Council was accordingly giving increasing emphasis to international assistance for housing and urban equipment programmes and the improvement of building technology.

47. The Council placed great hopes on the future work of its new Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. It had reviewed the increasing assistance United Nations organs were giving in the investigation and development of the natural resources of developing countries, and had noted with interest the progress of investigations into new sources of energy.

48. One of the most interesting documents before the Council at the session had been the *World Economic*

<sup>1</sup> See the summary record of the 1344th meeting, paras. 57 and 58.

*Survey, 1963*, which maintained the high standard of its predecessors.

49. The Council had given full support to the Secretary-General's efforts to secure financing for the proposed United Nations Training and Research Institute, and hoped that the Institute would be established before the end of 1964.

50. The Council had again discussed the economic and social consequences of disarmament. It had noted with appreciation the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It had reviewed current work in the field of human rights. It had adopted resolutions on the world campaign for universal literacy (Council resolution 1032 (XXXVII)) and on emergency aid to Costa Rica following the eruption of Irazu volcano (Council resolution 1014 (XXXVII)).

51. In two important addresses to the Council (1320th and 1326th meetings) the Secretary-General had invited it to re-examine in the light of the Charter its mission and mandate as well as its functioning and effectiveness. While the question of the review and reappraisal of the Council's functions and machinery had been much in the minds of its members, it would have been premature to have taken action on the matter at the present session. The current year was the year of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the priority task for the United Nations and for governments was to complete the work of the Conference and to set up the new United Nations machinery proposed. The reappraisal of the Council's activities in the light of the decisions taken by the General Assembly was a matter for discussion in 1965, though it was not too early to begin thinking about it.

52. In his view, what was needed at the present stage was not so much a revision of the Council's functions and machinery as a thorough overhaul of its programme of activities, its methods of work and procedures. The tasks of the United Nations in the field of international economic and social co-operation were defined in Chapter IX of the Charter, and the powers of the Economic and Social Council in Chapter X. While the General Assembly was responsible for setting policy guide-lines, so large a body would obviously find it difficult to deal with the many matters of detail, often technical, that had, for example, been covered in the enormous agenda of the Council's current session. The United Nations would always need, in addition to the General Assembly, a smaller representative body, a sort of executive board, to guide the execution of United Nations policies in the economic and social field. The function of the Council — which should not be confused with the functions proposed for the new trade machinery — was to be the principal aid of the General Assembly in combining the activities of all the related organizations in a consistent and balanced programme of activities to promote the economic and social advancement of the developing countries. It could also help the more specialized organizations to keep in view the essential unity of the problem of human progress and the inter-reaction of economic development and social development.

53. He had no doubt that the definition of the Council's responsibility given in the Charter was sound. The Council had, however, suffered in practice from two serious weaknesses. One — now in process of being corrected — was its restricted membership. The other was the difficulty it had experienced in maintaining the necessary degree of expertise, partly because of the great increase in the number and complexity of the questions with which it had to deal. Delegations were overwhelmed with documents many of which neither they nor the members of their Governments had time to study.

54. It was against that background that the Council should overhaul its programme of activities and methods of work. He placed considerable hope on closer relationships between officers of the Council and ACC following the successful first meeting on which he had reported at the 1332nd meeting. Officers of the Council should continuously study ways and means of improving its effectiveness. They might, after consultation with delegations and the Secretariat, propose to the Council which items on the agenda should be designated as major issues, and special efforts should be made to provide Governments with documentation on those items well in advance. Careful preparation was needed in the development of a better defined and more streamlined United Nations programme in the economic, social and human rights field. Further consideration should also be given to methods of deepening the knowledge of members regarding the operation of the specialized agencies.

55. Adequate time should be provided for Governments, delegations and the Council itself to study the questions that would arise during the mid-point review of progress during the United Nations Development Decade, which would take place the following year. There was also need for a radical overhaul of present methods of publicizing and arousing popular interest in the economic, social and humanitarian work of the United Nations.

56. The United Nations family of organizations existed, not for their own sake, but as tools, invented by men and women of goodwill, to promote social progress and better standards of life in conditions of freedom, tolerance and peace. While their members should always be ready to improve the machinery, the most pressing task was to employ it with determination and skill to advance the welfare of their fellow-men.

57. Mr. NEHRU (India), speaking on behalf of the delegations of the group of seventy-seven countries which had participated in the Council's work, expressed his appreciation of the understanding and ability with which the President had guided the Council's work. The thirty-seventh session had some unique features: first, it had followed the historic United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and it was a tribute to the President's leadership that the debates of the Conference had not been revived in the Council. Another important feature of the session was that nine more developing countries had been associated with the Council's work for the first time. The Council's basic task of promoting economic and social development throughout the world was of

particular interest to the developing countries and it was therefore essential that it should have the benefit of the experience of as many of those countries as possible.

58. Another new feature of the session had been the practice followed by the developing countries of exploring and reconciling various points of view before submitting their proposal formally, a practice which had undoubtedly helped to reduce the pressure of work in the Council and its Committees. The sense of unity which was emerging among the developing countries was of great significance and should be universally welcomed. Those countries faced common problems and needed to evolve a common approach; unity and co-operation among them had strengthened the conciliatory attitude that had marked their work in the Council and in the Trade Conference. It was to be hoped that their dialogue with the developed countries would continue to be marked by conciliation and moderation.

59. The problems facing the developing countries had been discussed in many United Nations organs. One of the most significant features of modern times was the effort that was being made in adverse external conditions to raise the standards of living and culture of the peoples of the developing countries. He wished to emphasize, on behalf of the developing countries, that their great domestic effort needed the active and full support of the developed countries with a view to reducing and ultimately closing the gap which was growing between the rich and poor nations. It was sometimes said that the developing countries were in too great a hurry and showed a lack of patience. He would submit that impatience with slow progress or lack of progress was a healthy sign. The growing gap to which he had referred was one of the most important issues facing the world and was a source of international tension as well as a threat to peace and stability. The developed countries were well aware that if the gap was to be closed, the poorer countries must develop at a much faster rate; there was no other solution to the problem. It was to be hoped that representatives of the developed countries would do their best to accelerate the process of decision-making in their Governments, with a view to expediting action for the solution of the problems of the developing countries.

60. In the past five weeks, the Council had discussed the problems of the developing countries in the economic and social field. That discussion had led to the adoption of a number of important resolutions and recommendations; the Council's decision concerning the proposed merger of EPTA and the Special Fund should, in particular, be mentioned. His delegation was particularly glad that the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and its recommendations had been adopted and that the useful work being done by UNICEF had been appreciated and endorsed by the Council. India also wished to express its gratitude to the Council for electing it to the Population Commission, the Commission on Human Rights and the Executive Board of UNICEF. In conclusion, he thanked all the officers of the Council and the Secretariat for their successful conduct of the session.

61. Mr. DUPRAZ (France), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Australia, Austria, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, thanked the President and the officers of the Council for the skilful way in which they had conducted the work of the Council. It had been most encouraging to observe the high quality of the contributions made to debates in the committees by the new members of the sessional Committees, whose presence presaged the enlargement of the Council's membership. Nevertheless, some of the difficult problems before the Council had been left unsolved; the most important of those questions was the review and reappraisal of the Council's role. It was to be hoped that the United Nations Development Decade would also be a decade of co-ordination; it was unthinkable that the Council, with the powers vested in it by the Charter, should take second place to the new institutions to be set up on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Council must retain its transcendental role of directing and co-ordinating operational bodies. Moreover, any diminution of the Council's importance would gravely damage the United Nations system as a whole. The acuteness of that problem had been stressed throughout the session and it was important for all delegations to reaffirm their faith in the Council and its vitally important responsibilities to the peoples of the whole world.

62. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the President and the officers of the Council for their able guidance of the work of the session and expressed his delegation's appreciation of the contribution made by the Secretariat. The session had passed in a peaceful and calm atmosphere, although an exceptionally large number of substantive items had been dealt with. As a result of the co-operative attitude that had prevailed, delegations with widely divergent views had been able to reach agreement on a number of important questions, such as the economic and social consequences of disarmament. He fully endorsed the President's reference to the need for giving wider publicity to the Council's work; the vast amount of documentation on problems of vital significance should be circulated more widely.

63. Unanimity had not, however, been achieved on all questions. Thus, the USSR delegation was still opposed to the merger of EPTA with the Special Fund, and could not regard the Council's decision as an achievement, being convinced that the merger would be prejudicial to the interests of the developing countries.

64. The participation of nine additional countries in the work of the Committees had resulted in broader and more comprehensive debates on a number of questions. The African countries represented in the Economic Committee had, for example, been able to express their views on the participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of ECA.

65. Much work and many challenging opportunities lay ahead. In particular, action would have to be taken on the recommendations of the Conference on Trade and Development; it was to be hoped that such action would be a first step towards the creation of an international



trade organization, which was bound to promote the expansion of world trade.

66. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the able way in which the Chairmen of the Council's Committees had guided their work. Its special thanks went to the President for his leadership and his understanding of substantive and procedural problems, and also for his brilliant summing up of the work of the session.

67. The session had been particularly valuable because of the participation of nine new countries in the sessional Committees. An outstanding feature of the session from the standpoint of the economic and social development of developing countries was the decision on the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund. The United States delegation was convinced that that measure would substantially enhance the efficiency of United Nations technical assistance work and pre-investment activities.

68. The United States was a revolutionary country, born of a revolution and still in a state of revolution. The high ideals of its Founding Fathers had not yet been realized, and attempts were still being made to extend enjoyment of rights and freedoms to all citizens. But the United States also stood for the freedom of all countries and was not unduly preoccupied with its own affairs. It was anxious that all countries should enjoy the freedoms and advantages that were extended to a large number of its nationals. It was accordingly uncompromisingly dedicated to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and gave its political and financial support to all the Organization's programmes, even when it question-

ed the wisdom and necessity of those measures. It preferred action to words: if the lot of mankind was to be improved, the machinery whereby those improvements were to take place must be supported, whether or not the measures concerned were acceptable and convenient. The modern world must be a world of law, and not one of arbitrary judgement; the issues before the Council should be evaluated within the general framework of law and order, in order to secure justice and dignity for all men. The United States was unalterably dedicated to the pursuit of those goals in the Council and it invited all the other members of the Council to join it.

69. Mr. KURKA (Czechoslovakia) said that the smooth course of the session showed that the Council's confidence in the President and the Chairmen of the Committees had been fully justified. Many useful results had been achieved during the session, some of which could be evaluated already, while others would be discussed further in the General Assembly and in other bodies. The spirit of co-operation and conciliation that had prevailed throughout the session and the valuable contribution made by the nine countries that were members of the sessional Committees had helped to ensure the success of a highly satisfactory session. It was to be hoped that the ground had been prepared for reaching agreement on outstanding problems at future sessions.

70. The PRESIDENT thanked members for their words of appreciation and declared the thirty-seventh session of the Council adjourned.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

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