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Byelorussian SSR	Mr. ASTAPENKO
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United States of America	Mr. HANSON
Venezuela	Mr. MIRALLES

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Food and Agriculture Organization	Mr. McDOUGALL
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mr. BERKELEY
International Civil Aviation Organization	Mr. MARLIN
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World Federation of United Nations Associations	Mrs. ROBERTSON

Category (b):

Catholic International Union for Social Service)))	Miss de ROMER
International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues)	
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Mr. Owen	Assistant Secretary- General for Economic Affairs
Mr. Weintraub	Director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development
Mr. Dumontet	Secretary to the Committee

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(Item 9 of the Council Agenda) (Documents E/1327, E/1327/Add.1, E/1333, E/1333/Corr.1, E/1333/Add.1, E/1335, E/1335/Add.1, E/1335/Add.2 and Annex, E/1335/Add.3, E/1345, E/1345/Corr.1, E/1373/Rev.1, E/1381, E/1383, E/1408, E/1448 and E/AC.6/W.49) (continued)

Mr. CAMPOS (Brazil) said that in general he agreed with the balanced and reasonable programme of the United Nations as set out in the Report of the Secretary-General on Technical Assistance for Economic Development (Document E/1327/Add.1).

Comprehensive exploratory surveys were necessary, although Brazil was not directly interested in them, since it already had sufficient experience on which to base its economic development. Such surveys should be aimed at reaching conclusions rather than stating problems, and should include studies on possible sources for and methods of financing the economic development of under-developed countries. He had noted that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development possessed facilities for sending, and was ready to send missions to under-developed countries. So far as the programme of economic development to under-developed countries was concerned, the activities of the United Nations should be closely co-ordinated with the activities of the Bank. Individual governments should be free to decide whether it would be more expedient for them to request the United Nations or the Bank to help them with the problem of financing economic development. If they addressed a request to the Bank their economic development would be closely geared to financial requirements. If they addressed a request to the United Nations they would be in a better position to obtain the support of other specialized agencies, since the membership of the Bank was more limited. If governments of under-developed countries had difficulty in deciding whether it would be better to address a request to the Bank or to the United Nations, they should address their request to the latter. In every case the United Nations and the Bank should very carefully co-ordinate their activities relating to the economic development of under-developed countries.

He was in favour of the implementation of the Secretary-General's programme for providing technical advisory services. The choice of one of the examples of such services given on page 58 of his Report, namely, that relating to the provision of advice about the organization of administrative services or the drafting of economic and social legislation,

was unfortunate, since advice on those matters was not specially needed. It was much more important that advice should be given on industrial development and research, since industrial development was the backbone of the economic development of all under-developed countries. When work on the programme was begun, the United Nations should provide the assistance for industrial development since the proposed International Trade Organization had not yet come into existence. He was not, however, proposing an expansion of the programme of the Secretary-General in that field.

He agreed with what the representative of India had said, and with most of what the representative of the United Kingdom had said, about scientific and industrial research. For the purposes of the economic development of under-developed countries it would be economical in the long run to stimulate such research in under-developed countries themselves. His government did not wish to dispense with assistance for research from highly developed countries, but as the representative of India had said, industrial research was very often carefully kept secret. Nor should it be forgotten that research into one subject often led to discoveries in another, and that such discoveries might be made and exploited in under-developed countries, but not in highly developed countries, if they were only of interest to one or more under-developed countries. For example, research into ways of shelling nuts in Brazil had led to discoveries about the value of the shells as fuel. Industrial and scientific research in under-developed areas might better be carried out on a regional rather than on a national basis.

The same considerations applied to the proposals for pilot and demonstration projects. He was in favour of the adoption of the Secretary-General's suggestions concerning the problem of combined resources development; attention should also be paid to the financial aspects of the problem and the part that domestic savings could play in that connection.

Scholarships and fellowships were easy to organize and formed a useful means of providing under-developed countries with technical assistance. Care should be taken not to dissipate the limited funds available for the economic development of under-developed countries on projects, particularly social welfare and other social projects, which were not essential to the economic development of those countries.

It was important to strengthen existing institutions for training rather than to establish new ones, and to emphasize the use of regional training centres.

He presumed that the list of types of technical information in paragraph 15 of Chapter 7 of the Report was illustrative, and was not intended to be exhaustive. The representative of Australia had intimated that he did not think that dissemination of information about techniques of market analysis was necessary to under-developed countries. But one of the greatest problems facing under-developed countries was how to gauge markets for the purpose of determining their economic, and especially their price policy, and what articles should be mass produced. The dissemination of such information might make it possible to create bodies of experts in under-developed countries capable of analysing the outlets offered by foreign markets as well as by domestic markets. He hoped that the technical information to be provided by the United Nations for economic development of under-developed countries would not be disseminated only in the official languages of the United Nations. He noted that the Secretary-General had suggested provision for the publication of technical pamphlets, but not for their translation.

On the whole, the programme suggested by the Secretary-General was well balanced, moderate and reasonable.

Mr. CHANG (China) stated that the Secretary-General's Report on Technical Assistance for Economic Development (Document E/1327/Add.1) was both adequate and constructive. He agreed with much of what had already been said about the Report. The most important factor in making the proposed comprehensive exploratory surveys would be an imponderable, the human factor. It was most important that the persons chosen to make the surveys should be able to adjust themselves to local conditions, and that they should be exactly of the right type. Money should not be wasted on sending the wrong type of man to carry out the surveys. He feared, however, that once appropriations for carrying out the surveys had been made the money would be spent whether the right men were available or not.

Although it had been decided not to set up at the present stage a working group to consider technical assistance for economic development, he hoped that the United States proposals concerning the terms of

reference of such a working group (Document E/AC.6/W.49) would not be ignored; for some of the tasks suggested in that document could be carried out by the Economic Committee during the present session. It could decide "what activities were likely to be feasible in the first year" of the programme. It could also make recommendations "on the range of magnitude of programme which could be envisaged the first year". The Committee could not re-write Document E/1327 Add.1 before the conclusion of the present session, but a pamphlet could be issued containing a summary of opinions expressed at the meetings of the Committee.

He wished to assure the representative of New Zealand that the use of the epithet "comprehensive" to qualify the exploratory surveys would not lead to attempts to carry out over-ambitious surveys. The word "comprehensive" had been used to ensure that the bases of the surveys would not be too narrow and that those making the surveys would keep in mind not merely the subject of the survey, but various other purposes as well. The "clearing house of all ideas" which he had advocated should be included in the item "comprehensive exploratory surveys". Members of the United Nations Secretariat should staff that clearing house; he was certain that the specialized agencies would co-operate with them. Greater provision than that suggested by the Secretary-General should therefore be made for carrying out Item I (Document E/1327/Add.1, p.73) of his programme of technical assistance: "Comprehensive exploratory surveys".

Provision approximately equal to that proposed by the Secretary-General should be made for carrying out Item II "technical advisory services".

With regard to Item III, "Scientific and industrial research", he agreed with the representative of India that research should be stimulated in under-developed countries. But comparatively little action on the projects covered by Items III and IV could be taken during the first year of the programme; moreover, the cost of such projects should be mainly borne by local authorities. Therefore it would probably not be necessary to provide as much money from United Nation funds for carrying out work on those items as had been suggested by the Secretary-General, and any

monies so saved should be applied to work under Item I and, to a lesser extent, Items V and II.

Item V (Training) was a most important item; it related to the "reconditioning of men" and the "reconditioning of physical environment". If there was a vicious circle preventing the development of under-developed countries, it could most easily be broken by "reconditioning" men. It would be necessary to provide at least as much as, if not more than, the amount suggested by the Secretary-General for temporary training institutes during the first year of the programme; on the other hand, he did not think it would be necessary to provide as much as the Secretary-General had suggested for permanent institutions during that year. He had had some experience of "reconditioning" men over the past thirty years. There were various ways of extending to people in under-developed countries the technical training provided in highly developed countries. Fellowships could be granted to experts to enable them to benefit by training in highly developed countries for a comparatively short period, and scholarships should be given to other persons for comparatively long periods of study in highly developed countries. Thousands of Chinese had gone abroad to acquire technical knowledge, but more recently the system of sending young Chinese to highly developed countries for periods ranging from four to six years had been discontinued, since when absent for such long periods they lost touch with requirements in their own country, and learned not only to speak a different language, but also to think differently. Thus they grew ignorant of China's true requirements. He had introduced to the college of which he had been Dean a new system whereby students had been given training for a longer period at the university, and had then been sent abroad for only two years or thereabouts. Unfortunately, that system too had been found to suffer from certain drawbacks, because the majority of the students were hampered by language difficulties. Another drawback to the system was that fellows were often chosen mainly for their linguistic abilities; that was undesirable, because his experience suggested that such fellows tended to return only "gold plated". Of course, such difficulties did not arise when fellows were sent to countries

speaking the same language as their own; but that would not be the case with most of the fellows who would be sent abroad under the programme for the development of under-developed countries. He wished to suggest that groups of approximately fifteen fellows should be sent abroad under the leadership of an expert thoroughly conversant with the language of the host country, and that the groups should remain stationary for periods of two to three months. Thus, the fellows making up the groups, who would probably be able to read, if they could not speak the language of the host country, would be able to pick up knowledge quickly from the leaders. The United Nations could help the specialised agencies to promote the development of under-developed countries by acting as a clearing house for the practical implementation of that idea.

Item VI (The Dissemination of Technical Information), which had been the subject of some controversy, should on the whole be carried out as the Secretary-General suggested. It was most important that technical knowledge in highly developed countries should be made available to under-developed countries. Much of the cost of carrying out Item VI, such as that of printing and postage, as well as much of that of carrying out Items III and IV, should be borne by the local authorities in under-developed countries.

The CHAIRMAN said that study of the discussions leading up to the adoption of Resolution 200 (III) of the General Assembly would show exactly what was meant by the phrase, "comprehensive exploratory surveys".

Mr. de SEYNES (France) said he would be brief, since the statements made by previous speakers had already covered most of the points he had intended to make. But he would like to put to the Secretary-General's representative a question, to which however he did not expect an immediate answer.

On the previous day, the United States representative had examined the various chapters of the Report of the Secretary-General (Document E/1327/Add.1) in the light of General Assembly Resolution 198 (III). Two questions arose in connection with paragraph 3 of that resolution: were the proposed measures really calculated to promote economic development? Did those programmes cover all aspects of economic development within the sphere of technical assistance?

With regard to the first question, it might be said that all the measures proposed encouraged economic development, though not always in the same way. Some would yield an immediate and direct return; others would do so at a later date and less directly, since their aim was merely to facilitate economic development in a general sense. The question was how to deal with the two types of projects.

The second question was particularly important, since the United Nations Report was the only one which dealt with industrial development, which was easily the most important aspect of economic development. It was therefore important to know how far the report aimed at promoting industrial production through technical assistance.

The Secretariat, in preparing its Report had classified the projects by the forms of technical assistance suggested, and not by their fields of application. The fact that the Secretariat did not possess sufficient data on the requirements and wishes of under-developed countries had no doubt dictated the choice of that method. The result was that it was impossible exactly to discover the part to be played by industrial development as compared with housing, social welfare, statistics etc. It was thus very difficult to assess the value of the programme.

He also wondered whether the Secretariat had any approximate idea at that stage of the possible demands which might be made by the beneficiary countries, and if it knew how many experts would be assigned to the various branches covered by the United Nations report. However that might be, it would be necessary when the Committee had reached the stage of formulating recommendations to state what fields of activity should be given priority if demand exceeded available resources.

The French delegation felt that high priority should be given to missions studying the problems of motive power, the mining industry and questions of equipment generally, since subsequent development would be largely dependent on those basic industrial activities.

Mr. OWEN, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs, said that since the question asked by the representative of France was of a general nature, he hoped that he would be permitted to answer it when making a general statement towards the end of the discussion of the United Nations programme.

Mr. MULLER (Chile) expressed his gratitude to the Secretary-General for his Report. The debate on the specific parts of that plan which covered all possible forms of international technical assistance was proving very useful. He agreed with the representative of India that industrial development represented the best means of raising standards of living. Since there was no specialized United Nations organ primarily concerned with assisting countries to develop industry, such assistance should be provided by the United Nations itself. The proposed comprehensive exploratory services were most important; experts should go to under-developed countries to help the local government authorities to draw up programmes of economic development.

The United Nations and its specialized agencies should provide under-developed countries with all the technical assistance suggested on page 73 of the Secretary-General's Report, except such assistance as could be provided by other already existing bodies. Any part of the programme which could be carried out by governmental or private institutions already in existence should not be assigned to the United Nations or the specialized agencies. There were numerous technological institutions in under-developed, as well as in highly developed countries, the help of which the United Nations could invite in carrying out the programme. Where possible, advantage should be taken of existing services. A questionnaire requesting information about local technological institutions, what they could do to help provide under-developed countries with technical assistance, and the cost of such work, might be addressed to all countries Members of the United Nations. That should be done before any work of the type normally performed by such institutions was actually carried out by the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies. If a catalogue were made of existing technological institutions and the work they could do it would no doubt reveal that many problems requiring solution in some countries had already been worked out in others, and that such institutions could provide some of the technical assistance

which it had been suggested that the United Nations itself should provide. He agreed with the representative of Brazil that in some cases it would be better to create technical services in under-developed countries than to use existing services in highly developed countries. If part of the programme of technical assistance was assigned to existing technological institutions, and if the United Nations and its specialised agencies confined themselves to providing assistance which those institutions could not, the United Nations and the specialised agencies would be able to make better use of the limited funds available for providing technical assistance for economic development.

The number of existing technical publications in the world was almost unbelievable. Since no central international clearing house existed for the material with which such publications dealt, much of it was published more or less simultaneously in several countries. An index of technical publications drawn up by such a clearing house would be extremely useful.

In some cases, under-developed countries would find technical assistance from countries at an intermediate stage of development, especially those with similar soil and climate, more useful than that from highly developed countries. The questionnaires would disclose such cases. In Chile, a corporation for economic development had been founded, and had drawn up plans for developing the mining industry and other branches of Chile's economy. His Government had been, and would in future be, both ready and willing to extend to other countries, not necessarily limited to Latin America, the benefit of the experience of that corporation.

The problem of technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries should be analysed from the aspect of what the United Nations and its specialised agencies, and no other existing institution could do to promote the economic development of under-developed countries. If such an analysis were made, he thought it would be found that it was unnecessary for the United Nations to establish many of the new organs which certain circles had in mind.

Mr. IVERSEN (Denmark) was glad that the Committee had started its review of the expanded programme of technical assistance

at a high level at which he hoped it would be maintained. In compliance with the legitimate request of the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs that the views of each member of the Council on Chapter 7 of the Secretary-General's Report (Document E/1327/Add.1) be brought to the attention of the Secretariat, he was about to make some remarks, which would be brief, for most of his Government's views on that matter coincided with those already expressed by the representative of the United Kingdom. He agreed with the representative of India that Chapter 7 was characterized by great modesty and self-restraint, and he therefore thought that if it was decided to curtail the total of the budgetary provision contemplated for the expanded technical assistance programs, reductions should primarily be made in the budget for items which were not covered by that chapter. It might, indeed, be found wise actually to increase the item of the budget corresponding to Chapter 7.

The items in the programme which the Danish Government considered of greatest importance were the comprehensive exploratory surveys, the technical advisory services, and the provision of training. He agreed with the representative of New Zealand that field work should be initiated at once. One of the most promising features of the whole project was that it might demonstrate to the world that the United Nations was something more than a great paper mill.

Surveys were essential to a balanced development both of individual countries and of the world at large. He hoped that long-term requirements would not be entirely ignored.

He had noted the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General that the best possible working arrangements for carrying out the surveys would be concluded between the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He hoped that those working arrangements would be very close and intimate, since the somewhat unco-ordinated statements in Chapters 7 and 13 of Document E/1327/Add.1 had caused his Government some anxiety. He had noted with satisfaction that the reports of the survey missions would be published, since their experiences should be made common property.

Would it not be possible to secure more than sixty expert

"man-years" in the first year of the programme? The United Kingdom representative had suggested that the services of those experts might prove more expensive than had been estimated, and from that the Assistant Secretary-General had seemed to draw the conclusion that it might therefore be necessary to curtail the number. He thought that approach wrong; if sixty expert "man-years" were available at extra cost, then the necessary additional funds should be appropriated, and even larger additional sums should be provided if it proved possible to obtain the services of more than sixty "man-years".

Both fellowships and scholarships should be granted. His Government entertained some doubts as to the advisability of setting up pilot plants; but in view of the assurances that the Secretariat would exercise caution in that work, he would not formally oppose the proposal, since the possibility that such plants might serve as active nuclei of economic development could not be ruled out.

His Government had more serious doubts about the establishment of new research institutes and the publication of technical bulletins, pamphlets and handbooks. For the immediate future the Secretariat should restrict its activities in those fields to acting as a "clearing house".

He hoped the debate would yield two practical results: a catalogue, for the use of under-developed countries, of what technical assistance they might reasonably request; and recommendations to the General Assembly as to what would be a reasonable and necessary cost of putting the whole programme into effect. The catalogue might either take the form of Document E/1327/Ldd.1, with an appendix giving a synopsis of the conclusions reached at the ninth session of the Council, or a new document containing a revised and condensed version of the various programmes.

Mr. HANSON (United States of America) felt that, in view of the fact that the Committee had been instructed to consider not only the desirability but also the feasibility of programmes for economic development, it was not inconsistent to admit the importance of all the projects referred to in Chapter 7 of the Secretary-General's Report on Technical Assistance for Economic Development, but at the same time to argue that they were unduly ambitious for the first year of the programme.

With reference to the administrative aspects of the programme, the question of expanding the Secretariat was related to the fact that it had no experience in several fields. It had been the experience of his Government in providing technical assistance to other countries that the best work was done in those fields in which a specialised organ of the United States Government was already active. Similarly, he felt that the specialized agencies would experience much less difficulty in carrying out a programme of technical assistance than would the United Nations, which, in several fields of technical assistance, had no experience on which to draw. Moreover, there would be practical difficulties and delays in recruiting additional competent staff. He did not suggest that any of the projects envisaged in Chapter 7 should be eliminated, but considered, for the reasons he had given, that the targets for the first year of the programme might well be modified.

It had also been the experience of his Government that those programmes which called for new, heavy and continuing expenditure on the part of recipient countries, such, for example, as the projects referred to in the Report for combined development of resources, were much less likely to succeed or to endure than those in which the recipient countries already had some budgetary and technical facilities available.

It was proposed that the United Nations should offer fellowships and scholarships for the study of modern techniques. He pointed out that it was necessary to transmit modern technical knowledge, not only as between experts in different countries, but also from experts to those of their fellow-countrymen who would be called on to apply the experts' technical knowledge in practice. The latter type of training raised greater difficulties, but would become increasingly important;

it should not be neglected at the outset. Moreover, there was a practical argument for extending training facilities not only to experts, but to a wider circle of the public, upon whose interest in the programme the provision of the necessary funds would in the last resort depend.

A similar practical argument could be put forward against including in the first year's programme projects for scientific and industrial research, except where such research was a necessary feature of another independent project. During the first year, the United Nations should concentrate primarily on practical projects which would have an immediately discernible effect, and which would be generally recognized as important.

He agreed with the Australian representative, although for different reasons, that the amount proposed for the dissemination of technical information might be reduced. In his Government's experience it was comparatively easy to select and print pamphlets of great technical interest; it was much harder to ensure that they got into the hands of those who could make best use of them. He considered therefore that the dissemination of technical information should be limited to the transmission of documents having a bearing on a specific project to those actually concerned with the planning or execution of that project.

In conclusion, with reference to the projects of a primarily social nature, he felt that the discussion had somewhat confused the issue. All representatives were surely agreed that the dislocation caused by industrialisation, or economic development generally, was of direct economic significance by virtue, for example, of its effect on labour productivity. He suggested that it would be sufficient for the Committee to endorse the statement on page 52 of Document E/1327/Add.1, namely: "the reference to 'questions of a social nature' in the Council's Resolution of 4 March, 1949, is understood to mean that the programme must take account of: (a) the probable consequences of proposed economic developments in terms of the welfare of the population at large; (b) the social conditions, customs and values in a given area that will directly influence the kinds of economic development that may be feasible and desirable; (c) the specific

social improvements that may be necessary in order to permit effective economic development; (d) the social problems, particularly problems of dislocation of family and community life that may arise as a concomitant of economic change."

Mr. van THILLEN (Belgium) said he would confine himself to a few brief remarks, since his delegation would be able to make other comments in the course of the discussion.

He considered that the French representative had put the question of assistance for industrial production very clearly. Without anticipating the reply of the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs to the French representative, he would like to recall the statement made that morning by the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs to the effect that it was difficult to fix the proportions of the various types of assistance envisaged, and that the Secretary-General had therefore been obliged to submit an incomplete programme. He wondered, however, whether it would not be advisable to discuss the distribution of the assistance among the various major categories. The Secretariat's report, which was drawn up on different lines, did not explain how the assistance was to be distributed. In his opinion the Committee ought to give a brief outline of its views on the subject, and suggest how the assistance should be distributed among the main fields of agriculture, industry, health, education etc. The Secretary-General and the executive organ which would doubtless be set up would thus have some useful guidance at their disposal.

With regard to the technical literature which it was proposed to issue, he was afraid the Economic and Social Council's studies and plans had not reached a sufficiently advanced stage to warrant publication. The publications in question would emanate from the highest world authority on economic subjects, and the Economic and Social Council's reputation should not be exposed to criticism. The Belgian delegation was therefore inclined to propose that the sums intended for the publication of a periodic survey should not be included in the budget in the first year, but should be reserved for the next.

The same remark applied to the brochures mentioned in Document E/1327/Add.1, the possible quality of which raised certain doubts in the mind of the Belgian delegation. In his opinion it would be better to wait until a country requested a study on a specific question before issuing a brochure on the subject; and before publishing such a brochure the executive organ should make certain that no publications on the question already existed in one or other of the numerous libraries of the world. The Economic and Social Council's action in that matter should be supplementary, and what already existed ought not to be overlooked.

His final remark related to the training of experts. He shared the opinion on that subject expressed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs that an intensive course of instruction different from the regular university courses should be provided for the purpose. He mentioned in passing the smiles that had been evoked by a particular request of an international agency for the organization of courses of instruction for experts whom it was intended to send to the under-developed countries. It had been proposed to Belgium, for example, that candidates would stay for a month and would spend a week in each of the four Belgian Universities. It was doubtful whether such a tour could yield any useful result, and methods of that kind could not fail to bring discredit on any action taken in that field. He therefore asked that such methods should be discontinued forthwith. The Economic and Social Council should take account of the experience already acquired in various parts of the world, and certainly not attempt to tackle every problem ab initio.

Mr. MIRALLIS (Venezuela) added his tribute to that paid to the Secretariat for Chapter 7 of the Report, which outlined the fundamental problems arising in connection with the development of backward countries. The programme proposed was, however, too ambitious. Indeed, if it were carried out, the United Nations would have placed all the under-developed countries in the world in a position to exploit their natural wealth to the full.

For him, as for the representative of the United States of America, one of the most obvious difficulties was the shortage of technical staff for the implementation of the programme that had been drawn up. The

Marshall Plan, which had not yet come to an end, had mobilized all the available exports. In his opinion, therefore, it would not be possible to obtain the technical staff needed to carry out the proposed programme. For that reason the Venezuelan delegation shared the opinion of the United States delegation that the budgetary appropriation for experts should be reduced for the first year of the plan's implementation.

For Venezuela, an under-developed country, the problem of industrialization was fundamental. The India representative's remarks on that subject had been to the point. While, however, India seemed to consider that priority should be given to industrial development, the Venezuelan delegation was of the opinion that the under-developed countries were not in a position to say that one activity should have precedence over another, least of all when the two fields of action were closely linked. Industrial development required the preliminary solution of other problems, particularly health problems, for example, that of malaria, which, in countries like those of Latin America, were an obstacle to industrialization.

In the opinion of the Venezuelan delegation, the world would be astonished at the resources of the under-developed countries of Latin America, should the United Nations plan of technical assistance make it possible to exploit them. It was enough to ponder the immense oil resources of Venezuela. No one would have believed twenty years ago that that country would to-day occupy a leading place among the oil-producing and oil-exporting countries.

With regard to the problems of the establishment of scientific institutions, and fellowships and cultural exchanges, he suggested that not only would it be advisable to set up such institutions in the under-developed countries, but that students already possessing university training should be sent to countries capable of offering assistance.

The representative of China had rightly drawn attention to the danger that students from under-developed countries might lose contact with their own country and its problems. The solution suggested, that of groups of students working under the direction of a tutor, did not seem to him the best one. In his opinion, primary importance should be attached to the development of national institutions. Venezuela

had had an unfortunate experience with what had been described as intensive instruction. Similarly, tours of the type described by the Belgian representative were not to be recommended.

Mr. KOLPAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that in his initial observations on the question of the economic development of under-developed countries he would confine himself to commenting on the Secretary-General's Report (Document E/1327/Add.1) which his delegation had carefully studied. He had listened with equal attentiveness to the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs, and had noted that in the course of his statement he had pointed out that the proposals for the United Nations programme submitted by the Secretary-General were the result of what he would call research work, and were not based on requests received from governments for technical assistance.

He would ask the Secretariat to inform him to what extent the under-developed countries had participated in the preparation of the programme. In his opinion, the programme of technical assistance was not concrete and should have been worked out from the bottom, and not from the top. It was his impression that the dominant position in the specialized agencies taken by the highly developed countries of Europe had prevented the views of the under-developed countries from being expressed as fully as they should have been.

The failure to associate the under-developed countries themselves with the drafting of the programme had resulted in the proposals made therein remaining abstract and vague, whatever their inherent value. There was, for example, no indication of the countries to which different kinds of assistance would be given, or of how much each would receive.

In that connection, it was necessary to draw attention to the tendency to conceive the expression "under-developed countries" in abstract and standard terms; Chapter 6 of the Secretary-General's Report even defined the various features by which a country could be recognized as under-developed. In fact, each under-developed country had its own characteristic problems, and therefore stood in need of a differentiated programme of technical assistance. However, the aim of all those programmes was, as Mr. Molotov, then Foreign Minister of

the Soviet Union, had stated at the United Nations Preparatory Conference in San Francisco, to help dependent countries to achieve independence.

Although the Secretary-General's Report dwelt much on the development of agriculture, there was no mention of the many social problems such as agrarian reform, conditions of land tenure, etc. which were of such great importance in a number of countries.

It was not until the under-developed countries had been given an opportunity of expressing their views on those and other questions bearing on their economic development that the Secretary-General or the Directors-General of the specialized agencies would be able to break down, by countries and by regions, the aggregate estimates they had made in respect of each type of assistance.

He therefore welcomed the United States representative's statement that all relevant questions should be discussed fully and frankly with the appropriate people in the under-developed countries, technicians, scientists, and especially trade unionists. The regional economic commissions, including the Economic Commission for Europe should also be asked to consider the programme.

Those countries, the development of which had been retarded and which it was now proposed to assist, were fortunate in that they could benefit from the experience of others and from the technical achievements of modern science. It was important therefore to ensure that the equipment which they would receive from more highly developed countries should not be obsolescent and that the technical knowledge imparted to them should be the most up to date.

In conclusion, he would point out that the United Kingdom representative, far from disproving the arguments adduced by Mr. Arutiunian, had in fact reinforced them. The Soviet Union delegation could not accept the idea of technical missions including financiers experienced in extracting the maximum profit from the under-developed countries.

Mr. HAKIM (Lebanon) felt that the Secretary-General's proposals for the first year of the United Nations' programme contained in Chapter 7 of Document E/1327/Add.1, could be accepted, subject,

possibly, to the omission of the projects for the dissemination of technical information.

It was, however, necessary to bear in mind that those proposals related to methods by which assistance could be provided, not to the fields in which it could be given.

Moreover, the cost figures given by the Secretary-General for each type of project were only very approximate estimates. The Committee did not and could not know what each country would need under each type of assistance; it could not therefore determine the relative importance and urgency of the various types. It was of course true that the United Nations could inform governments as to what facilities were available for assisting them, and advise them as to the type of project which would most benefit them. It might however be wise for one or two members of the Secretariat to visit the various capitals of the under-developed countries and ascertain from those countries themselves the fields in which, for example, scholarships and fellowships were most needed.

In conclusion he urged that, for the first year of operation at least, the programme should be kept flexible. Whatever amounts were finally set aside for each type of technical assistance, they would relate only to estimated expenditure, and provision should therefore be made for transfers to be effected as between one section and another of the budget.

The CHAIRMAN, recalling that a number of speakers had stressed the importance of ascertaining the views of the under-developed countries themselves, pointed out that in its Resolution of 10 June 1949 relating to technical assistance (Document E/1330/Rev.1, pages 63-65), the Economic Commission for Latin America had called the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the specific projects requiring technical assistance which had been or might be submitted by the Latin American countries, some of which, moreover, were mentioned in the Second Part of the Executive Secretary's Preliminary Study on the Needs for Technical Assistance in Latin America (Document E/CN.12/84).

Dr. SUTCH (New Zealand) stated that his delegation reserved its position on the question of accepting that he considered the unsatisfactory definition of social development, contained on page 52 of the Secretary-General's Report and apparently endorsed by the United States representative.

Mr. ADARKAR (India) wished to clarify certain points in his previous statement which he thought had been misunderstood.

When he had spoken of granting priority to the development of certain branches of economic activity, he had been referring to a priority of emphasis, not of sequence.

With reference to the Venezuelan representative's comment on the scarcity of experts, he pointed out that the Council so far knew neither how many experts would be needed, nor how many would be available. It would be useful if the Secretariat could obtain from scientific institutes and other sources more accurate information on those points than was at present at the Council's disposal. At present a tendency was apparent invariably to put forward the shortage of experts as an excuse for inactivity.

Although the question would be more properly considered in connection with other organizational matters, he hoped that the representative of Chile would explain further what type of scientific organizations he had had in mind for carrying out the programme; at first sight it seemed of doubtful wisdom to rely too much on purely private agencies in an international programme on the scale now envisaged.

The Belgian representative had suggested that technical literature should not be supplied to governments until they asked for it. As the representative of China had pointed out, many governments of under-developed countries did not in fact know what their own requirements were.

For that reason alone it might be well worthwhile to publish the Economic Development Bulletin even in the first year of the programme.

The meeting rose at 6.00 p.m.