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~~ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL~~

~~Eleventh Session~~

~~CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE~~

PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-NINTH MEETING

Hold at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,  
on Tuesday, 25 July 1950, at 10.30 a.m.

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/Present:  
E/AC.24/SR.69

Present:

Chairman:

Mr. NORIEGA (Mexico)

Members:

Australia

Mr. WALKER

Belgium

Baron de KERCHOVE d'EXAERDE

Brazil

Mr. MURTINHO

Canada

Mr. HALSTEAD

Chile

Mr. BERNSTEIN

Mr. RODRIGUEZ

China

Mr. TSAO

Denmark

Mr. FRIS

France

Mr. FERRIER

India

Mr. SEN

Iran

Mr. ESFANDIARY

Pakistan

Mr. AHSAN

United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. EDWARD

Mr. SCOPES

United States of America

Mr. KOTSCHNIG

Mr. ROSEMAN

Representatives of specialized agencies:

International Labour  
Organisation

Mr. COX

Food and Agriculture  
Organization

Mr. McDOUGALL

Mr. OLSEN

United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural  
Organization

Mr. AUGER

Mr. HERKELEY

International Civil Aviation  
Organization

Mr. MARLIN

World Health Organization

Dr. CHISHOLM

Dr. FORREST

Miss HOWELL

International Refugee  
Organization

Mr. BLANCHARD

Secretariat:

Secretariat:

Mr. Laugier	Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs
Mr. Martin Hill	Director of co-ordination for specialized agencies and economic and social matters
Mr. Urquhart	Secretary to the Committee

RELATIONS WITH AND CO-ORDINATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES (item 43 of the agenda) (E/1670, E/1682, E/1683, E/1683/Add.1, E/1684, E/1685, E/1734, E/1741, E/1743, E/AC.24/L.1, E/AC.24/L.7, E/AC.24/L.8, E/AC.24/L.9, E/AC.24/L.9/Add.1-3, E/AC.24/L.11, E/AC.24/L.12, E/AC.24/L.14 and E/AC.24/L.16) (continued)

- (a) Co-ordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on problems of developing arid zones.

The CHAIRMAN recalled the decision taken at the sixty-seventh meeting to defer until the discussion on item 43 of the agenda the draft resolution on co-ordination of United Nations activities for the development of arid zones (E/AC.24/L.16) submitted jointly by the Indian and United States delegations. That decision had resulted from the United States representative's comment that it would take too long to reconcile in committee all the views he had gathered informally on the draft resolution. He called on the United States representative to introduce the joint draft resolution.

Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that after consulting certain representatives and in particular the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the joint draft resolution, he wished to put forward the following revised text which, he believed, would meet with the approval of the representatives of FAO and UNESCO. He had not submitted the revised version to the Secretariat for distribution before the meeting, because he had been unable to get in touch with the representative of India to secure his agreement to the modifications. The revised joint draft resolution read:

"The Economic and Social Council,

Having before note of resolution 2-23 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO, at its fifth session, concerning the International Arid Zone Research Council;

Considering that problems of the arid zones, both in their scientific and practical aspects, are of direct concern to other bodies of the United Nations and also to Member Governments, particularly in connection with developing programmes of technical assistance;

/Recognizing

Recognizing the need for closely co-ordinated action in defining and meeting the inter-related problems of the development of the arid zones;

Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the interested specialized agencies, to ensure that, in the development and execution of programmes, including programmes of technical assistance, in arid zones, full consideration be given to all inter-related scientific, economic and social problems; and

Invites the Director-General of UNESCO, in timing and implementing the programme under resolution 2-23 quoted above, to bear in mind the necessity for continued and close consultation with all interested bodies, including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Technical Assistance Board, with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and to attaining the maximum results for the benefit of the peoples of these areas."

Mr. SEN (India) said that he had reached agreement the previous evening with the United States representative on the revised version so far as questions of principle were concerned; he would propose certain amendments to improve the drafting, when the revised version had been circulated in writing.

Mr. AUGER (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) gave an account of the manner in which UNESCO had handled the problem of the arid zones. UNESCO's interest in that question dated back to a resolution submitted to the Third General Conference, held at Beirut, by the Indian delegation, with the backing of certain other delegations. It had requested the Director-General of UNESCO to set up a committee of experts to study the advisability of establishing an institute for research into the problem of the arid zones. The Fourth General Conference at Paris, followed by the Fifth at Florence, had endorsed the resolution, and the last had adopted a resolution (2-23) in favour of providing the International Arid Zone Research Council with financial assistance and services, and of promoting international co-operation in scientific and technical research work and the development of arid and semi-arid regions.

In fulfilment of its terms of reference, UNESCO had requested a series of organizations qualified to deal with the subject to submit reports. Those reports had been studied and referred to the committee of experts, which included representatives of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Council of Scientific Unions and many other organizations interested in the question. That committee had submitted constructive proposals to the Director-General of UNESCO. It had rejected the idea of setting up an Arid Zone Research Institute, until a future, and possibly remote, date. The Fifth General Conference had supported its contention and had agreed only to the establishment of an Arid Zone Scientific Research Council, as suggested by the experts. The Council's task would be to collect the fullest possible data on the research work already done, and to prepare a list of existing research institutions, of their programmes, and of the experts working on them, with a view to facilitating exchanges of research workers and enabling the under-developed countries to secure the services of any experts needed by them for the purpose of implementing technical assistance programmes. The Arid Zone Council would thus be entrusted with purely scientific and technical functions, but in no case with practical operations on the spot. There was no question of entrusting it with the work of practical implementation, its mission being to collect scientific data with a view to making implementation easier.

Another of the Council's functions would be to convene scientific conferences of the "symposium" type, comprising twenty to thirty persons well qualified to study specific problems relating to arid zones, such as those of subterranean waters and their purification, the harnessing of wind-power for pumping subterranean waters and so forth.

That activity, he pointed out, would not entail a very large budget. The Council would publish a report and follow up technical developments in the countries concerned.

So far as timing was concerned, the notice given would be fairly long. In fact, the notices convening the meeting of the Arid Zone Interim Council were

about to be sent out by the Director-General of UNESCO to the countries invited to participate. The meeting of the Interim Council being scheduled for November 1950, the Council itself would not be in a position to meet before 1951.

He did not feel that there would be any difficulties in effecting the necessary co-ordination with the other specialized agencies, since the latter would be represented on the Interim Council and would have ample time to study the Council's report and to submit their views on the proposals contained therein. UNESCO therefore had no misgivings in accepting the final paragraph of the joint draft resolution.

Mr. OISEN (Food and Agriculture Organization) said that the revised version of the joint draft resolution was entirely satisfactory to his organization. It would be pointless for him to describe to the Committee his Organization's interest in the various features of the problem, in view of the fact that there was adequate provision in the new version for co-ordination with, and consultation of, FAO on the problem.

Mr. MURTINHO (Brazil) said that ever since the Third General Conference of UNESCO his Government had been extremely interested in the problem of bringing arid zones under cultivation; he asked the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for some further information on the Council and its composition.

Mr. AUGER (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) regretted that he was unable to give details of the composition of the Council and on its final programme, since both would be finally fixed by the Interim Council which was due to meet at Paris on 13 November 1950. He could, however, give further information on the plans of the Director-General of UNESCO with regard to the Interim Council. Letters of invitation had been sent to the Governments of Egypt, France, India, Israel, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The number of invitations had had to be restricted owing to the limited appropriation for 1950. Moreover, it

was not necessary to invite all the countries interested in the question, since they had already had an opportunity of stating their views on the subject of the establishment of the Council to the committee of experts. The chief task of the Interim Council would be to advise the Director-General on administrative questions relating to the constitution and convocation of the Council.

The items on the provisional agenda of the Interim Council were: the study of the Council's statute; its programme for the years 1951-52; the organization of the Secretariat; methods of work; the agenda for the first session of the Council in 1951; and the method of financing the Council's work. It would be recalled that the UNESCO budget for 1951 as adopted at Florence, made an appropriation of 15,000 dollars for the Arid Zone Council, a sum which would suffice only for studies and the preparation of documentation.

The CHAIRMAN said that pending the circulation of the new version of the joint draft resolution in the shape of a document, he would mention, speaking as a representative of Mexico, that there were three semi-arid areas in that country, namely: Yucatan, the Altar Desert, and the Otomi region. In the first two areas it appeared that there might be underground water resources, which, if they could be tapped, would enable trees to be grown and the soil made productive. The Otomi region was extremely desolate, but the inhabitants, whose ancestors had fled to it before the Spanish invaders, were very attached to the area, and, despite continued persuasion, had refused to leave it. His Government considered that the human side of development schemes in such areas was more important than the economic aspects; it would welcome advice from foreign experts on how to develop its arid zones.

Mr. SEN (India) said that his Government had been glad to receive an invitation from UNESCO to send a representative to the Interim Council to discuss the proposed International Arid Zone Research Council, because it realized that if Rajasthan, which was a huge area consisting almost entirely of arid country, and other similar arid pockets in India, could be made fertile, the standard of living of the people of his country could be raised to a considerable extent.



In connection with the revised version of the joint draft resolution, which had just been distributed, he suggested the substitution of the words "Having noted with satisfaction" for the words "Having taken note of" in the first paragraph. He also suggested the substitution of the words "of direct and urgent concern to certain specialized agencies and to several Member States of the United Nations" for the words "of direct concern to other bodies of the United Nations, and also to Member Governments" in the second paragraph. The words "the Director-General of" should be deleted from the final paragraph. He had intended to propose the deletion of the words "in timing and" also, but in view of what the representative of UNESCO had said on the subject, he would not do so provided the Committee was satisfied that their inclusion would not cause any delay in carrying out UNESCO's work on the problems of arid zones. The words "continued and close" might however be deleted.

The phrase "including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Technical Assistance Board" and the final phrase, "and to attaining the maximum results for the benefit of the peoples of these areas", should be deleted, as they were too self-evident to call for inclusion.

Mr. KOISCHNIG (United States of America) said that he was not prepared to express satisfaction with UNESCO resolution 2-23, because it raised a number of issues which were still not settled. In particular, he could not at the present stage express approval of the proposed International Arid Zone Research Council, the exact nature of which had not yet been determined. He wished to make it clear, however, that his Government had noted with gratification the interest UNESCO had taken in the problems of developing arid zones.

Mr. AUGER (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), replying to the United States representative, said that under the terms of resolution 2-23, his Organization was not entrusted with the task of bringing the arid zones under cultivation, but simply with that of encouraging international scientific and technical research on the subject of the arid zones.

He read out a recommendation adopted in 1949 by the committee of experts, which had served as the basis for resolution 2-23, according to which the Council would have the power to give advice on the form which technical assistance might take in the arid zones, but would not be able to exert any direct influence on putting such assistance into effect.

Mr. WALKER (Australia) said that he also was not prepared at the present stage to note with satisfaction the provisions of UNESCO resolution 2-23. The Australian delegation to the Fifth General Conference of UNESCO had felt obliged to make reservations in respect of the provisions of that resolution, even though it was vitally interested in the development of arid zones.

Mr. HAISTEAD (Canada) said that while his delegation was very interested in the work of UNESCO on problems of developing arid zones, it also was unwilling at the present stage to express approval of the UNESCO resolution.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ (Chile) said that his views on the UNESCO resolution coincided with those expressed by the United States and Canadian representatives.

Mr. MURTINHO (Brazil) wished to make it quite clear that his delegation was prepared to note with satisfaction the interest shown by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in research into problems relating to the arid zones, but that, so far as resolution 2-23 was concerned, it could only take a note of it, without any expression either of satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

It would, in his opinion, be a mistake to seek to connect the two questions.

After a further exchange of views, Mr. KONSCHNIG (United States of America) and Mr. SEN (India) agreed to replace the first paragraph of the joint draft resolution by the following text:

"Having noted with satisfaction the interest of UNESCO in furthering research into the problems of arid zones;

Noting resolution 2-23 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fifth session concerning the International Arid Zone Research Council;"

Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that he was in favour of inserting the words "and urgent" and also the words "certain specialized agencies" in the second paragraph, but was opposed to the rest of the amendment proposed by the Indian representative to that paragraph, since it would not cover bodies such as the Technical Assistance Board which were most directly concerned with the problem. It was not necessary to mention in the draft resolution that the development of arid zones concerned "several" States Members of the United Nations; in as much as it would affect the economy of the world as a whole, it interested all States Members of the United Nations, not merely certain of them. Would the Indian representative agree to the substitution of the words "of direct and urgent concern to certain specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations"?

Mr. SEN (India) replied in the affirmative.

Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that he would agree to the deletion of the words "the Director-General of" from the last paragraph, and also to the deletion of the words "continued and close", since they were not absolutely necessary, although the word "continued" took into account the fact that consultations such as those to which the paragraph referred had already taken place. However, he was most anxious that the references to the administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to the Technical Assistance Board should be retained. The last fifteen words of the paragraph, which the representative of India had proposed should be deleted, were identical with the last fifteen words of the original draft resolution they had submitted jointly.

Mr. SEN (India) said that he would not press for the deletion of the last fifteen words. Would the United States representative agree to the transfer of the reference to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Technical Assistance Board from the last paragraph to the second paragraph?

Mr. KOTSCHEWIG (United States of America) said he would have no strong objection to the transfer.

Mr. OLSEN (Food and Agriculture Organization) said that he hoped the reference would be retained in the last paragraph.

Mr. HALSTEAD (Canada) said that the question of the placing of the reference to the two bodies was not of vital importance; however, in his opinion, it should be left in the last paragraph, since that paragraph dealt with consultation on the problem, and the two bodies were consultative bodies which did not indulge in operational activities as did the specialized agencies.

At the suggestion of Mr. KOTSCHEWIG (United States of America), the CHAIRMAN put to the vote the Canadian representative's suggestion that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Technical Assistance Board be referred to in the last paragraph of the joint draft resolution.

The suggestion of the representative of Canada was adopted by 3 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the revised text submitted earlier in the meeting by the United States representative, with the amendments to the first and second paragraphs on which the representatives of the United States and India had agreed during the meeting, and with the words "the Director-General of" and the words "continued and close" deleted from the last paragraph.

The revised text of the draft resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

(b) Working Paper on the Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects  
(E/AC.24/L.11)

Mr. Martin HILL (Secretariat) recalled that the Committee had requested the Secretariat to suggest a procedure in accordance with which the views of governments on the Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects could be considered at the twelfth and, in more final form, at the thirteenth session of the Council. Discussions had been held within the Secretariat, with the result that he must draw the Committee's attention to two factors. The Secretary to the Council was of the opinion that, in view of the Council's heavy agenda, consideration by the Council of a relatively minor item at two succeeding sessions should be avoided. The Committee should therefore decide whether it wished to take up the question at the twelfth session or to defer it until the thirteenth. The Secretariat was of the opinion that the thirteenth session would be preferable, since it was the session at which main co-ordination items would be considered. If the Committee were to endorse that opinion, the draft resolution set out on page 2 of document E/AC.24/L.11 would have to be amended by the insertion in the third paragraph of the appropriate date, which would be 1 March 1951; by the substitution of the word "thirteenth" for "twelfth" in the last paragraph; and by the addition of the following clause at the end of that same paragraph: "in order to assist the Council in its consideration of the desirable form of the 1952 catalogue".

In reaching a decision, the Council should keep in mind the further point that the work entailed in drawing up a supplement to the catalogue or in the compilation of a new catalogue would be substantially the same. It went without saying that a supplement was always less useful and convenient.

If the Council were to decide on the publication of a new catalogue, two methods of taking the views of governments into account could be envisaged. The 1951 edition might contain no reference to those views, which would be submitted to the Council in connection with the 1952 edition. If, however, the Committee should decide that the Secretary-General be requested to take the views of governments into account in the preparation of the full edition of the

catalogue for 1951, those views would have to reach the Secretariat by 1 October 1950. The draft resolution would then have to be amended by a reference to the fact that the Secretary-General should take the views of governments into account as far as possible.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that there had already been a full discussion on the problem, so that all that now remained for the Committee to do was to take a decision on whether a full edition or only a supplement to the catalogue should be issued in 1951. If the latter were agreed upon, other possibilities would not arise. Should the Council decide against the publication of a supplement, the Committee would then be able to choose between the two alternatives mentioned by the Director of Co-ordination.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) said that if the Committee decided on the publication of a supplement, the fourth and last paragraph of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.11, page 2) should be amended. To request the Secretary-General to ask for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's views and comments on the views and comments of governments would be a waste of the ACC's time. The Council might well examine governments' views at its twelfth session, and inform the ACC of its own decisions and opinions.

The CHAIRMAN was unable to share the United Kingdom representative's optimism. If the Council's Co-ordination Committee were faced with the task of examining a wide variety of views at the twelfth session, it might prove difficult to reach agreement. He considered that, in order that the Committee's time should not be wasted, the ACC and the Secretariat should be entrusted with the task of making a preliminary analysis of the views and comments of governments.

Mr. MURTINHO (Brazil) shared the opinion of the United Kingdom representative, but thought the Council should not attempt to undertake, at its twelfth session, the superhuman task of examining all the points of view of the various governments on the subject of the Catalogue. The Secretariat should prepare a working document for submission to the Council's Co-ordination

/Committee,

Committee, listing the opinions of governments by categories. It would be an interesting experiment to try that method and see how it worked out, since it had sometimes happened in the past that the opinions of governments had reached the Council only by a very roundabout route.

The Committee decided by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention, that a supplement to the current catalogue should be prepared.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) thanked the Brazilian representative for his support, and proposed that the last paragraph of the draft resolution be amended to read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to obtain the views of the ACC, taking into account the comments of the Council, and to submit those views to the Council at its thirteenth session."

Mr. SEN (India) doubted the wisdom of making a provision whereby the Council would have to go into a committee of the whole to discuss the views of governments at one session and to consider the views of the ACC at the next. It seemed to him that that would initiate an endless process of comment and counter-comment. The normal procedure was for the Secretariat to secure the views of governments, and submit them for discussion to a policy-making body. He must consequently oppose the United Kingdom amendment, and would suggest that the Secretary-General be requested to include in his report to the Council the recommendations of the ACC, as well as any recommendations which he might himself wish to put forward on the basis of the material available. Such a formula would logically have to be inserted in the final paragraph of the draft resolution.

The CHAIRMAN urged the United Kingdom and Brazilian representatives to bear in mind all the statements which had been made on the necessity of saving time and avoiding duplication of procedure.

Mr. LEDWARD (United Kingdom) said that he would respond to the Chairman's appeal if the Brazilian representative were also prepared to do so.

The proposal made by the Indian representative dispelled many of his misgivings. If the comments of the ACC could be made available to the Council independently of the views expressed by governments - although it went without saying that the ACC would take those views into account - better results would be obtained. He would be prepared to withdraw his own amendment in favour of the Indian representative's amendment.

Mr. URQUHART (Secretary to the Committee) said that the text of the fourth paragraph, as amended by the Indian representative and the Director of Co-ordination, would read:

"Requests the Secretary-General to obtain the views of the ACC, taking into account the suggestions made by governments, and to submit these views to the Council at its thirteenth session in order to assist the Council in its consideration of the 1952 catalogue."

Following a proposal by Mr. TGAO (China), Mr. SEN (India) proposed that the text of the fourth paragraph should be further modified to read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with ACC to take into account the comments made by governments, to formulate recommendations and to submit a report to the Council at its thirteenth session."

The CHAIRMAN hoped that that amendment would prove acceptable to the Committee, but drew the Indian representative's attention to the fact that it was superfluous explicitly to ask the Secretary-General to express his views, since the Secretary-General was a member of the ACC.

After a further exchange of views,

the Committee reached general agreement on the last version of the fourth paragraph proposed by the representative of India.

Mr. PERIER (France) emphasized that his Government had not yet received the French text of the Catalogue, and that as a consequence he could only give his personal opinion. On those terms he was prepared to accept the



text of the draft resolution as it had just been read out. He would, however, abstain when a vote was taken, in order not to commit his Government in case the Catalogue were not received in a form in which it could be studied by his Government.

Mr. SEN (India) pointed out that no reference was made in the draft resolution to the fact that the comments of governments should be submitted to the Council. He assumed that if that proved necessary those comments would be made available.

Baron de KERCHOVE d'EXAERDE (Belgium) associated himself with the statement by the representative of France, and said that when a vote was taken he would abstain for the same reasons.

The Committee adopted the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.11, page 2), as amended, by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

(c) Consideration of the procedure for drafting the Committee's report on item 43 of the agenda.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the working group set up to draft the report on item 43 should meet that afternoon in order to conclude its work. It would be preferable for consultations with the specialized agencies to be carried out after the working group had completed its draft.

He further proposed that he himself, the Vice-Chairman and a representative of the Secretariat should revise the draft report in the light of the suggestions made during the discussions, in order that it be complete, balanced and duly representative of all points of view. After that delicate work had been done the Committee would be free to accept or reject any paragraph or section of the report.

If there were no objections, he would assume that the Committee was prepared to accept that procedure.

It was so agreed.

- (d) Proposal by the Chinese delegation (E/AC.24/L.14) relating to the statement on the international situation in the seventh report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/1582, paragraph 4).

Mr. TSAO (China) said that his delegation was aware of the fact that the Co-ordination Committee was a technical body, whose task it was to review all documents on the Council's behalf. The paragraph (E/AC.24/L.14) which his delegation would wish to have included in the present Committee's report had been drafted in the light of the statements previously made by him. He was, however, aware that certain difficulties might arise, since, on the one hand, the subject referred to in the proposed paragraph had never been discussed by the Committee, which might consequently find it difficult to express its views thereon, and, on the other, that paragraph implied some criticism of the ACC. It might well be that the Committee would be prepared to agree on the substance of the matter, but would none the less find it difficult to express an opinion. In the light of those considerations, he would be prepared to amend the text by deleting from the second line the reference to the Committee, and replacing it by a reference to the delegation of China. Furthermore, the proposed paragraph should be accompanied by a reference to the summary record in which his previous statement had been reported. Thus, all discussion could be avoided, and the Council would be made aware of the fact that the Committee had studied the report of the ACC in all its sections.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Chinese representative had himself described the Co-ordination Committee as a technical body. It followed that his statement on the seventh report of the ACC did not fall within the Committee's purview. It must, however, decide whether the paragraph proposed by the Chinese representative should be included as a footnote to the text of the report.

Mr. SEN (India) questioned the appropriateness of including the proposed paragraph in the Committee's report. Despite the Chinese representative's amendment, the second sentence of the text seemed by implication to rebuke the ACC. He was opposed to the inclusion of the paragraph in the report.

Mr. BERNSTEIN (Chile) said that, in the opinion of his delegation, there were two questions before the Committee: one of procedure, and one of substance. The question of procedure was to decide whether the opinion of a single delegation could be included in a report, or whether a report must reflect the opinion of the whole Committee. In the opinion of the Chilean delegation, the latter view must prevail. If the Committee took another view, the Chilean delegation would ask that its own view be recorded in the report, and he was quite certain that several other delegations would submit a similar request.

On the question of substance, he would remind them of the text of paragraph 4 of the introduction to the seventh report of the ACC. His delegation strongly supported the statements in that text, and was glad to see that they had been inserted in the report. The Secretary General of the United Nations, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Directors of other intergovernmental organizations, must not be bureaucrats living a life remote from reality, restricting their activities to trivial co-ordination jobs and failing to grapple with the essential problems which confronted the world. It would have been tragic had such responsible officials ignored the dangerous situation which threatened world peace at the time when the report was drafted and threatened it still more to-day.

Mr. FRIIS (Denmark) said that the paragraph now proposed for insertion in the Committee's report would stand entirely in the name of the Chinese delegation.

Nevertheless, if such a paragraph were included, the report would not be complete if it did not also contain an indication that there were other delegations, among them that of Denmark, which were in no way convinced that the action taken by ACC was improper or irrelevant to the work of that Committee. On the contrary - particularly when account was taken of the situation which had existed at the time of the meeting - it was not unreasonable that ACC should have adopted its carefully worded statement.

Mr. SEN (India), also agreeing with the United Kingdom representative, suggested that a sentence expressing the Committee's particular gratification at the statement contained in the seventh report of the ACC should be included in the report.

Mr. AKHTAR (Pakistan) supported the Indian representative.

Mr. TSAO (China) did not object to the inclusion in the report of the views of other delegations, but considered that those views would not express the attitude of the Committee as a whole.

Replying to Mr. HALSTEAD (Canada), the CHAIRMAN said that precedents existed for the submission and inclusion of minority views in reports. There was nothing in the rules of procedure to preclude such a course. In the present case, he believed that the best solution to the problem would be to include a single text, whereby the Committee would dissociate itself from the views expressed by the Chinese representative, assuming always that the Committee decided upon the inclusion of the proposed paragraph in its report.

Mr. WALKER (Australia) expressed his delegation's concern at the discussion which was taking place, and at the vote which might have to be taken. He had not expected that any question would be raised with regard to the propriety of the statement included in the introduction to the seventh report of ACC, and while he was prepared to accept the fact that the Chinese delegation might hold certain views, he could not agree that the Committee should be rushed into adopting what would in effect be a section of its report to the Council.

If the matter had to be thrashed out, he would ask for more time in order to be able to consult his Government. The problem was very serious and the most careful consideration was needed. Moreover, he would recall that the Chinese representative's statement on the issue was already reported in the summary records.

/Mr. TSAO

Mr. TSAO (China) appreciated the point of the Australian representative's argument, but believed that the United Kingdom representative's proposal would solve the difficulties of those members of the Committee who did not share the Chinese point of view. If that solution were adopted, a vote which would record the position of each delegation could be avoided.

Mr. WALKER (Australia) reiterated his views and moved the closure of the debate.

Mr. SEN (India) failed to see how the proposed paragraph submitted by the Chinese delegation in document E/AC.24/L.14 could be in order. Endless trouble would arise if committees launched out on questions which had not been previously discussed. He agreed that minority views could be included in reports, but they must be views related to antecedent discussion. He proposed to raise that point again at a later stage, unless the Chinese representative was prepared to withdraw his proposal.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was unable to rule the Chinese proposal out of order. It had been submitted in accordance with the rules of procedure, and it was his duty as Chairman to submit it to the Committee for its consideration.

Mr. TSAO (China) thanked the Chairman for his ruling, and stated that he was opposed to the closure. In his view the matter should be settled there and then.

After a further exchange of views, in which the CHAIRMAN, Mr. TSAO (China), Baron de KERCHOVE d'EXAERDE (Belgium) and Mr. WALKER (Australia) took part,

The Australian motion for the closure was carried by 10 votes to 1 with 3 abstentions.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that consideration of the Chinese proposal (E/AC.24/L.14) would be resumed after the Committee had examined its draft report.

Mr. TSAO (China) stated that he would reserve his right to raise the question in plenary.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.