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President : Mr. George F. DAVIDSON (Canada)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Argentina, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain.

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, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 3

Development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole (continued):

- (a) General review (E/3072 and Corr.1, E/3090, E/3099 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2; E/3101 and Corr.1 and 2, E/3104 and Add.1, E/3105 and Add.1-5, E/3106 and Add.1 and 2, E/3107, E/3108 and Add.1, E/3109, E/3122, E/3129, E/3134 and Add.1, E/3141, E/3149)

(b) General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII) on the development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education

1. Mr. SEN (Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)) referring to the FAO report on national food reserve policies in under-developed countries (E/3139), said that it was essential for countries living close to the margin of subsistence to have a reserve of food. The report was based on a field investigation of the need for reserves in India and Pakistan, of their cost, and of experience so far acquired in operating them. It was hoped that the report would serve as a practical guide for governments which were considering establishing additional reserves, and suggest how surplus food-stuffs could be used to build them up. He believed that there were possibilities of further development along the lines suggested in the report, and would be interested to see what recommendations the Council made on the subject and what action by governments would follow.

2. With regard to technical assistance, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), in its previous year's report to the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) (E/2965) had stated that where results of programmes fell far short of expectations the reason was often the inability of recipient countries to provide personnel to work with the international experts provided. In other cases projects had been selected which were not related to the over-all development programme of the country concerned. He endorsed the idea that recipient governments should determine the fields of activity in which technical assistance was desired, but considered that the present system did not make sufficient use of the knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies when future programmes were being negotiated. He referred to the draft resolution submitted to the Technical Assistance Committee by Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands and the United States of America (E/TAC/L.159/Rev.1) and to an earlier proposal made by the United States delegation to that committee, which provided that where funds allocated were not being used effectively the participating organizations should be given some latitude in transferring portions of their allotted programme from one country to another. It was further proposed that when governments submitted their country programmes they should be asked to submit certain information to TAB and the participating organizations, showing the relationship of each project to any existing national development plan, its expected duration, its objectives and its possible relationship to similar projects under the technical assistance programmes of other agencies, including bilateral programmes. If those proposals were adopted it would enable the agencies to use their special knowledge in the establishment and execution

of country programmes and would help to remedy the defects referred to.

3. At the twenty-fourth session (980th meeting) he had expressed certain reservations about the Secretary-General's proposal (E/3017) to create a special body of trained administrators to serve in countries whose own administrative services were inadequately developed; if governments were to reap the full value of international technical assistance it was vital that their national administrations should be strengthened, a process which might be delayed or hampered by the proposal referred to. In the meantime, there had been an exchange of views between himself and the Secretary-General and he was happy to note that the Secretary-General's revised proposals (E/3121) were more satisfactory, since the experts would not constitute a permanent body, and specific agreements would be negotiated with requesting governments to define the experts' conditions of work. The fact that funds would be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations would ensure a much-needed continuity — an improvement upon the normal procedure under which experts could only be appointed on a year-to-year basis. In view of the advantages of that part of the scheme he wished in due course to submit proposals of the same character to FAO's governing body, but with rather more emphasis on the requirement that provision of national counterparts must be an integral part of the scheme.

4. The proposal to create a Special Fund for economic development would help to narrow the gap between technical advice and the actual financing of the projects resulting therefrom. He stressed the need for close association between the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the one hand and the Special Fund on the other, and for making full use of the agencies' technical and economic services in appraising and supervising projects. Any other procedure would lead to duplication of effort. The draft of the project seemed satisfactory in that respect. However, he wished to call attention to the fact that no provision had been made for a representative of the specialized agencies to sit on the Consultative Board — which would include the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Executive Chairman of TAB — although they would be invited to participate in discussions of projects in their special field. In the set-up envisaged, the United Nations would not only hold the necessary over-all brief, but, by virtue of its special experience in questions of industrialization, would also in effect serve as the specialized agency for manufacturing and other non-agricultural industries. Thus, although agriculture was the dominant industry in almost every under-developed country, it would have no direct representative on the Board. He hoped that in examining the project the Council would give full consideration to the suggestion that FAO should take part in the Board's work.

5. With regard to Council resolution 665 C (XXIV), the twenty-second report (E/3108) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) showed that a difference of opinion had arisen as to the best method of preparing the consolidated report on the appraisal of programmes for the period 1959-1964. He believed that it should be

prepared by outside consultants working closely with the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the results being finally reviewed by a committee on which each participating organization would be represented. In his experience, if the consolidated report was written by the people responsible for the individual appraisals, the highest common denominator of the contents might be rather low.

6. There were a number of spheres of activity with which FAO was concerned in which there were possibilities of concerted action. The establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) raised problems of co-ordination and concentration of efforts for several agencies, including his own. The new methods flowing from the peaceful uses of atomic energy were becoming part and parcel of the techniques with which food and agricultural experts must be familiar. Applications of those techniques to the production, processing and marketing of food or to agricultural research could not be effectively studied or applied except in relation to the alternative or allied methods. He was therefore exploring with the Director-General of IAEA ways and means of ensuring effective co-operation between the two agencies.

7. He was happy to be able to cite one notable success in inter-agency co-operation: the FAO Mediterranean Development Project. Fifteen months earlier he had proposed a broad regional attack on the problems of reafforestation and other adjustments in land used in the Mediterranean region, to increase the area of productive land, and had secured from TAB a special allocation to cover part of the costs of a preliminary study. The first interim report on the project showed what might be achieved through intensified restoration and development of the region's land, forest and water resources, but made it clear that the general economic policies of the countries concerned would also have to be considered. A joint programme for 1958 and 1959 had subsequently been agreed upon with the United Nations and a number of specialized agencies. A joint FAO/United Nations team of experts was at present working in Morocco and would shortly go to Tunisia; similar teams would visit eight other countries, from Spain to Iraq. A central group in Rome would prepare an over-all regional report. The United Nations had provided economists for the field and central teams, and the technical assistance staffs of FAO and the United Nations in the countries concerned were also assisting. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) would co-operate in making recommendations on action required in general education and arid-zone research and in overcoming institutional and social obstacles to better grazing and forestry practices. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and other agencies were also co-operating. All the governments concerned had agreed to set up special committees to co-operate with the teams.

8. There was another problem of concern to all which called for widespread and concerted action. For many years the United Nations and its specialized agencies had been working to make want, and more especially hunger and malnutrition, no more. Although steady progress had been made in improving food production and supplies in the less developed parts of the world, the figures

for the 1957/58 crop year showed how precarious the situation still was in those areas. At the same time, the market structure and distributive services were still so inadequate that surpluses, particularly of grain, continued to pile up. The FAO Committee on Commodity Problems considered that that situation was likely to persist for a number of years. Besides direct FAO activities aimed at increasing food production and consumption, other agencies were concerned with the matter. UNESCO was contributing to the solution of the problem of the shortage of qualified personnel, UNICEF was co-operating in improving the nutrition of mothers and children, and the World Health Organization (WHO) was concerned with general problems of nutrition. Despite the progress made, the expected doubling of the world population by the end of the century meant that for hundreds of millions of people reasonably adequate levels of nutrition remained a distant, and possibly receding, prospect.

9. The success of the International Geophysical Year had shown what results could be achieved by world-wide co-operation directed to the solution of a single problem. He proposed that a similar period should be consecrated to concerted and concentrated endeavour to free the world from hunger. The object of the "free-the-world-from-hunger year" would be not so much to discover new facts — though that might be possible — as to direct world-wide attention to the problem and, by arousing greater enthusiasm and participation on the part of international agencies, governments, non-governmental organizations and private and professional bodies of all kinds, to speed up progress. A build-up would be necessary before the programme was launched publicly, after which, under the general guidance of an inter-agency committee, consultations might follow among and within the sponsoring bodies to develop detailed programmes of discussion, investigation, publicity and operations. The general programme would be handled both by country (or regional) committees and by subject-matter committees dealing with each individual problem. At the end of the campaign, the results and conclusions could be summarized and agreement reached on integrated programmes at the provincial, national and international levels.

10. It should be clearly understood that the problem was so vast that no single year's endeavour, however intense, could produce a fundamental solution to it. The aim of the campaign should rather be to heighten awareness of the problem in the world, and thus to improve the foundations for effective action. In addition, care should be taken to avoid facile slogans that failed to go to the root of the matter. FAO had always striven to arouse the world to the dangers of over-simplifying intricate economic relationships.

11. The nations of the world were working towards freedom from fear, by trying to find a solution to the problem of disarmament. Equal attention should be given to the pursuit of freedom from hunger. In that field political difficulties were much less, and all could work together regardless of national differences, since the ultimate aim was to enable all men to attain a standard of life consonant with the worth and dignity of the human spirit.

12. Mr. SCHURMANN (Netherlands) said that emphasis had now shifted somewhat from the valuable principle of the individual freedom and independence of the specialized agencies to the even more important objective of co-operation for the attainment of the aims set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations. Efforts at concentration and co-ordination should therefore be judged, not by the extent to which each specialized agency enjoyed scope for its individual activities, but by the extent to which the joint effort of them all, with that of the United Nations itself, contributed to the general welfare of mankind. It appeared that good progress was being made in applying the principles laid down by the Council during the previous two years to guide all members of the United Nations family in achieving the best results with the resources available.

13. The Secretary-General's second report on streamlining (E/3134) had shown that that recurrent exercise had been of benefit to all the organizations concerned. The report on co-ordination on the national level (E/3107) showed that that subject was primarily one of international interest. One of the essential requirements for national co-ordination was the timely distribution of documents, and the failure to meet that requirement had created an emergency which called for speedy remedial action. The report on co-ordination between UNICEF and the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/3109) showed that the machinery was available and that all that remained to be done was to start it. Subsequently, special attention should be paid to the proper division of labour, more especially in the field.

14. The twenty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination contained many passages that deserved careful consideration. He wished to deal first with what might seem a domestic matter, referred to in paragraph 30 of the report — namely, the complaint by the executive heads of several specialized agencies about the shortage of office space in the Palais des Nations. The Council considered it essential that representatives of the specialized agencies should take part in its deliberations, and it was therefore unreasonable not to provide adequate office space for those of them whose agencies had their headquarters elsewhere than at Geneva. Delegations also suffered from the lack of facilities. It should be remembered that the Council was one of the principal organs of the United Nations, and its requirements should therefore have priority over those of *ad hoc* conferences. It was time to abandon the erroneous belief that the Palais des Nations and the city of Geneva could take any kind of conference. Moreover, there was a critical size beyond which conferences became unmanageable. The Netherlands Government had had great difficulty in finding accommodation for its delegation to the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which some 6,000 persons were expected to attend. Surely it would have been more practical to hold two or three smaller conferences on such individual topics as nuclear fusion and reactor techniques? The United Nations should give high priority to a study of the whole question of conferences held at Geneva.

15. With regard to co-ordination in the field of atomic energy (E/3108, section IV), his government was happy to note that IAEA might become a member of TAB; indeed, that step was essential if IAEA was to develop all its inherent potentialities. The amount of \$200,000 earmarked by TAB for technical assistance in that field was rather niggardly, but presumably it could be supplemented by allocations from the Contingency Fund if the applications received by IAEA made that necessary. In a formal sense IAEA was not a specialized agency, but it was to be hoped that in practice it would report to the Council. Justification for such a course could no doubt be found in the agreement between the Agency and the United Nations. With regard to the information given at the 1029th meeting by the Director-General of IAEA about the relationship agreements at present being negotiated with the specialized agencies, he wondered whether such elaborate treaties were necessary, particularly since, even after they had been concluded, many problems of co-ordination would remain which could only be solved by multilateral arrangements. He believed that ACC was the proper forum for reaching such multilateral arrangements at secretariat level, and therefore doubted whether it had been wise to disband that Committee's Sub-Committee on Atomic Energy, as reported by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 1029th meeting. Paragraph 14 of ACC's report dealt with the future of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. The preparation of that Committee's report on the dangers of atomic radiation had been a task of the utmost importance which could not have been discharged by any other body, but it was doubtful whether the Committee should continue in being, now that IAEA had begun work, if it was only to pursue the rather vague objective described in paragraph 14. However, there was justification for continuing the Committee if that paragraph meant that its task would be supervisory. The effects of atomic radiation, due not only to the testing of atomic weapons but also to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, would continue to be of great consequence, and should be kept under constant watch by a completely independent body. The Committee might, for example, give a final opinion on whether the danger of radiation had been taken fully into account in the programme for concerted action of IAEA and other agencies, and whether the claims of industrialists, technologists and the medical profession had been correctly balanced. If that was the intention behind paragraph 14, his delegation could endorse it.

16. Annex I to ACC's report dealt with the possibilities of concerted action. He was glad to note that it was not written in the evasive style he had criticized the previous year, but was clear and precise, and did not attempt to hide the fact that the Committee had been unable to agree on the right foundation for true concerted action. At its twenty-fourth session the Council, realizing that concerted action had not thus far been attained, had adopted resolution 665 A (XXIV), paragraph 2 of which recognized the need for establishing consultations of the governing bodies of the competent organizations on plans of concerted action, and had invited ACC to elaborate an appropriate procedure. That invitation had not been accepted. However, in response to the resolution ACC

had defined what was meant by concerted action and provided a useful description of the kind of programme to which it could be applied (E/3108, annex I, paragraph 7). An assurance had been given that all members of ACC considered concerted action important and desirable, and it had been stated that the specialized agencies had been unable to agree on how to attain that objective. However, ACC had decided to review its machinery and procedures, a decision about which his delegation would like to hear more. His government still believed that the vertical obstacles to effective concerted action could be overcome by horizontal consultation between governing bodies or, in other words, between government representatives. There were some points in ACC's report which held out promise in that direction, notably the outline by UNESCO, mentioned in annex I, paragraph 23. There was no field in which an inspiring plan for concerted action, drafted without delay, could produce more goodwill than that of atomic energy. It would put an end to the present struggle between agencies to seize the largest possible share for their own programmes.

17. Annex II to the report dealt with the five-year programme appraisals, which he considered to be the key to the fruitful development of the Council's work. He welcomed the pledge in paragraph 26 of the annex that every effort would be made to meet the Council's wishes and expressed admiration for the contributions of UNESCO and FAO to the report. The International Labour Organisation had shown some reluctance to accept the new idea, but had stated that it would welcome an opportunity of direct contact between representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and representatives of the Council, which was a practical proposal that would help to remove misunderstandings. There did, in fact, appear to have been some misunderstanding of resolution 665 C (XXIV), since it appeared that both the Secretary-General and WHO had placed too much emphasis on costs. The request had envisaged an appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of programmes; in other words, what was required was a rough estimate that could be made by extrapolating the existing parts of the programmes and applying the cost factors, known from experience, to the new parts. Such an estimate could not, of course, cover programmes which could not reasonably be foreseen at the time when the appraisal was made. Referring to the draft resolution reproduced in the supplementary report of WHO (E/3106/Add.1, page 6, footnote 3), he said that what was described there as a general forecast of expenditure in connexion with the implementation of future programmes was all that the Council had intended. Fear had been expressed lest the introduction of five-year budgetary forecasts lead to rivalry between agencies about the size of their budgets. No member of the Council would wish to provoke such competition. The aim was to ensure that the most effective use was made of the limited resources. It should be remembered that every penny available to the United Nations and the specialized agencies had been contributed by a national government which had received it from a taxpayer to whom that government was responsible.

18. In its report, ACC warmly advocated co-ordination at the national level. The best way to encourage that

would be for the Council to provide every government by 1960 with an appraisal, in the form of a recommendation, of the future scope, trend and cost of the entire international programme. That would be likely not to reduce but to increase the sums that governments would be willing to contribute to the programme. It was in that light that he read the statement of the Secretary-General in paragraph 25 of annex II. The Council did not intend to arrogate to itself the right of deciding the allocation of all government funds available for the works of the specialized agencies and the United Nations, but it was its duty to make recommendations to governments to ensure the best possible use of the funds they made available.

19. Mr. EVANS (Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that, in accordance with the wishes expressed in Council resolution 664 A (XXIV) and in General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII), the present UNESCO report (E/3101) placed special emphasis on activities undertaken in co-operation with the United Nations and other specialized agencies and on programme concentration. In compliance with a desire expressed at the Council's twenty-fourth session, the report also contained a general description of the responsibilities of ILO and UNESCO in the matter of workers' education, a subject with respect to which he did not think there was any lack of co-ordination between the two agencies.

20. UNESCO was almost at the junction of two biennial periods. Implementation of the 1957/58 programme was nearing completion, while the 1959/60 programme was ready for submission to the General Conference in November.

21. At the same time, after twelve years of the Organization's operation, an appraisal of UNESCO's main programmes and a forecast of their trends were being prepared in compliance with Council resolution 665 C (XXIV). The Director-General's report on the subject (E/3141) gave particulars of how that appraisal was being made.

22. A preliminary study of the main areas of UNESCO activity subject to that appraisal had been considered by the Executive Board in May 1957. Certain trends of development during the past twelve years had been outlined, and certain policy issues had emerged from the consideration of the basic problems involved. In November 1958 the General Conference was to examine a report revised in the light of those discussions, and it would give directives for the preparation of the final report. The preliminary study was being made available to members of the Council in a somewhat revised form, with the addition of a statement to the effect that the Director-General was prepared to make rough budgetary estimates of the cost of giving effect to any decisions which the General Conference might see fit to take regarding future trends.

23. The year 1957 had been the first year of operation of the three major projects on which UNESCO would for many years concentrate much effort and resources. Two of them — the extension of primary education in Latin America, and the improvement through scientific research of living conditions in the arid and semi-arid areas ex-

tending from Morocco to Pakistan, India and Ceylon — were designed to help under-developed regions to solve essential problems. The arid-zone project was being planned and carried out in close co-operation with FAO, which was responsible for the application of scientific research to agriculture and whose Mediterranean Development Project was of great interest to UNESCO in that connexion. Other specialized agencies, such as WHO and WMO, were also closely associated with the project. The third major project, designed to develop the mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values, was perhaps less intimately related to the Council's immediate preoccupations. The Council would be kept informed of developments and of the results achieved.

24. The interrelationship between economic and social development had frequently been stressed by members of the Council. In that connexion he would recall that many of UNESCO's social and scientific activities were designed to contribute to the economic development of the less developed countries. Greater emphasis had been placed in recent years on projects more directly related to industrialization and productivity, and that trend was to be continued in 1959/60. For example, work in connexion with technical and vocational education, carried out in close co-operation with ILO and FAO, had been expanded in 1957/58, and would be expanded further, particularly in Africa. Increased assistance was being given for the establishment and operation of technological institutes — the Western Higher Institute of Technology in Bombay was now functioning — and UNESCO had undertaken to help with the organization, expansion and operation of the Technical University of the Middle East at Ankara, an institution which should play an important part in meeting the professional training requirements of the economic development of the region. The study of the social implications of industrialization and technological change had become by far the most important project in UNESCO's social science programme, and was expected to develop further in coming years. In all those spheres, the needs were great, and the means at UNESCO's disposal were limited. It was hoped that the establishment of the Special Fund would enable the Organization to meet the requirements of its member states more adequately. The Director-General and the Executive Board found the proposed arrangements for the Special Fund entirely satisfactory.

25. UNESCO was interested in the progress of science for various reasons. The International Geophysical Year, for example, had proved a model of international co-operation. Scientific research in the field of nuclear and other new sources of energy was an essential condition of modern economic progress. Such objectives as the exploration of outer space raised problems that could be solved only at the international level, and preferably with the help and within the framework of the international organizations. Without prejudice to the interests of other organizations, UNESCO proposed to expand its work on the teaching of science at the secondary and higher education levels and on the co-ordination of scientific research. In addition to the launching of the major project on arid-zone research, the scientific work of UNESCO in 1957/58 had included, among other things, the holding of an international conference

on the use of radio-isotopes in scientific research, and assistance in carrying out the programme of the International Geophysical Year. Agreement had been reached with IAEA that in future that organization would have primary responsibility in matters connected with the scientific use of radio-isotopes. Increasing emphasis was being given to research on the humid tropical zones, particularly in Asia and Latin America, and to the development of marine science research programmes, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region. Projects proposed for 1959-1960 included the organization of conferences on automatic computation and information processing and on radio-biology. Greater attention was also to be given to problems connected with the direct utilization of solar, wind, tidal and geothermal energy.

26. So far as human rights were concerned, UNESCO was concentrating on two main problems: the elimination of discrimination in education, and the access of women to education. Specific proposals were to be submitted to the General Conference.

27. The work of UNESCO was governed by considerations that were in conformity with the Council's general policy regarding concentration and co-ordination. Though the problem of concentration had been a matter of continuous and increasing concern to UNESCO, it should be remembered that, under its constitution, the Organization had more complex and diversified functions than any other specialized agency. That diversity of statutory activities necessarily reduced the possibility of concentration. Thus, the discontinuance of certain activities which from a general economic and social point of view might seem less urgent, could from the point of view of UNESCO's aims be regarded as a failure to discharge adequately one of the Organization's essential responsibilities. Conversely, joint action with other organizations, although indispensable, might in some cases be regarded as a dispersal of effort, since activities which were useful in joint United Nations and specialized agency projects might be of secondary importance in the programme of UNESCO.

28. Despite those difficulties, progress towards concentration had been made, and was described in detail in the UNESCO report. The report mentioned a number of cases in which, as a result of such efforts, it had been possible to defer or even to eliminate low-priority projects.

29. Since education, science and culture were not self-contained entities, UNESCO had always believed in the necessity of co-operating with the United Nations and the other specialized agencies with a view to attaining common objectives. For that purpose, co-ordination and concerted action were required. UNESCO fully recognized the leading role in that matter assigned to the Economic and Social Council by the Charter, and welcomed the fact that the Council was giving it increased attention. He would also like to mention the important part played by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in preparing the ground for the Council's decisions and in securing their orderly application. At its twenty-fourth session (980th meeting), the Council had been informed of the interest shown by the Executive Board of UNESCO in the possibility of concerted action for the purpose of solving certain important complex

and yet well-defined problems, and of UNESCO's willingness to contribute to such action.

30. The report of UNESCO showed that co-ordination and joint planning were already far advanced in many branches and had continued to yield effective results. Apart from the now traditional transmittal of the draft biennial programme of UNESCO to the United Nations and other specialized agencies for comment, many examples could be found in the report of the way in which a considerable proportion of UNESCO's activities was linked and co-ordinated with the work of other organizations. UNESCO co-operated with the United Nations in work connected with community development, human rights, water resources and urbanization; with the ILO in many spheres of activity, from technical education and workers' education to the rights of performers; and with FAO and WHO in both the scientific and educational spheres. It also worked successfully with WMO, ITU and UPU. The decision of UNICEF in 1957 to undertake certain activities in nutrition education, and to request UNESCO's co-operation,¹ had provided a welcome opportunity for joint action. Similar co-operation was being achieved with IAEA so far as programmes for the immediate future were concerned. UNESCO was negotiating an accord with the Agency, and it hoped the problem of how co-ordination could best be effected would be solved to the satisfaction of both parties, due regard being paid to the co-ordinating role of the United Nations. UNESCO was ready to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the experimental launching of the new plan for an international administrative service.

31. In accordance with the General Assembly's request (General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII)), part III of the UNESCO report was devoted to the development of international co-operation in science, culture and education. UNESCO devoted a very large part of its efforts and resources to the promotion of international co-operation in all branches of intellectual activity, in accordance with article I of its constitution. For that reason, UNESCO co-operated with a greater number of international non-governmental organizations than any other United Nations agency; not only did it associate those organizations with its work, but it assisted a number of them with grants and helped in the establishment of new organizations wherever necessary.

32. The report described the steps taken in 1957 to foster international co-operation both amongst governments and amongst specialists. The major project on mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values described in part I, section 2 was an example of the action taken.

33. As soon as it had received the General Assembly's invitation in resolution 1164 (XII), UNESCO had requested its member States to submit their views, as well as any relevant documentation, on the development of international co-operation. The information received had enabled UNESCO to provide the Council with a picture, on the whole encouraging, of the aims, methods

¹ See United Nations Children's Fund, report of the Executive Board: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session*, supplement No. 2 A.

and trends of co-operation between States in education, science and agriculture.

34. Mr. VIDIĆ (Yugoslavia) said his delegation could only commend the reports which had been submitted in response to the Council resolutions adopted in 1957; they gave the definite impression that all the United Nations agencies had done excellent work and were ready to make further efforts to achieve co-ordination.

35. The Yugoslav delegation had repeatedly pointed out that the purpose of co-ordination was not to restrict the expansion of the activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies. Restrictive measures should be introduced only exceptionally. Concentration of activities need not be identical with co-ordination, and consequently efforts to achieve the former were not enough. The aim should be to promote, continuously and systematically, the forms and methods best calculated to satisfy the common interests of States Members in the most rational way.

36. The Secretary-General's report on streamlining had fully come up to his delegation's expectations and had enabled the Co-ordination Committee to submit a draft resolution which would probably be unanimously adopted by the Council.

37. He felt he was justified in saying that the great majority of countries were deriving direct benefit from the practical results of the work of the specialized agencies. Among FAO's activities, the Mediterranean Development Project had aroused great interest in Yugoslavia. The ILO had already given attention to the question of adapting its work to changing economic and social conditions, and had achieved remarkable results. The three major projects mentioned by the Director-General of UNESCO provided a fine example of efficient concentration of activities.

38. His delegation believed that the criteria laid down by ACC in paragraph 7 of annex I to its report for determining whether a given programme came within the category of concerted action were sound. It might, however, be useful to add that the programme in question should be conducive to the attainment of the primary objective—that was, that it should promote the economic and social development of under-developed countries.

39. Among the fields of concerted action dealt with by ACC, he would like to refer particularly to those of industrialization and productivity and of water control and utilization. In the former, a comprehensive programme of work had been unanimously adopted by the Council at its twenty-first session (resolution 597 (XXI)). The Yugoslav delegation believed that the industrialization programme should be regarded as concerted action and that appropriate arrangements to that end should be made as soon as possible. More attention should be given to water resources, though the difficulties in that connexion were greater. His delegation supported ACC's proposal in paragraph 9 of annex I that further consideration be given to the question whether that field was appropriate for concerted action, but was sure that developments would make it possible in the near future. It also approved the proposal that steps should be taken to institute concerted action in connexion with the Mediterranean Development Project.

40. So far as concerned the procedure for the elaboration and execution of plans of concerted action, the International Labour Organisation's principle of "full consultation before commitment" seemed to be fully justified. The consultation would naturally have to take place both at secretariat level and at that of the governing bodies of all the organizations concerned.

41. The Yugoslav delegation supported the idea of programme appraisals. At the same time it drew attention to the difficulties which would have to be taken into account in making further recommendations on that subject. Programme appraisals were not important in themselves, but only as a means of achieving in the most rational way the purposes of all United Nations organizations. Programme appraisals should be made only in broad outline; excessive detail would be undesirable. The objective in each of the major spheres of activity should be clearly laid down. The report of ACC drew attention in annex II, section IV to the difficulties of estimating the cost of future programmes. His delegation recognized that those difficulties were serious and that it would therefore be unreasonable to expect any precise forecasts at the present stage.

42. Dr. CANDAU (Director-General, World Health Organization) observed that WHO's report was shorter than usual, because many of the matters normally dealt with in it had been referred to in the anniversary publication *The First Ten Years of WHO*.

43. The membership of WHO numbered eighty-eight, including three associate members and three inactive members—the Byelorussian SSR, Hungary and the Ukrainian SSR. The Eleventh World Health Assembly, held earlier in the year at Minneapolis, had been attended by the eighty-two active members of the Organization, its three associate members and, unofficially, by the ministers of health of the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR. Thus for the first time all the active member States had been represented. For the first time, too, a report on the world health situation, based on answers provided by members, had been presented to that assembly. That report would be useful in preparing for the Council the health section of the report on the world social situation.

44. The Eleventh World Health Assembly had unanimously approved an increase of \$721,000 in the WHO budget, bringing the budget approved for 1959 up to \$14,287,000.

45. Great progress had been made with the malaria eradication campaign, which now extended to seventy-six countries and territories, with a population of 779 million, constituting 68 per cent of the world population exposed to malaria. The campaign had been successful not only in the technical sense, but also financially, since there was now \$5,630,130 in the Malaria Eradication Special Account for the campaign. That sum was made up of voluntary contributions that had been received from many countries. It included \$5 million from the United States of America and \$500,000 from the Soviet Union in the form of 1,000 tons of DDT. Progress had been made in dealing with the problem of the increasing resistance of vectors to insecticides.

46. An important development at the Eleventh World Health Assembly had been the approval of a world-wide campaign for the eradication of smallpox. In resolution WHA.11.54, which was reproduced in the supplementary report of WHO (E/3106/Add.1), he had been requested to study the financial, administrative and technical implications of such a campaign. Two voluntary contributions, consisting of two million doses of dry vaccine from Cuba annually and thirty-five million doses from the Soviet Union, had already been made.

47. The Eleventh World Health Assembly had also requested him to prepare a plan of intensified medical research (WHA.11.35), for which type of activity, which was directly related to the aims of General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII), WHO had received an initial contribution of \$300,000 from the United States of America. The plan was to be presented at the next sessions of the WHO Executive Board and of the World Health Assembly. Countries now realized that national research was not enough, and that a better flow of information and an intensified exchange of the results of research were essential if such diseases as cancer and cardio-vascular ailments were to be overcome.

48. On the subject of co-ordination, he agreed with the Director-General of the International Labour Office that positive practical co-ordination was emerging from the habit of working together. But while a reasonable degree of co-ordination was desirable, streamlining could not be carried too far. WHO's relations with other bodies went far beyond the bounds of the United Nations family, and even beyond those of intergovernmental bodies, extending to many other institutions and agencies, and was a great help in stimulating and intensifying medical research throughout the world.

49. The action taken by WHO to comply with Council resolutions 664 A (XXIV) and 665 A (XXIV) was described in the supplementary report. No one, he thought, could conclude from that document that WHO was not prepared to co-operate with the Council and all the United Nations agencies and organizations in matters relating to health, social welfare and human rights. So far as resolution 665 C (XXIV) was concerned, the Executive Board of WHO had made a great effort to co-operate with the Council. Resolution EB.21.R19, adopted in January 1958, expressed the view that the general programme of work covering a specific period, adjusted if necessary to the period referred to in the Council's resolution, provided the most appropriate and practical forecast of the scope and trend of WHO's future programme. He did not think that the Board had placed too much emphasis on costs. It had merely recognized in the preamble of its resolution that it was not possible to determine precisely the cost of future programmes. Then in the operative part of the resolution it requested the Director-General: (a) to participate in the joint effort with the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies to formulate to the extent possible a method or methods by which the general appraisal referred to in the Economic and Social Council resolution 665 C (XXIV) might be undertaken; and (b) to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-sixth session and to make available to the Council the general pro-

gramme of work covering a specific period. Lastly, the resolution had conveyed the Board's decision to consider the matter further at a future session in the light of the findings of ACC and of any pertinent resolution which the Council might adopt at its twenty-sixth session.

50. When the matter of programme appraisals had been discussed by the executive heads of the specialized agencies he had suggested, on behalf of WHO, that although WHO might be able to provide estimates for certain parts of its programme, it would almost certainly be unable to do so for its programme as a whole. It would be easy to provide a forecast by extrapolating the trends of the past five years. He had actually suggested to the Assembly that an extrapolation, in the mathematical sense, could be made, though that was probably not what was required. He had in fact advised the Eleventh World Health Assembly that it would be premature to come to any decision on the subject, but the Assembly had been forced into a position where it had to take a decision. He hoped the discussions at the present session would make the Council's intentions clearer.

51. Mr. MARLIN (International Civil Aviation Organization) said the period under review had been one of great activity for the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), mainly owing to the forthcoming entry into service of jet-powered aircraft.

52. On the technical side, that development entailed a revision of the concepts of aircraft operation and the introduction of the necessary modifications of ICAO's Standards and Recommended Practices and Procedures for the safe and efficient operation of such aircraft along the world air routes. For that purpose, special groups of experts were being convened. They included the Jet Operations Requirements Panel, which had undertaken to lay down specific criteria for the length of runways, air traffic control, aeronautical communications, including radio navigation aids, and meteorological services needed by jet aircraft. On the basis of the Panel's report, States would be taking the necessary steps to prepare for the reception of jet airliners at their principal airports, and it was expected that by 1960 the infrastructure would be available for jets to operate efficiently and regularly, as well as safely, along the main international traffic routes.

53. Another group of experts was the Special Implementation Panel, consisting of eight outstanding specialists in civil aviation, who had conducted a region-by-region review of the status of facilities and services. Problems were discussed at the highest level with the governments concerned, as well as with the heads of civil aviation departments, and suggestions were made as to ways and means of meeting the requirements for jet aircraft operation and of making good deficiencies in the existing facilities and services. The Panel had found that in most parts of the world one of the major obstacles was a shortage of trained supervisory and operating staff. With the modest resources available to it from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, ICAO was endeavouring to overcome that shortage through its technical assistance programme. It was at present conducting civil aviation training in twenty States, but that effort was by no means enough to enable the problem

to be dealt with effectively in the short time available. The matter was to be considered by the ICAO Council in the autumn. ICAO looked forward to the establishment of the Special Fund for Economic Development as another means of meeting the less advanced countries' need for help in developing their civil aviation.

54. On the economic side, the 1956 ICAO Assembly had requested the ICAO Council to study the economic implications of jet aircraft, and a report on that subject had recently been distributed to governments. One point worth mentioning was that the introduction of jet planes would make for a much larger seating capacity over the main world air routes. The high cost of purchasing long-range jet aircraft and of operating them economically might lead to a greater degree of inter-airline co-operation, especially among the smaller airlines.

55. ICAO was a highly specialized agency whose basic objective was to promote the safety, efficiency, and

regularity of international civil aviation. Problems of co-ordination arose mainly in connexion with telecommunications and meteorology — i.e., with the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization; he was glad to report that in both cases the most co-operative relations existed. ICAO had equally good, if less intensive, contacts with the ILO, UPU and WHO, and looked forward to an understanding with IAEA on the carriage by air of isotopes and other radiation-emitting substances. So far as forward planning was concerned, ICAO had been one of the first agencies to budget for more than one year ahead. That step had been taken as a result of the ICAO Assembly's decision to meet once every two years and eventually once every three years. At the present time, a work programme for the next three years was being prepared.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.