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President: Mr. Daniel COSÍO VILLEGAS (Mexico).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Peru, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization.

Floods in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay

1. The PRESIDENT said that he would request the Secretary-General to express to the Governments of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay the sympathy of the Council on the occasion of the floods which had just occurred in those countries. He called upon the Under-Secretary for Conference Services to tell the Council what action the Secretariat had taken in that connexion.

2. Mr. HOO (Under-Secretary for Conference Services) said that he had received word that on 20 April 1959 the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations had discussed with the Secretary-General the possibility of extending United Nations aid to the victims of the disaster. The Secretary-General had thereupon telegraphed to the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), the Director-

General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and had conferred with the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in that connexion, and had subsequently been informed that UNICEF was making arrangements with the United States Government to divert 10,000 kg. of surplus powdered milk to Uruguay. UNICEF's Regional Director for Latin America had been requested to keep the Secretariat informed with regard to the situation in the devastated areas.

Statement by the representative of Venezuela

3. Mr. ZULOAGA (Venezuela), recalling the statements made at the previous meeting with regard to what appeared to be discrimination against small countries, said that his Government wished to express a similar complaint. The way in which the Venezuelan delegation's statements had been reflected in the Mexican press had given such an erroneous impression that he had been obliged to telegraph to his Government to put the record straight. His first statement, on industrialization, had been ignored by all but one of the Mexican newspapers. His statement on freedom of information had been admirably summarized by one of the three large Mexican newspapers, briefly mentioned by another and referred to by the third only in connexion with its summary of the statement by the United States representative. In expressing his dissatisfaction with the coverage given to his delegation's statements by the Mexican press he felt that he was fulfilling the obligation of all the smaller States to defend their interests when they were jeopardized.

AGENDA ITEM 7

Establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a list of national parks and equivalent reserves (E/3190; E/C.2/517; E/L.818 and Add.1-4)

4. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) said that his delegation had requested the inclusion in the Council's agenda of the question of the establishment of a list of national parks and equivalent reserves because it felt that the United Nations could make a useful contribution to the important work of developing and maintaining those reserves. The United States, which had established the first national park in the world in the Yellowstone wilderness in 1872, now had 180 scenic, archaeological and historical areas under the administration of the National Park Service. Forty-five other nations had also established national parks, and today there were more than 400 such parks throughout the

world, in addition to hundreds of wildlife refuges and other nature reserves. The purpose of the draft resolution (E/L.818 and Add.1-4) was to ensure universal recognition of the need to preserve the heritage which they represented. The reasons why the preservation of those reserves was important were many and varied. From the historical standpoint it was vital to every national culture that the people should know their past, not from written texts alone but also from the pages of the environment in which it had unfolded. National parks offered an escape from the tensions of the urbanized culture of the present age, an opportunity for the healthful use of leisure time and a stimulus to thought and the growth of man's spiritual nature. At the same time their preservation had a number of practical aspects. The industries and businesses dependent on tourism had substantial economic importance, as evidenced by the fact that some 58 million people had visited national parks in the United States in 1958. The total annual expenditure on travel for pleasure in the United States amounted to thousands of millions of dollars. In other countries tourism was a major source of foreign exchange. From the standpoint of scientific research, the preservation of natural reserves was important because they were the places where the essential information about natural conditions unmodified by man could be obtained. Such reserves were, moreover, an educational asset, for in them academic instruction could be supplemented by first-hand contact with the environment.

5. It was hoped that adoption of the draft resolution co-sponsored by his delegation would stimulate increased participation in the international programme of national parks and reserves as an integral aspect of sound land use, encouraging those nations which already had national parks to afford them the fullest protection, and inspiring others to establish them. The proposed list would serve as a means of stating that nations were preserving their natural heritage for the benefit not of themselves alone but of all mankind. Nations which wished to have certain areas internationally registered as national parks could find an accepted definition of that term in article 2 of the Convention relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in their Natural State, signed at London in November 1933.¹ The term "equivalent reserves" would apply to those areas which, although not specifically designated as national parks, qualified for inclusion in the international list as significant areas which were given equal protection and which corresponded to the definition given in the London Convention. The list would not include, on the other hand, many reserves such as those set aside for such purposes as the protection of forests, historic monuments or special game species.

6. While his Government considered that the United Nations was the proper authority to establish the list if it was to have the international standing which it deserved, it recognized that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and FAO had a substantial interest in the preservation of national parks and reserves, the former because of the

scientific and cultural aspects of the parks and the latter because the establishment of such parks involved problems of land use. For that reason a specific request for co-operation by those specialized agencies was included in the draft resolution. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which was referred to in the draft resolution, had done much since its establishment under UNESCO auspices in 1948 to promote the development of new parks and the maintenance of those already existing, and could render invaluable assistance to the Secretary-General in carrying out the project.

7. It was hoped that, as a result of the adoption of the draft resolution, national park systems would be expanded and their preservation made more secure; that wild life would receive the protection it urgently needed if it was to survive the impact of expanding human activities; that educational and cultural resources of national parks would be more widely utilized and scientific studies in the parks encouraged; that there would be increased opportunity for the interchange of park administrative and technical personnel; and that the public everywhere would become more aware of the availability of national parks and equivalent reserves as focal points for travel and recreation. The United States had learned by sad experience that the time to safeguard a country's natural heritage was before the land was subjected to the pressures of change by civilization.

8. Mr. BELTRÁN (Mexico) said that if national parks were nothing more than a source of healthful relaxation and enjoyment for human beings, that would in itself be enough to justify their preservation. In addition, however, they served as tourist attractions producing revenues which were in some cases far greater than those which would be derived from their direct exploitation. Mexico had long ago recognized the importance of conservation and had established its first national park in 1898. It now had forty-seven national parks in all, and was considering the establishment of others. Those who argued that direct exploitation of the area devoted to national parks would be of material benefit to the community forgot that material progress with its technological advances had had the effect of reducing the length of the working day, thereby creating the problem of providing wholesome recreational activities. In those circumstances it was becoming increasingly important that some areas should be preserved in their natural state for the benefit of the people as a whole. At the same time it was logical that the United Nations, as the most palpable manifestation of the growing trend toward international co-operation in all fields, should be asked to make its contribution to that endeavour.

9. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which had first suggested that the Secretary-General should be asked to establish a list of national parks, had rightly felt that only the support of the United Nations would give the defenders of the national park concept the moral support they needed to wage their campaign successfully, and had established an international committee on national parks to assist in drawing up the proposed list.

¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. CLXXII, 1936, No. 3995.

10. Mr. Mohamed AHMED (Sudan) observed that the danger to the preservation of wilderness areas was not that they were being deliberately destroyed but simply that in the normal course of events they inevitably became the victims of economic development and demographic expansion unless vigorous efforts were made to protect them. The purpose of the draft resolution co-sponsored by his delegation was five-fold: to draw the attention of those countries which were in a position to do so to the importance of preserving their natural heritage; to ensure the continued protection of areas already set aside; to encourage the establishment of new reserves; to enlist worldwide public opinion in the conservationist cause; and to provide help to those countries which desired to preserve their wilderness areas but lacked the means to do so. Sudan recognized that national parks constituted a source of material, spiritual and cultural wealth, but needed outside assistance to enable it to protect its own natural heritage.

11. He wished to pay a tribute to the valuable work done by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, of which his country was a member, in the way of research, technical conferences and the dissemination of information with regard to national parks. The International Committee on National Parks which the Union had recently established would doubtless strengthen international co-operation in the matter of conservation. By requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to lend his authority to the establishment of a list of national parks and equivalent reserves and to make recommendations for maintaining it on a current basis, the Union had raised the question to the international level where it could be given the attention it warranted.

12. Mr. ENCKELL (Finland) said that his country recognized the need for rapid and effective action to preserve wilderness areas and would therefore support the draft resolution. It was not convinced, however, that the United Nations should be asked to concern itself with that problem, for it already had its hands full, as the present session of the Council had only too clearly demonstrated. The Organization should perhaps confine itself, as far as possible, to the big problems with which it was faced. His delegation feared that if the Organization tried to take on more than it could handle and dissipated its efforts among too great a variety of activities its prestige would be diminished.

13. Mr. MICHALOWSKI (Poland) said that in Poland the concept of preserving the country's fauna and flora had taken concrete form with the establishment of the first Polish national park in 1921. The country now had a total of nine national parks and was considering the establishment of three more. Poland would readily place its national parks on the proposed list should it be established, and thought that there was much to be gained from the exchange of scientific, technical and administrative information on the subject. Nevertheless, his delegation doubted the wisdom of burdening the Secretary-General with the additional task of establishing such a list. In his opinion it would be better to allow the Secretary-General to concentrate on the

problem of preserving peace and leave to the specialized agencies which were best qualified to handle it, namely, UNESCO and FAO, the task of encouraging international co-operation in the preservation of wilderness areas. Another point on which he had reservations was the fact that reference was made in the draft resolution to parks and equivalent reserves in the States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. He felt that the fauna and flora in non-member States were equally entitled to protection. If the sponsors of the draft resolution would take account of the two points he had raised, their text would be more acceptable to his delegation.

14. Mr. SCHÜRMAN (Netherlands) said that his Government wholeheartedly supported the proposal of the Government of the United States for the establishment by the Secretary-General of a list of national parks and equivalent reserves. Few parts of the world still remained uncharted, and some degree of protection was desirable. Another aspect of international co-operation with regard to natural reserves was that of scientific research, which ought to be carried out on an international basis in order to be of maximum use to man. While the creation and maintenance of national parks and reserves remained a matter of national responsibility, it was being proposed that the United Nations, with the co-operation of the Governments concerned, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations, should make an inquiry into the status of existing national parks and equivalent reserves and the possible creation of new ones. A complete list of the parks and reserves would provide a firm basis for international co-operation and exchange of thought on their maintenance and use.

15. For those reasons, he supported the proposal and suggested that the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources should be called upon to carry out the proposed inquiry, establish the list and keep it up to date.

16. Mr. ERROCK (United Kingdom) appreciated the position taken by the representative of Finland. However, he felt that the action proposed in the draft resolution was fully justified. Moreover, adoption of the draft resolution would not preclude the Council from dealing with more important matters. The draft resolution was satisfactory both as to substance and procedure. The mere reference to a list would draw attention to areas worthy of preservation. The United Kingdom had seventy-two national nature reserves besides its national parks, and took every step to protect them. He hoped, therefore, that the draft resolution of which his delegation was a co-sponsor would be adopted by the Council.

17. Mr. PAZHWAQ (Afghanistan) said that, as the representative of an under-developed country, he would have been reluctant to intervene in the debate on the item under consideration had it not been for the fact that the question had been raised on a cultural and scientific level. It would be appreciated that the under-developed countries had a hard struggle with nature, and that their aim was to concentrate on their urgent needs for which they invited international co-operation.

His delegation supported the United States initiative although, for the reasons he had just given, it could not go so far as to be a co-sponsor of the draft resolution. He agreed that the terms of the draft resolution should not be confined to Member States.

18. Mr. SHANAHAN (New Zealand) said that the action proposed in the draft resolution, though limited, was nevertheless important. The list should provide a useful record for reference and draw the attention of all Member States to the protection of national parks and equivalent reserves. New Zealand had large tracts of virgin land in which some fauna were threatened with extinction, and had therefore set aside five million acres of land for national parks and reserves. In view of the importance his country attached to the question, he would support the draft resolution.

19. Mr. DE PINIÉS RUBIO (Spain) felt that over-development of land was inadvisable if it led to the isolation of man from nature. While Spain had laws governing the conservation of its national parks and reserves, it did not yet have a national committee affiliated with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. In view of his country's interest in the matter, he would vote in favour of the joint draft resolution.

20. Mr. SERRANO (Chile) said that his Government attached great importance to the question of national parks and equivalent reserves. The proposed list would be most valuable because economic pressures precluded the conservation of parks and reserves in many under-developed countries. That was a field in which the United Nations could achieve considerable success. He regretted that the representative of Poland had seen fit to introduce a political element into the debate on such a non-controversial subject. The fact was that all United Nations resolutions were addressed to Member States. Hence the wording of the draft resolution did not depart from accepted practice.

21. Mr. SAPOZHNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he appreciated the need for the conservation of national parks and reserves. However, he agreed with the representative of Finland that the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General had more important matters to deal with. The task proposed in the joint draft resolution could best be left to UNESCO, the specialized agency most qualified to deal with cultural and scientific matters.

22. He could not agree with the Chilean representative's views concerning the restriction of the terms of the draft resolution to States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. In fact, a political note had been introduced into the text of the draft resolution itself. He hoped that the sponsors could accept the suggestions made by several delegations and thus render the draft resolution more acceptable.

23. Mr. MICHALOWSKI (Poland) said that the representative of Chile had misunderstood his purpose. He wished to remove political references from the draft resolution, not to introduce a political note into the debate.

24. Mr. TODOROV (Bulgaria) said that if the draft resolution was not amended to meet the views of certain delegations he would request the President to put the first paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraph 2 to a separate vote.

25. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) said that he was unable to accept the suggested changes for the reasons given by the Chilean representative.

26. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution (E/L.818 and Add.1-4).

The first paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 6

International co-operation on cartography (E/3209 and Add.1-4; E/L.821/Rev.1, E/L.827, E/L.829)

27. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) emphasized the urgent need for maps at every stage of economic development. Although considerable progress had been made in surveying and mapping since 1948, a failure to appreciate the need for such maps, the absence of sufficient exchanges of experience among nations and the lack of funds seemed to stand in the way of further improvement. Surveying and mapping were a basic requisite for the economic development of the under-developed countries. In Afghanistan a programme had recently been launched in that field and the training of surveyors and cartographers had been initiated. Moreover, the whole country had been surveyed by means of aerial photography. It was the hope of the Afghan delegation that its request to the United Nations Special Fund for assistance in its proposed survey of land and water resources would be met, and that United Nations technical assistance in the field would be increased. The regional cartographic conferences and seminars held under United Nations auspices with a view to bringing information on new techniques for the development of uniform cartographic standards up to date were of primary importance to the under-developed nations. Those United Nations activities should be expanded.

28. Referring to the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East,² he said that, in view of the success of that conference, the Afghan delegation was strongly in favour of holding a third such conference not later than 1961. Accordingly, together with the delegation of Pakistan, it was moving a draft resolution to that effect (E/L.821/Rev.1). The second conference had strongly supported international co-operation with a view to the development of adequate maps for land use and international uniformity in the writing of geographical names. It was

² For the report of the Conference see United Nations publication, Sales No. : 59.I.9.

clear from the views of Governments regarding the Conference's draft programme relating to the last point (see E/3209, annex, and E/3209/Add.1) that the consensus of opinion was that only when uniform methods of transliteration or transcription of accepted forms of geographical names into other languages could be agreed upon could standardization of those names be achieved. The Afghan delegation fully agreed with the suggestions for action by the United Nations enumerated in paragraph 20 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3209).

29. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his delegation generally supported the draft resolution submitted by Mexico, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (E/L.827), part A of which dealt with the principal problem — namely, the uniform transcription of geographical names. The committee of experts referred to in operative paragraph 2 (a) might not, however, provide the best means for an exchange of views regarding the linguistic aspects of that problem; it might be preferable for the Secretary-General to be requested to consult experts chosen in the manner prescribed in the draft resolution.

30. The purpose of the French amendment (E/L.829) to part C of the draft resolution was to enable Member States to benefit by the experience of those countries which had made progress on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, and to ask the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of the consultations called for under the operative paragraph. Since technical organizations were generally more competent in the matter than Governments, such a report might help the members of the Council to perfect their system of exchanges of information on the map.

31. Mr. PASTINEN (Finland) expressed full agreement with the conclusion of the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East that cartography was an indispensable tool of economic development. Finland fully supported the work of the United Nations in that field. The competent Finnish authorities considered that international co-operation would accelerate the standardization of geographical names at the national level; such standardization would in turn create a sound basis for a detailed study and application of the systems required to achieve international uniformity. The establishment of small working committees, as envisaged in the Secretary-General's report (E/3209), would probably be the best way to proceed in the initial phases of the programme. In that connexion, a meeting of the representatives of countries using the roman alphabet would be of most immediate interest for the Finnish authorities. Moreover, the practicability of the creation of adequate international machinery should be considered to implement the international standardization of geographical names and to compare the results obtained in standardizing names in the various countries. The existing simple methods of action should also be used. For example, many errors in the writing of geographical names in maps often arose from the fact that publishers did not use reliable material, which could be obtained from competent governmental bodies; there should be more

effective co-operation from those bodies. Finland warmly supported the steps outlined by the Secretary-General for achieving uniformity.

32. General SÁNCHEZ LAMEGO (Mexico) said that his delegation unreservedly supported the conclusion of the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East regarding the need for an international map of the world on the millionth scale. Mexico, conscious of its own needs in that respect, has established a technical committee, which had completed a general map of the country on a photogrammetric basis at a scale of 1:500,000. The map would be a starting point for a map on the millionth scale, as recommended by the Council. Steps were being taken to make a definitive print of the sheets of the map in accordance with the specifications already agreed upon.

33. His delegation approved of the conclusions reached concerning the establishment of uniformity in geographical names. Mexico intended to set up a technical committee to establish an official version of place names. It would be a difficult task in view of the great diversity in the writing of geographical names resulting from the multiplicity of races which had originally inhabited Mexico. His delegation also supported the establishment of an international committee to study uniform methods of standardizing geographical names at both the national and the international levels. Finally, it agreed with the proposals (E/L.827) for modifying the specifications for the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale. In view of the importance of the map in planning the social and economic development of all countries through a rational exploitation of their natural resources, it would seem advisable that future editions of sheets of the map should wherever possible indicate, by an adequate symbol, areas of wooded land, farm land, scrub, pasture land and areas of special cultivation.

34. Mr. BUXTON (United Kingdom) said that the success of the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East had been encouraging, and his delegation, while not considering that they should be held more than once in three years, supported the proposal that a third such conference should be convened in 1961 (E/L.821/Rev.1). He would emphasize, however, that such regional meetings should concentrate on regional rather than world problems, on surveying and mapping programmes, on the standards to be adopted in such work and on possible joint enterprises in the region.

35. While the Secretariat was responsible for disseminating information concerning cartographic conferences held under United Nations auspices, it should not undertake to inform Member States of all the latest developments in surveying and mapping. Apart from the financial implications of such an undertaking, there were a number of well-established inter-governmental and semi-official organizations working in that field, such as the International Geographical Union, the International Society for Photogrammetry and the Inter-

national Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, which countries could easily join and thus obtain the necessary data.

36. With regard to the question of establishing uniformity in the writing of geographical names, which was dealt with in part A of the draft resolution contained in document E/L.827, he considered that the immediate task for most countries was internal standardization; until they had completed that task, they should not go into the question of transcription and transliteration at the international level. The linguistic aspects of domestic standardization of geographical names could best be dealt with by a small committee of experts, as proposed in operative paragraph 2 (a) of that draft resolution. In order to dispel the reservations on that subject expressed by the French delegation, he proposed that the phrase "committee of experts" should be replaced by "group of consultants": that would imply that much of the work could be done by correspondence among the consultants and between them and the Secretary-General. At some stage, however, the consultants would be obliged to hold a meeting, if only to draft their report to the Council in the desirability of holding an international conference on the subject and of the sponsoring of working groups based on common linguistic systems.

37. The suggested modifications in the specifications for the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (E/L.827, part B) differed from the Secretary-General's proposals (E/3209, para. 21) only in that they would make those specifications more precise. It would be noted, however, that both suggestions were permissive and were designed to accelerate the publication of the map sheets. The Council should not defer action until more replies and suggestions had been received from Governments.

38. The idea embodied in part C of the draft resolution in document E/L.827 was very valuable: it was essential to consult technical organizations, such as the inter-governmental groups to which he had referred earlier, on the very specialized problem of indicating plant cover on the map.

39. Mr. SCHÜRMAN (Netherlands) said that reliable cartographic data were indispensable to sound planning of economic development, and that aerial photography had become an important aid in natural resources inventories. He proposed that the United Nations should give assistance for the provision of experts in those fields; it might be able to do so through the Special Fund, which had natural resources surveys as one of its tasks.

40. The training of staff for national cartographic services should also be intensified. The Netherlands International Training Centre for Aerial Surveys could assist other countries in that respect.

41. The Netherlands fully supported the holding of a third regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East, and considered the recommendation of the second conference on resources inventory maps of particular importance (see E/3209, para. 7).

42. Although the Netherlands held that a programme for achieving international uniformity in the writing of geographical names was quite properly within the province of the United Nations, its implementation should be preceded by the establishment within each country of national machinery with sufficient authority to make decisions in that field. The United Nations could serve as a clearing house for the exchange of data and techniques used by Member States for the standardization of their domestic geographical names. The Netherlands also supported the suggestion (E/3209, para. 11) for the establishment of working committees composed of representatives of countries using the same system of writing or the same linguistic basis. It agreed that the United Nations should undertake the implementation of the international standardization of names, spelling and transliteration. Its most important task should be to ensure the exchange of data and documents resulting from the studies of the working committees.

43. With regard to the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, the Netherlands agreed with the suggestion of the Secretary-General that the Lambert conformal conic projection should be used to accelerate publication of the map.

44. The Netherlands was prepared to accept the United Kingdom amendment to operative paragraph 2 (a) of part A of the draft resolution which it had co-sponsored (E/L.827) and hoped that the Council would give that draft resolution full support. It would support the draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan and Pakistan (E/L.821/Rev.1) on the assumption that the decision to hold the third regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East was implicit in it.

45. Mr. Zahiruddin AHMED (Pakistan) expressed satisfaction at the achievements of the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East and commended the draft resolution (E/L.821/Rev.1) sponsored jointly by Pakistan and Afghanistan calling for a third such conference. With regard to the recommendations of the second conference, he agreed with the Netherlands representative that it was the responsibility of the United Nations to develop specifications for inventory maps and to disseminate new techniques and data with regard to the writing of geographical names; in particular, he hoped that United Nations action with respect to resources inventory maps would be strengthened. In connexion with the writing of geographical names, he outlined the practice in Pakistan, where the roman script was used.

46. Pakistan supported the programme outlined in part A of the draft resolution in document E/L.827. The group referred to in operative paragraph 2 (a) might be designated either as a committee of experts or as a group of consultants. There was no need to specify that it should be small; that decision should be left to the discretion of the Secretary-General.

47. With regard to part B of the draft resolution, he would prefer to defer the adoption of changes in the specifications for the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale until Governments had had time

to examine those suggested changes. If there was sufficient support in the Council for such a postponement, he would move a formal amendment, under which the Secretary-General would urge Governments to communicate their views on the proposed changes; and the changes adopted in the light of the government replies would be endorsed by the Council at its twenty-ninth session. If there were no support for such an amendment, he would not press it but would merely request a separate vote on part B of the draft resolution.

48. Part C of the draft resolution was entirely acceptable to his delegation.

Expression of thanks to the Mexican Government

49. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America), speaking on behalf of all members of the Council, requested the Secretary-General to convey to the Mexican Government the Council's appreciation of the folklore festival organized by the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social.

50. Mr. SAPOZHNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) strongly supported such an expression of thanks.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.