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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: Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, 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, International Telecommunication 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.1-2; E/3101 and Corr.1 and 2, E/3104 and Add.1, E/3105 and Add.1-5, E/3106 and Add.1-2, 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. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) said that the five-year appraisal of the programmes of the United Nations

and its specialized agencies conducted by the Council showed that co-ordination entailed considerable technical difficulties, as could be seen from the replies given by the specialized agencies to Council resolution 665 C (XXIV) and from the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (E/3108, annex II). The importance each specialized agency attached to its own autonomy, the very real constitutional impediments sometimes encountered and the different constructions placed upon the resolution all added to those difficulties. The question could perhaps be entrusted to an *ad hoc* committee composed of, say, three representatives of governments, which would, with the Secretary-General's help, analyse the reports of the agencies concerned.

2. Some progress had been made, but the problems changed with changing circumstances. The constitutional difficulties and those of principle and form had been partly overcome by attributing wider functions to the Secretary-General and certain responsibilities in given projects to given agencies. The principle that the need for co-ordination arose when an agency began to function and grew as its activities increased was a sound one. The Council, however, still had a great deal to do as far as co-ordination was concerned. There were also fields in which there had so far not been any real co-ordination. An unofficial meeting had been held with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to examine co-ordination problems and an agreement had been concluded between the International Labour Organisation and the League of Arab States, which embodied at least some principles of co-ordination. Co-ordination with regional bodies was still in its infancy; the Secretary-General might well be asked to review the prospects and to consider, for example, whether the requisite connexion between ACC and the secretariat of the Organization of American States might not be made permanent and official.

3. Council resolutions 664 and 665 (XXIV) had outlined the general course co-ordination should follow over the next few years, and ACC had made great efforts to establish a scheme whereby there would be the greatest possible degree of co-ordination in programmes that might be within the competence of several agencies. In accepting the method proposed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), ACC had chosen a slower but sound method. Community development was indeed one of the fields in which concerted action between the United Nations and the specialized agencies was likely to be most fertile. The Mexican delegation had noted the changes which the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) might undergo as a result, and it approved of them. It was a matter of some concern that consultations on

water resources remained only at a first stage, and that there were still initial difficulties, such as adopting a common terminology. The Council should pay special attention to that programme, and see that it was co-ordinated both among the agencies concerned and with other programmes such as UNESCO's programme for arid zones. The concentration and decentralization of the housing programme was an example of what could be done by international co-operation; in that connexion, the exemplary co-ordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States deserved mention. The ACC report was not perhaps so satisfactory when dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agencies concerned should be better co-ordinated, a result which might well be achieved by the forthcoming consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency. The close co-operation achieved at higher levels with regard to technical assistance was commendable, but the real difficulties which still existed in attaining unified aims in country planning should be recognized; they justified the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) criticisms of the method. It was to be hoped that the existing drawbacks would largely disappear when the Special Fund was established.

4. The reports of the specialized agencies had dealt with the concentration and co-ordination of efforts in several different ways. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank), the International Monetary Fund (Fund) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) hardly mentioned it. The Universal Postal Union (UPU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), owing to their technical nature, seemed to prefer to limit co-ordination to budgetary and administrative questions, technical assistance and narrowly technical matters. It was somewhat surprising that the ACC report made no reference to those agencies, since there seemed to be some lack of co-ordination between ICAO and ITU, and a similar lack of co-ordination had apparently prevented UNESCO and ICAO from sharing headquarters at Paris. Those agencies which were involved in the development of society itself were naturally more concerned with co-ordination. The report of UNESCO (E/3101) had devoted a large section to co-ordination, probably because UNESCO's work, more than that of any other agency, required agreement and co-operation with other agencies, whereas the ILO appeared to wish to take a more cautious approach owing to its constitutional difficulties. The World Health Organization had unfortunately failed to give all desirable attention to co-ordination at its eleventh assembly. The Food and Agriculture Organization had given some indication that it was seriously concerned with co-ordination.

5. Under General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII), the Economic and Social Council was requested to give special attention to the statements of the specialized agencies on their activities in connexion with international educational, scientific and cultural co-operation, and to include a section on that subject in its report to the General Assembly. The Council should therefore decide whether the specialized agencies' work was satisfactory or not, recommend methods of making it satisfactory,

and submit those recommendations to the General Assembly. That presupposed that the specialized agencies had a clear idea of what their tasks were.

6. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was the main agency referred to in the General Assembly resolution, and that was perhaps why it had been the only agency to comply with the resolution in its report. As the constitution of UNESCO and the General Assembly resolution — though couched in different styles — undoubtedly meant the same thing, the Council was not required to decide whether UNESCO's work was still valid. If any such question should arise, it would have to be decided by the governments members of UNESCO. Neither was the Council required to decide whether UNESCO had fulfilled its task, since the General Assembly had expressed its satisfaction. The General Assembly, however, had seemed to imply either that UNESCO had not fulfilled those tasks fully and speedily enough, or that new circumstances had arisen requiring UNESCO to speed up its work and extend it as far as possible. The latter seemed to be the case, but peace did not depend only on truth and mutual intellectual and artistic understanding. The fact that there were so many agencies showed that there were many roads to peace. Hence, greater activity by UNESCO must be supplemented by greater activity by all the other executive agencies at the disposal of the United Nations and even by bodies outside it.

7. As there was some doubt about the real meaning of General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII), and as only a few governments had sent UNESCO their views on the problem, the Council should at the present stage confine itself to asking UNESCO to make more efforts to procure such views and to submit them, with any analysis it might wish to make, to its next general conference, in November 1958, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-seventh session.

8. Mr. RIVET (Deputy Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization) recalled that at the twenty-fourth session (982nd meeting) the Secretary-General of WMO had drawn the Council's attention to the unspectacular but continuous co-ordination WMO had maintained among different countries in the technical fields of meteorology. Each item in that programme of co-ordination had been improved since WMO's last report had been submitted to the Council, with the result that international co-operation in meteorology was becoming ever closer.

9. Progress had been particularly marked in synoptic meteorology, the aim of which was to place at the disposal of each country comparable observations carried out simultaneously over wide geographical areas. The redistribution of the data collected in that way was regulated by an international transmission system that WMO sought continuously to improve. The problems raised by such co-operation had recently been examined at New Delhi by the Commission on Synoptic Meteorology. At the conclusion of its work, the members of WMO had been called upon to take joint steps to extend or improve observations, broadcasts, exchange of data and

control methods in meteorology. In that respect, mention should also be made of the meetings of the WMO regional associations and technical commissions.

10. With regard to the development of water resources, he recalled the terms of Council resolution 675 (XXV). The Executive Committee of WMO had studied the question at its tenth session, and its conclusions were given in its report on that session and in its resolution 6 (EC-X); it had, *inter alia*, considered that WMO should extend its responsibilities to cover all aspects of hydrology that were related to meteorology, and that a technical commission on hydrology should be set up by the Third WMO Congress. WMO certainly had no intention of establishing a monopoly in the field of hydrology, but difficulties would arise if various organizations were to have networks of stations carrying out hydrometeorological observations on a world scale. It would be for the Third WMO Congress — to be held in April 1959 — to determine the policy and extent of the activities of WMO in that field; but that did not mean that WMO would meanwhile remain inactive. Reviewing the various activities of WMO in that field, he mentioned, *inter alia*, the international Guide to Meteorological Instrument and Observing Practice, the special maps for hydrologists, the glossary of hydrological terms published in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the technical studies under preparation, and various meetings of seminars and working parties. WMO's participation in the development of the Mekong Basin had been settled, and to begin with an expert hydrologist would assist in the establishment of a network of hydrological and meteorological observation stations in the Mekong Basin. Similarly, a WHO hydrological expert had been co-operating with ECLA for more than a year.

11. On the whole, there was continued progress in the steps taken by WMO in pursuance of the General Assembly and Council resolutions. With regard to General Assembly resolution 1164 (XII) on the development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education, WMO's Executive Committee, in its resolution 1 (EC-X), had expressed its warm support for the views and aims set out in the General Assembly resolution, and had stated that it was in full agreement with the views expressed by the Secretary-General of WMO in annex C of the organization's report to the Council (E/3090). With regard to Council resolution 665 C (XXIV), and particularly with regard to the question of the appraisal of programmes, WMO found itself in a special situation: as the sessions of the WMO Congress took place every four years, WMO's programme was fixed for four-yearly periods, and the next period would cover the years 1960-1963 inclusive; consequently, an extrapolation of the programme for the year 1964 would be required to give the appraisal requested by the Council for the period 1959-1964. In the opinion of the Executive Committee, it would be sufficient for the Secretary-General of WMO to hold consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of the other specialized agencies.

12. He then sketched the progress achieved in the programme for the International Geophysical Year. He noted, *inter alia*, that WMO assumed full responsibility

for the meteorological and synoptic part of that programme and certain responsibilities in various related fields; the Meteorological Data Centre attached to the WMO secretariat, for example, which brought together and published the numerous meteorological data collected during the Geophysical Year, had been functioning since 1 July 1957.

13. Finally, he instanced two activities of WMO which affected both international co-operation and, to some extent, the economic field. The first was its close co-operation with ICAO in relation to the meteorological requirements of commercial jet aircraft. He outlined the various steps the WMO Executive Committee had taken in that respect. The preparatory studies undertaken on that matter were the subject of wide co-operation between ICAO and WMO and were to some extent in the nature of joint action. The second was the implementation of an international programme of studies on tidal waves with a view to the creation of a warning service on their formation and movement. UNESCO had been kept informed of that project and had taken part in the work of the WMO Executive Committee on it; similarly, the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics had been invited to co-operate with WMO in drawing up a regional study programme.

14. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) stressed the importance attached by his country to international economic and social problems—especially those of the under-developed countries. Although the United States Congress had in recent years made cuts in almost all parts of the federal budget, no cuts had been made in any of the statutory contributions to the United Nations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations. Despite the recession, United States bilateral foreign economic aid had been maintained at about present levels, and contributions to United Nations voluntary programmes had been increased. One reason behind that policy was self-interest: it was in the interest of the United States to create new markets for its products and to secure access to essential raw materials. A more basic reason, however, was that it was in the tradition of his country to help the less fortunate; there was a great national concern with the ability of the under-developed countries to develop their economies through orderly democratic means. Furthermore, population pressures continued to increase at an alarming rate, and the choice had to be made between economic and social development at a rate higher than the world had so far known, and substantial levels of living, with their disastrous consequences.

15. For those reasons his delegation took a keen interest in the annual debate of programmes by the Council and in the statements of the directors-general of the specialized agencies and of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to whose work he paid a tribute. It was essential for those taking part to have a good sense of historical perspective. In that connexion, he recalled Council resolution 665 C (XXIV) relating to the five-year appraisal of programmes. At the twenty-fourth session, considerable doubts had been expressed by high-level members of the United Nations Secretariat, and by two of the specialized agencies about whether

the proposed appraisal was feasible and desirable. It appeared from annex II of the ACC report that those misgivings had been largely overcome, and that progress had already been made in preparing the appraisals. The UNESCO document 50 EX/18 provided a time-table for the completion of the appraisal, and a preliminary text of it. The FAO's report to ACC on Council resolutions 665 A and 665 C (XXIV), which had unfortunately not been made available to the Council, also contained a time-table and pertinent observations on the best ways of preparing the FAO appraisal. WHO had endorsed the Council resolution, which it thought it could carry out within the framework of its periodic reviews of its general programme of work covering a specific period. WMO had authorized its Secretary-General to proceed with the plan. On the other hand, the position taken by the ILO in the communication of its Governing Body to the Council (E/3089) reflected considerable reluctance on the part of that organization to implement the Council resolution fully. His delegation had the highest regard for the achievements of the ILO and its Director-General, and for that reason wanted to do everything possible to reach full understanding between the Council and the ILO.

16. The major part of the ILO document consisted of a statement of reservations stressing the autonomy of the ILO, the "unique circumstances" in which it operated and the fact that the appraisal raised serious constitutional issues owing to the ILO's tripartite character, and that matters relating to the programme and budget could not be determined by governments outside the framework of the ILO. The communication also emphasized that, in view of the unforeseen circumstances of political, economic and social development, the ILO could not commit itself to a long-term programme. Finally, it spoke of the disproportionate amount of effort expended on arrangements for co-ordination of marginal value to the detriment of the productive work of the ILO. Following those somewhat negative observations, the communication outlined in paragraph 22 the information the ILO was willing to furnish, a great deal of which was information which the Council had requested. In conclusion, it expressed the view that the information that it would supply could not form part of a consolidated report, although it could be presented to the Council simultaneously with such a report. It stated, furthermore, that the Governing Body had appointed a delegation to be available for discussion of those matters with the Council.

17. Many of those observations were based on a misunderstanding. The Council was not asking for the elaboration of detailed programmes for the next five years, but for a statement of trends and the development of broad programmes. Nor was it asking for detailed financial estimates, although it expected indications of changes in budgetary requirements. No firm policy formulation for the future or any inflexible commitment to specific programmes was required. Least of all was it proposed that the programme and budget of any specialized agency should be determined by governments outside its framework.

18. An indication of the true nature of the proposed appraisals and their objective was to be found in paragraph 9 of annex II of the ACC report which, quoting

a statement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, stated that the appraisal would be "in terms of the general scope and trend of broad segments of the programmes", and that to find a flexible solution to the problems of some organizations in defining long-term trends would be in the interest of orderly planning. Other helpful observations were made in the FAO report to ACC, the substance of which was that FAO should re-examine its philosophy in regard to the lessons to be drawn from the past and the needs for the present and future. Further, the report said that an approach on functional lines would be preferable to following the existing divisional organizational pattern. Each major line of work should be re-examined. The appraisal should not be confined to the regular programmes, but should include activities under the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. Finally, the appraisal should attempt a broad indication of the budgetary implications. Separate information might be given on the part which documentation and meetings played in the work of the several organizations. In his delegation's view, reports from 50 to 100 pages per organization would appear adequate.

19. Viewed from that angle, the ILO — in spite of the difference in its structure — should be as capable as other organizations of taking a forward look which would be more than guesswork. Indeed, the cohesive pattern of work developed by the ILO made such predictions easier for it than for other organizations. The ILO had developed a number of operational programmes which were surely responsive to basic needs of the present age. It was surprising, however, to find no reference to the development of social security systems in the list of such programmes in paragraph 22 of the ILO communication, since the ILO's responsibilities for assistance in that field would greatly increase over the next five years. The dynamic forces in response to which those operational programmes had developed should be as easily ascertainable for the ILO as for other organizations. Finally, the ILO's opposition to having its appraisal included in the consolidated report was puzzling. The Council must be free to have a consolidated report prepared in the form which it considered best, and such important programmes as those of the ILO could obviously not be left out. It was to be hoped that the Governing Body of ILO would reconsider the problem.

20. The ACC report suggested that the preparation of the consolidated report should be left to ACC. Since, however, the individual appraisals would have been approved by the appropriate executive organs of the specialized agencies and by the Council, it would not appear proper to exclude governments or experts appointed by the Council as an intergovernmental body for the preparation of the report. Two alternative courses might be considered by the Council. Firstly, it might decide to appoint a committee of three experts who would be asked to prepare the consolidated report during the first three months of 1960, it being understood that the separate appraisals — for the period from January 1960 to December 1964 — would have to be ready by the end of 1959. That report might be submitted for comment to ACC and then transmitted with the ACC's observations to the Council at its thirtieth session.

Secondly, the Council might decide to set up a committee of five, two expert members to be appointed by the Council, two by ACC and one by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Here again, the report to be prepared during the first three months of 1960 could then go through ACC to the thirtieth session of the Council.

21. Turning to the question of concentration of effort, or "streamlining", he said that his delegation was encouraged by the results achieved, and was particularly grateful to the Secretary-General for his report entitled "Observations on the Work Programme of the Council in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields" (E/3134 and Add.1). With regard to that report, the Co-ordination Committee of the Council had already made it clear in a resolution submitted to the Council (E/3149) that "streamlining" was not primarily designed to bring about financial savings, but to enable the Council to consider how best to use the limited resources available in the light of changing requirements. The specialized agencies, too, had achieved substantial progress in streamlining their programmes. UNESCO's concentration on three major projects was particularly noteworthy. By achieving greater concentration on major projects, the chances for increased contributions from governments were improved. No additional action by the Council was necessary at the present session to encourage further streamlining, since it was moving forward on its own momentum.

22. Efforts towards a greater measure of concerted action, as opposed to a mere co-ordination of activities, were still in an early stage, but progress in that field was encouraging. The stage of concerted action had definitely been reached in community development. Similarly, in the field of health and nutrition, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, and to some extent UNESCO, were engaged in important concerted programmes. It was to be hoped that similar progress would soon be made in the development of water resources and the multiple uses of those resources, including the practical application of scientific findings arrived at as a result of the arid-zone studies. His delegation looked to ACC for a continuing review of programmes lending themselves to concerted action. In that connexion, it noted with interest the steps taken by ACC to review its own machinery and procedures to increase the effectiveness of its work, and it hoped that ACC would transmit a report on that review to the twenty-eighth session of the Council, together with a description of its emerging structure and any relevant recommendations. The valuable suggestions made by the Executive Board of UNESCO and by WHO regarding procedures for consultations between the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and the Council might serve as a basis for further discussions. Perhaps the most important development in that respect was the appointment by the Governing Body of the ILO of a delegation to confer with a similar delegation appointed by the Council. The Council should in its turn appoint a group to meet the ILO delegation at an early date.

23. A further point was the problem of co-ordination of activities in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had

the leading role to play in the promotion of peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the specialized agencies should bear that fact in mind. At the same time, it was to be hoped that IAEA realized the vital interest of some specialized agencies in the uses of atomic energy. The Agency had undertaken to co-operate in the co-ordination efforts of the United Nations, which under the United Nations Charter were the primary responsibility of the Economic and Social Council, and to participate in the work of ACC. The agreements at present being formulated between IAEA and several of the specialized agencies should also prove helpful, although — as the Netherlands representative had said (1030th meeting) — co-ordination could not be legislated. The best results might be achieved by such practical methods as the establishment of joint secretariat units or committees, joint expert committees set up either by the directors-general or by the governing bodies of the organizations concerned, or joint inter-governmental committees. Furthermore, the United States Government attached great importance to the participation of the Agency in the Expanded Programme. That would not only provide IAEA with substantial financial means necessary in the development of technical assistance programmes, but would facilitate close co-ordination between IAEA and the other agencies represented on the Technical Assistance Board. It was to be hoped that the Board of Governors and the Director-General of the Agency would be authorized to provide annually to the Council, for its summer session, an up-to-date report on the activities of the Agency which were of interest to the Council and the specialized agencies. Such reports would be particularly useful if they contained suggestions regarding work that could be usefully undertaken by the specialized agencies and by regional commissions or in co-operation with them. A special effort should be made by all governments concerned to bring about national co-ordination regarding international action in the new field of atomic energy in order to avoid confusion and waste of time and effort.

24. In conclusion, he said that tremendous headway had been made in the co-ordination of activities throughout the United Nations family of organizations. Common understandings had been reached which were making for even closer co-operation among the various parts of the United Nations system. All that had been achieved, not by way of centralization, not by directives and orders, but by consultation and persuasion. All parts of the United Nations system had gained in freely combining their efforts to improve the lot of man.

25. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom) observed that permanent institutions grew slowly, but that in the United Nations circumstances had compelled speed. The awakening of the conscience of the world to the urgency of improving human standards had created acute needs and pressures, and some of the new institutions had inevitably at first reflected some weakness and immaturity in their structure and functioning. It was to be hoped that that phase was nearly over. The elimination of wasteful and inefficient effort had been sought from the outset through co-ordination, but in recent years important new concepts had emerged: that of concentration of activities — misleadingly called streamlining — and that of concerted action.

26. Experience had shown that effective co-ordination was largely a question of machinery, whereas concentration also required in those who practised it a more detailed knowledge of the actual substance of the work that others had in hand. That had entailed even heavier reliance on disinterested co-operation between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the secretariats of the specialized agencies. They and the governing bodies of the latter were bound to examine their work programmes from the point of view of the effectiveness of their various activities and to suggest any changes or, from time to time, expansions.

27. It had often been said that less time should be spent discussing co-ordination, and that the real answer was to produce more money, but resources were already severely strained, so that any improvement in efficiency within the United Nations family meant that greater benefit was being obtained from the available resources.

28. Ten years' work by the United Nations and the specialized agencies was producing perceptible improvements in the living conditions of millions of people. The greatest advances in the future might well be made when problems were tackled on the widest possible front, and when conditions were such that the efforts of several United Nations organizations could be combined in concerted programmes.

29. It was not suggested that all United Nations activities could or should be dealt with in that way. There were many most valuable day-to-day activities that should not be curtailed or disturbed for the sake of what might indeed appear to be a somewhat theoretical concept.

30. Some misunderstanding had prevailed about the five-year appraisal of concerted programmes by the Economic and Social Council, and there had been an impression in some quarters that the Council was trying to make the specialized agencies commit themselves to programmes and budget levels in advance. Apart from the fact that that would be constitutionally impossible, nothing had been further from the Council's intention. That intention had been to provide a projection of what the United Nations and the specialized agencies expected to be doing in the fairly near future, and it was by no means unreasonable for the Council to wish to know whither their programmes were leading. A consolidated statement such as the Council had asked for would, in addition, provide governments with valuable material to answer the public's constant query about what happened to the money it spent on international activities, and what there would be to show for it. It would be in the interest of all concerned, especially those who were anxious to see larger contributions, if satisfactory and concise answers could be given to those questions.

31. In furnishing answers to the Council's questions about projections of future activities, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies had thrown a good

deal of light on the subject. It would be for the Council to consider particular problems of implementation.

32. In pursuing the tasks entrusted to it under the United Nations Charter, the Council must give a lead. It certainly had no desire to prejudice the independent status of the agencies; they understood the importance of responding in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation. The offer by the Director-General of the International Labour Office of an ILO delegation to meet members of the Council in order to achieve a full and common understanding was welcome.

33. Progress had been made in the past year, and the various United Nations bodies concerned had in general responded readily to the Council's suggestion and exhortations. Such co-operation would undoubtedly continue, for, as had been rightly observed in the Secretary-General's statement (1029th meeting), the habit of co-ordination was becoming firmly established. The United Kingdom Government would naturally send to the governing bodies of other organizations delegations instructed to do their utmost to forward the process of concentrated effort over the whole field of the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations; and it had no doubt that all those who had at heart the future progress of the work would do likewise.

34. Mr. DONOSO SILVA (Chile) recalled that the Council had been exhorted by its president in 1951 to set aside academic discussion, since the world needed practical results. Even at that time, co-ordination had undoubtedly been in the minds of all members. In 1951, the Chilean delegation had suggested that the Council should concentrate its attention on the problem of hunger, and co-ordinate the efforts of FAO, WHO and UNESCO. Partly owing to the efforts of the United Nations, hunger was not now such an urgent problem, although under-nourishment persisted. The under-developed countries must always be grateful to the United Nations for its concerted action—in the original meaning of that term—and for the technical assistance supplied to them.

35. He himself represented his country on the Governing Body of the ILO, and could assure the Council that the ILO had always worked in a spirit of co-operation with the United Nations, a spirit which did not perhaps always come out fully in the documentation produced by the ILO. A recent example of such co-operation and co-ordination had been the resolution adopted by the ILO Governing Body in February 1958 with regard to the Special Fund, approving the principle that the Director-General must take full responsibility for the ILO's part in the project, and must report upon its activities to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. Although a great deal remained to be done, co-ordination had progressed to an amazing extent, in his own experience, since 1951.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.