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President: Mr. George F. DAVIDSON (Canada).

Present:

The 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, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Laos, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Republic.

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

The 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 Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health 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:

(a) General review (concluded)

REPORTS OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE
 (E/3149, E/3158, E/3170) (concluded)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider draft resolutions A to F in the annex to the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3170). He put to the vote *seriatim* draft resolutions A to C.

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

2. The PRESIDENT suggested that the committee referred to in operative paragraph 9 of draft resolution D should comprise the members specified in paragraph 15 of the Co-ordination Committee's report (E/3170).

It was so agreed.

3. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution D with the word " (three) " before the word " individuals " in operative paragraph 9 altered to " five ", in accordance with the decision just taken.

Draft resolution D, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

4. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution E.

Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

5. Mr. VIAUD (France) proposed that operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution F should be deleted and replaced by a paragraph in the Council's report to the General Assembly drafted on the following lines: " During the discussion which preceded the adoption of resolution . . . (XXVI), the Council expressed the desire that the Secretary-General should participate, if he found it possible, with the Council delegation in the consultations to be held with the delegations of the International Labour Organisation."

6. The PRESIDENT suggested that the French representative's proposal should be accepted.

It was so agreed.

7. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution F, as amended.

Draft resolution F, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

8. Mr. JENKS (International Labour Organisation) expressed appreciation of the Council's response to the suggestion made by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (ILO) that a meeting between representatives of the Council and representatives of the Governing Body would be useful.

9. While he was bound to continue to reserve fully the position of the Governing Body in relation to the resolutions on co-ordination which the Council had just adopted, he expressed his organization's keen appreciation of the action taken by the Council to clarify the purpose and nature of the proposed appraisals and the contemplated consolidated report and to eliminate certain possible misunderstandings and difficulties. After consultation with the Chairman of the Governing Body of the ILO, the Director-General of the International Labour Office had authorized him (Mr. Jenks) to inform the Council that the action taken would be brought immediately to the attention of the representatives appointed by the Governing Body to meet with representatives of the Council so as to give them the fullest opportunity to consider the whole position further in the light of the Council's action, with a view to achieving a full and common understanding on the subject.

10. He took the opportunity of mentioning his organization's keen satisfaction with the terms of the resolution concerning employment adopted by the Council at its 1043rd meeting (resolution 690 D (XXVI) and with the Council's concurrence in the relevant recommendations unanimously adopted by the International Labour Conference (E/3151).

11. The PRESIDENT observed that the effect of resolution F was that a committee of the Council would be appointed to meet with a delegation of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in October 1958. He had had conversations with the Director-General of the ILO, and had suggested that the week beginning on 13 October might be selected; the secretary of the Council should now ascertain the views of members of the Council's committee with a view to informing the Governing Body of the ILO of the date regarded as suitable for the proposed meeting in New York.

It was so agreed.

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

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE
(E/3174) (concluded)

12. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that his delegation would vote for the draft resolution on a survey of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture in paragraph 6 of the Co-ordination Committee's report (E/3174), which draft resolution was recommended by the Committee to the Council for adoption; the draft resolution had been submitted jointly by the delegations of France, Mexico, Poland, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and his own delegation, after amendment in accordance with a proposal by the delegation of Sudan.

13. So far as the text of the Co-ordination Committee's report was concerned, however, his delegation was not quite happy about the text of paragraph 5 (a), (b) and (c), as it did not fully reflect the views expressed in that Committee. The use of the expressions "on the one hand" (paragraph 5 (b)) and "on the other hand" (paragraph 5 (c)) seemed to indicate that opinions in the Committee had been evenly divided; in fact, however, the majority of delegations had been opposed to the holding, at the present stage, of a second United Nations scientific conference on the conservation and utilization of resources. Again, paragraph 5, sub-paragraph (c) seemed to suggest that the view had been held that in future the entire question should be dealt with by the regional economic commissions. In point of fact, several delegations had also suggested an approach along functional lines, certain aspects of the question being dealt with by the regional economic commissions, the Council itself, the United Nations Secretariat and the appropriate specialized agencies respectively.

14. The paragraph in question was not, therefore, well worded. It was now too late to attempt to amend the report, but he requested that his statement should appear in the summary record of that meeting.

15. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom) supported the United States representative's comments.

16. The PRESIDENT put the draft resolution in paragraph 6 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3174) to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

17. Dr. DOROLLE (World Health Organization) said that the vote which had just been taken would be a matter of special satisfaction for the World Health Organization (WHO). The Council had, indeed, confirmed what the Director-General of WHO had said at the twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Council (981st and 1030th meetings) about the role of that organization in exchanges of scientific information relating to health matters.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Technical assistance

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
(E/3175)

18. Mr. COSIO VILLEGAS (Mexico) observed that in the context of the discussion which had taken place in the Committee the sentence in paragraph 30 of the Technical Assistance Committee's report (E/3175) to the effect that members of the Committee had no intention of making the provision of assistance subject to the existence of development plans or programmes meant that the provision of assistance would not necessarily depend on the existence of such plans or programmes.

19. The PRESIDENT suggested that the text of paragraph 30 of the Technical Assistance Committee's report should be deemed to have the meaning attached to it by the Mexican representative.

It was so agreed.

20. The PRESIDENT put to the vote *seriatim* the draft resolutions in the annex to the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3175).

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: "A FORWARD LOOK"

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS BETWEEN REGULAR AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME BUDGETS

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE RELATION BETWEEN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMMING OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND THE SPECIAL FUND

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 16

Calendar of Conferences for 1959

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (E/3173)

21. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom) observed that the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences had, as reported in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3173), rejected by a narrow majority the United Kingdom representative's draft amendment proposing that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should meet at Geneva, and not in New York. The United Kingdom delegation had taken the same attitude in the Commission itself at its thirteenth session.

22. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1202 (XII), had decided that a session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs might in exceptional circumstances and by decision of the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General be held in New York. His delegation could not see that there were any "exceptional circumstances" in 1959. The case which the Commission had made out for the holding of its session in New York in 1959 was one which it might put forward equally well in any other year when it wished to meet elsewhere than at Geneva. Moreover, the Commission's secretariat had moved to Geneva as recently as 1956;

in the interval the Commission had already met once in New York (in 1957). The Council should not, he thought, disregard such a clear departure from the General Assembly's decision.

23. He therefore proposed that the Council should not accept the recommendation embodied in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report, but should decide that the 1959 session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be held in Geneva.

24. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) and Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the United Kingdom representative's proposal.

25. Mr. PHILLIPS (United States of America) said that "exceptional circumstances" was an expression open to different interpretations. In the opinion of his delegation, circumstances certainly were such as to make it highly desirable to hold the session of the Narcotics Commission in New York. It was not possible for three functional commissions to meet the same year at Geneva; accordingly, if the Commission on Narcotic Drugs met at Geneva in 1959, it would be necessary for the Commission on Human Rights to meet in New York.

26. Mr. NESBITT (Canada) pointed out that if the recommendation contained in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report was accepted, two out of four successive sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would have been held in New York; that practice should not be allowed to become a precedent.

27. Mr. BORIS (France) said that, after studying the note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3172), he had reached the conclusion that there was very little difference between the expenditures involved by either decision. The recommendation of the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences had the advantage of satisfying both commissions, since the Commission on Human Rights had expressed the wish to meet at Geneva, whereas the Commission on Narcotic Drugs wished to meet at Headquarters. A further and more significant consideration was that it was desirable that problems concerning human rights should be brought to the notice of public opinion in Europe. The decision to hold meetings of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva would therefore be in conformity with the general interest and with the principles of the Charter.

28. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland) agreed with the French representative; he too would support the recommendation of the Interim Committee.

29. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) said that his delegation supported the views expressed by the representatives of the United States and France, and would vote accordingly.

30. Mr. CHENG PAONAN (China) suggested that the wishes of the United Kingdom delegation might be met if the Council took the action for which provision was made in paragraph 15 of the Secretary-General's report.

31. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom) said that he would prefer a decision to be taken on the basis of his proposal.

32. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the proposal of the United Kingdom delegation that the fourteenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be held at Geneva from 27 April to 15 May 1959.

The proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

33. The PRESIDENT said that, in consequence of the decision it had just taken, the Council would now have to decide whether the Commission on Human Rights should meet in 1959 in New York. He recalled that, as stated in paragraph 15 of the Secretary-General's report, the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences had indicated that, if the Council were to reject its recommendation regarding the fourteenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, it would propose that the Commission on Human Rights should meet at New York from 16 March to 10 April.

34. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation would prefer the 1959 session of the Commission on Human Rights to be held at Geneva rather than in New York.

35. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the proposal that the Commission on Human Rights should hold its fifteenth session in New York from 16 March to 10 April 1959.

The proposal was adopted by 9 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

36. Mr. BUXTON (United Kingdom), speaking as Chairman of the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, said that the Interim Committee had recommended in paragraph 8 of the report of the Secretary-General that the Social Commission should meet in 1959 at Headquarters from 20 April to 9 May. As it had now been decided that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should meet at Geneva from 27 April to 15 May, he suggested that, to avoid overlapping between the spring session of the Council and the session of the Social Commission, the latter's 1959 session should be held from 27 April to 15 May.

It was so agreed.

37. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council, acting in pursuance of the recommendation contained in paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's report, should decide that the Commission on International Commodity Trade should convene at Headquarters on 9 March for a session provisionally ending on 20 March but capable of being extended by a few days at the Commission's own discretion.

It was so agreed.

The Calendar of Conferences for 1959, as amended, was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 20

Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (E/3167 and Add.1)

38. The PRESIDENT said that in pursuance of paragraph 3 of resolution 691 A (XXVI) adopted at the

1043rd meeting the Council should proceed to elect all the members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and not only six of them as originally provided. He invited Mr. Marandet (France) and Mr. Horoszkiewicz (Poland) to act as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers	18
Number of valid ballots	18
Number of valid votes cast	18
Required majority	10

Number of votes obtained:

Pakistan	18
United States of America	18
Brazil	17
France	17
Greece	17
India	17
Poland	17
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17
Yugoslavia	17
Canada	16
Indonesia	16
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16
Argentina	15
Chile	15
Belgium	13
Sudan	13
Uruguay	13
Australia	11
Federation of Malaya	11
United Arab Republic	10
Sweden	7
Austria	3
Colombia	1

Having obtained the required majority, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia were elected members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

39. The PRESIDENT announced that the eighteenth member would, in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure, be selected by a special ballot, as Australia and the Federation of Malaya had each received 11 votes in the first ballot.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers	18
Number of valid ballots	18
Number of valid votes cast	18
Required majority	10
Number of votes obtained	
Australia	10
Federation of Malaya	8

Having obtained the required majority, Australia was elected a member of the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

40. The PRESIDENT said that it now remained to decide, by lot, which six members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade should serve for one year, which six members should serve for two years and which six members should serve for three years.

The following six countries were selected by lot to serve for one year: Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the following six countries were selected to serve for two years: Australia, Greece, Indonesia, Sudan, the United States of America, Yugoslavia; and the following six countries were selected to serve for three years: Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, India, Uruguay.

AGENDA ITEM 21

Financial implications of the actions of the Council (E/3162, E/3172 and Corr.1)

41. The PRESIDENT explained that, in consequence of decisions taken regarding the place of meeting of the 1959 sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Human Rights, there would be a saving of \$8,300 in the item headed “(a) Non-recurrent items” in paragraph 3 of the note by the Secretary-General on financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3172). The figure of \$43,800 should therefore read \$35,500, and the total for 1959 should read \$1,056,300.

42. Mr. SCHURMANN (Netherlands) pointed out that the additional expenditure for the establishment of an international administrative service was estimated at \$250,000 for 1959 (E/3172, annex, item 9). When the Technical Assistance Committee had discussed that question it had not taken any decision on the estimate, although several delegations — including his own — had thought that the amount of \$250,000 was too high, especially for the first year of the service’s work. He did not wish to propose an amendment, but reserved the right of his delegation to revert to the matter either in the Second Committee or in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its forthcoming session.

43. With regard to the convening of a plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the estimated cost of which had been given as \$200,000 for 1960, and the duration of which was estimated as four months (*ibid.*, item 13 (b)), he recalled that his delegation had made it clear in the Co-ordination Committee (170th meeting) that it considered a conference of four months as excessive. He again reserved his delegation’s right to revert to the matter in the General Assembly.

44. Mr. BORIS (France) said that the French delegation also thought that \$250,000 was too large a sum for the initial stages of an international administrative service.

45. So far as the periodic economic appraisals (*ibid.*, item 2 (a)) were concerned, he pointed out that it was only when the vote on the relevant draft resolution had been taken in the Economic Committee (263rd meeting) that the Secretariat had indicated the estimated expenditure. The figure had astonished all the delegations. He hoped that in future the Secretariat would be able to

give an approximate idea of the expenditure during the actual discussion.

46. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (Union States of America), supporting the remarks of the Netherlands and French representatives, said that his delegation was in favour of the proposal that periodical appraisals of the world economic situation should be published, but was not sure that it would be necessary to provide for as much as the additional \$111,000. His delegation hoped that by the time that item was reached on the Fifth Committee’s agenda, the Secretariat would have submitted further justifications for it.

47. The United States delegation’s position with regard to the proposed international administrative service was the same as that of the two previous speakers. A sum of \$200,000 should be adequate for the first year’s work of that service.

48. His delegation considered that a conference of four months’ duration, which had been estimated for the proposed plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, was too long and that attempts should be made to reduce both the period and the sum estimated.

49. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom) noted that \$55,000 had been estimated to cover the cost of additional staff in connexion with the programme of work on industrialization and productivity (*ibid.*, second heading (a)). The United Kingdom delegation had understood at the Council’s twenty-fifth session that the Secretary-General proposed to absorb that item by making economies in other directions. He would therefore welcome any explanation which the Secretariat might give the Council, and would reserve the position of his delegation until such time as the item was discussed by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

50. The United Kingdom delegation also felt that the sum of \$500,000 estimated for the work of the Economic Commission for Africa in 1959 (*ibid.*, first heading) was excessive in view of the fact that that body would not hold a session in 1959. He would like the Secretariat to comment on that item, and would reserve his delegation’s position until it was discussed by the Fifth Committee.

51. Referring to the amount of \$111,000 estimated in connexion with the publishing of periodic appraisals of the world economic situation, he pointed out that his delegation had already reserved its position in the Economic Committee (253rd meeting) on that item, and had abstained from voting on the relevant draft resolution. His delegation had voted for resolution 690 C (XXVI) at the 1043rd plenary meeting in the interests of unanimity, and also because it realized the value of the substance of the proposal. However, he wished to repeat the reservation made by his delegation in the Economic Committee concerning the financial implications of that item.

52. The United Kingdom delegation also wished to reserve its position on the estimate for the establishment of an international administrative service until the item was discussed in the Fifth Committee.

53. Mr. NESBITT (Canada) said that at its twenty-sixth session the Council had taken many important decisions, some of an exceptionally far-reaching character, but serious thought must be given to the financial implications of such decisions.

54. The Canadian delegation noted that the financial implications of the decisions of the Council at its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions amounted to more than \$1,000,000 for 1959 alone. He felt the magnitude of the increased estimates should be very carefully scrutinized.

55. Recalling the statement made by the Canadian representative in the Economic Committee (253rd meeting) in connexion with the periodic appraisal of the world economic situation, he said that his delegation had the impression that the additional resources estimated by the Secretariat as necessary for such additional economic surveys were larger than had at first been envisaged. He hoped that the Secretary-General would take the Canadian delegation's views into careful consideration in preparing the budgetary estimates for submission to the General Assembly.

56. He suggested that in future, documents giving the financial implications of the Council's decisions should be circulated earlier in the session and that such estimates should accompany each proposal involving expenditure from United Nations funds, as required by rule 34 of the rules of procedure. If that were done, any possibility of misunderstanding arising when items were considered by the General Assembly would be avoided.

57. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) pointed out that the financial implications submitted to the Council were not budgetary estimates and were therefore more approximative than requests for appropriations.

58. It appeared that with regard to the item concerning industrialization (E/3172, annex, p. 2), the Secretary-General had been over-optimistic when he had submitted those estimates to the Council at its twenty-fifth session. He had expected at that time to be able to meet the additional staff costs without seeking additional budgetary provision. The budgetary procedure of the United Nations had recently been completely overhauled, and the full extent of the changes could not yet be gauged accurately. The Council had expressed its desire that the Secretariat should extend its activities in that field clearly enough to make it necessary to put the financial implications before the Council during the current session.

59. In the case of the Economic Commission for Africa, until the Commission had met and had drawn up its works programme for 1959, the only possible figure was a lump sum. If the two sessions were combined, some savings could be effected, but the major part of the expenditure for the single session would be charged to the 1959 budget since it would take place almost entirely during that year.

60. With regard to the periodic economic appraisals, he warned the Council against any drastic reduction in

expenditure. By instructing the Secretariat to make frequent surveys the Council had imposed on it a heavy responsibility. All governments with similar experience knew that it was impossible to produce such surveys satisfactorily without a fairly large and highly qualified staff. The Secretariat was in fact working with inadequate resources at the moment, and the Secretary-General had drawn attention to the anomaly of expanding programmes and diminishing budgets.

61. The figure relating to the international administrative service was likewise not a budget estimate but a tentative figure to be considered in the General Assembly's Second and Fifth Committees.

The Council noted the information contained in the Secretary-General's note on the financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3172 and Corr.1).

AGENDA ITEM 22

Arrangement regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly (E/L.793)

62. The PRESIDENT recalled that for the past ten years the Council had authorized the President to prepare its report in consultation with the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat, and unless there was any objection he took it to be the will of the Council that the procedure of previous years should be followed.

It was so agreed.

Adjournment of the session

63. The PRESIDENT said that some of the resolutions adopted by the Council during 1958 would live on in the Council's history and would provide both inspiration to further progress and guides as to the direction in which that progress should be channelled in the years ahead.

64. The twenty-sixth session had been heavily weighted on the economic side, owing largely to the fact that the Social and Population Commissions had not met in 1958, and that the special reports on social questions requested by the Council came up for intensive consideration every other year. The Council had, however, given much attention to certain aspects of the United Nations programme in the social field in connexion with agenda item 3. He hoped that social questions would receive the attention they rightfully deserved at the Council's following two sessions.

65. He acknowledged with pleasure the important work done by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights. The completion of the task of preparing a single convention on narcotic drugs by the first-named commission could not be characterized as a routine occurrence, nor could the preparations being made under the auspices of the last-named Commission for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be regarded as an every-day event. The date of 10 December 1958 would be honoured throughout the world by civilized peoples everywhere. He felt that, should the Council

be meeting on that date, it would wish to mark the occasion in suitable fashion.

66. The Council had conducted through its Technical Assistance Committee a detailed and exhaustive review of the problems arising in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The great value of the programme continued to be attested by all who had watched its progress over the years, and it was universally hoped that its future growth would not be impeded by the lack of financial support.

67. The Council had wisely taken steps to ensure that the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund would be closely co-ordinated. In that way, the effectiveness of each should be reinforced and enhanced by its association with the other in a continued attack on the problems of economic development.

68. The action taken at the current session with a view to the establishment, on an experimental basis and on a limited scale, of an international administrative service was of special significance in the furtherance of the attainment of the objectives inherent in the concept of technical assistance to the under-developed areas. If endorsed by the General Assembly, it would constitute an important step towards meeting the expressed needs of many governments for temporary assistance of an operational or executive character. A detailed report on the progress of the scheme would be presented by the Secretary-General to the Council's twenty-eighth session.

69. Turning to the question of co-ordination, he said that the year 1958 had been of particular significance. It had marked the culmination of the Council's efforts of the last three years to convert co-ordination, from being a purely technical and largely detailed operation, into a broader, more statesmanlike examination of the issues involved, both in depth and perspective. He wished to pay a special tribute to the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

70. In connexion with the question of long-term programme appraisals, he drew attention to paragraph 14 of the report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3170). The hopes expressed in that paragraph were worthy of the best efforts of the Council and its partners, the specialized agencies. The notable contribution made by the executive heads of all the agencies concerned and their representatives, and by the Secretary-General and his staff, must be recognized.

71. New and constructive steps were being taken in the meeting which was to take place later in 1958 between delegations from the Council and the International Labour Organisation. Such ventures in co-operation laid the basis for the co-ordination which, he felt, would produce results of lasting value to the success of the common efforts of all.

72. The two most important matters dealt with by the Council at its twenty-sixth session had been the threat

to the economic well-being of many parts of the world which had arisen from recent recessionary influences, and international commodity problems. Those problems had not been solved, although certain steps had been taken towards a solution. They would, however, continue to occupy a prominent place in the Council's debates for some time to come.

73. The Council had moved forward with vigour, determination and purpose in 1953 with regard to two projects — first, the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa and, secondly, the establishment of the Special Fund. Those were the two most important steps in the work of the United Nations in the field of economic development taken since the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. He hoped that all would see to it that the hopes and aspirations engendered by the creation of those important organs were not doomed to frustration and disappointment. With good will and conscientious effort on every side, and with leadership from the Council, he was sure that reasonable expectations could be successfully realized.

74. He paid a tribute to the two Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of the Committees, the members of the Council and the Secretariat; all had helped in the work of the Council's twenty-sixth session.

75. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, although the Council had achieved some progress at its twenty-sixth session, it had not made full use of the opportunities offered to it under the terms of the Charter with regard to the promotion of international co-operation among Member States. For various reasons, the Council had not found it possible to adopt the Soviet Union proposals concerning international co-operation in the economic and social field. He referred to the membership of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and recalled the statement he had made at the 1043rd meeting. The decision taken by the Council in connexion with the Executive Committee conflicted with established procedure in the matter of elections. In departing from such procedure, the Council had acted in violation of General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII), which provided that members of the Executive Committee must be elected on the widest possible geographical basis.

76. He hoped that in the future the work of the Council would be still more effective and useful.

77. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the PRESIDENT declared the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council adjourned. The Council would resume the session on a date to be notified to members by the Secretary-General.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.