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President : Mr. J. MICHALOWSKI (Poland).

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Israel, Mali, Netherlands, Romania, Sudan, Tunisia.

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

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

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (E/3576, E/3646 and Corr.1, E/3650) (concluded)

1. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) said that his government, which was keenly interested in the work of the Special Fund, was rather surprised at the apparent lack of understanding concerning its possibilities and limits. It was, for example, unfair to evaluate its achievements as if it had been established to engage in capital investment work. The Special Fund had a clearly defined purpose, and it was endeavouring to determine through its activities the precise scope of its functions.
2. The Special Fund depended upon voluntary contributions so that a question which was continually being debated was whether it could gamble on the future and undertake more projects than the number for which available funds had been earmarked. That question

was, in fact, being examined by the Governing Council, which had established an informal working group to undertake a thorough review of the financial policy of the Special Fund.

3. The dangers of too liberal a financial policy were illustrated by the fact that, of the total contributions of about \$55 million pledged for 1962 as at 31 December 1961, about \$50 million had been pledged by fourteen countries (E/3650, annex V). The Special Fund had perhaps been too conservative, but unless it liberalized its financial policy it was doubtful whether sufficient funds would be available to cover projects in the course of preparation.

4. There was a tendency to assume that projects relating to pre-investment activities could be carried out in short order; yet the Governing Council was disturbed by the fact that it normally required eight to nine months to launch a project. When a commitment was made, the Special Fund only initiated work that had to be continued by the country in question, and it was therefore unfair to blame the Special Fund for delays which were invariably due to a number of factors, both national and international.

5. The implementation of pre-investment and agricultural diversification projects, by their very nature, required several years; for example, projects involving the establishment of institutes required Special Fund financial support over a period of five years, and before the Special Fund committed itself to such projects the necessary funds had to be available. In other words, Special Fund projects could be effective only if adequate time were allowed for their preparation and if adequate resources were available for their implementation over a period of four to five years. The annual report of the Managing Director (E/3650) should be approached with those considerations in mind.

6. The United States Government had always taken the view that both the Special Fund and EPTA required more funds, and he hoped that the 1962 target of \$150 million would be achieved in the very near future. If contributions fell short of that amount, the Special Fund might have to adopt too liberal a financial policy and anticipate funds, or reject certain prime projects.

7. There had been a most welcome intensification of Special Fund activities in the field of industrial development, and at the Governing Council's eighth session, special attention had been paid to the pre-investment work called for in connexion with industrial estates. The importance of such work had apparently been underestimated previously by some speakers.

8. It was to be hoped that a housing committee would shortly be established under the Special Fund, since

many housing problems could be solved through research work to determine what resources were available locally in various developing countries; in that way the imports of certain building materials could be reduced, foreign exchange saved, and new avenues opened up for industrial development. Generally speaking, the most valuable service that the Special Fund could render the developing countries was to undertake suitable pre-investment studies of their resources, since, however much foreign assistance they received, many developing countries would face almost insuperable economic obstacles unless their natural resources were developed. Moreover, unless private resources were tapped, it would be impossible to obtain sufficient funds for the achievement of the goals of the Development Decade.

9. In conclusion, he wished to commend the Managing Director and the staff of the Special Fund on their achievements. His government was willing, as always, to co-operate in the solution of any problems that might arise in connexion with Special Fund activities.

10. Mr. RISTIC (Yugoslavia) noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Special Fund, the number of projects approved and under consideration, the number of experts and the number of applications. It was difficult, however, to assess the progress made at its true value without mentioning the assistance rendered by the developing countries themselves in the form either of contributions to the budget of the Special Fund or of the payment of local costs.

11. The Special Fund was becoming more and more an instrument of collaboration between the developed and developing countries, collaboration which would have to be strengthened during the Development Decade. The Secretary-General in his report on the United Nations Development Decade (E/3613 and Corr.2, chap. VI) had suggested an annual increase of at least \$25,000,000 in the resources of the Special Fund and EPTA, so that, by the end of the Development Decade, about \$300,000,000 would be placed at the disposal of the United Nations. The reports before the Council should therefore be considered in relation to all the longer-term problems raised by the Development Decade — problems connected both with the volume of financial resources available and with their utilization in accordance with the future requirements of the developing countries.

12. The composition of the Special Fund projects approved, completed or in course of implementation could be seen from paragraph 7 of the Governing Council's report on its eighth session (E/3646). For the moment at least, surveys and training had priority. While not contesting that priority, he thought that, in view of the importance which had recently begun to be attached to industrialization in the work of the various United Nations organs, a suitable place should in future be given in the programme of the Special Fund to pilot projects and demonstration centres in the various branches of economic activity, and especially in industry. The current session of the Council had shown clearly enough the developing countries' interest in industrialization, which they regarded as the first prerequisite for the attainment of the objectives of the Development Decade. At its 274th meeting, TAC had adopted, for submission to the Council, a draft

resolution, the purpose of which was to give industrial development a more important role in technical assistance programmes (E/3680, annex II). Even if there had been no resolution to that effect, the Special Fund should place increasing emphasis on industrialization. His delegation had always believed that the Special Fund would eventually become a financing fund.

13. It was a source of satisfaction to note the constant efforts being made to reduce the interval between approval of a project by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the time when implementation began. Since delay meant not only loss of time but also waste of financial resources, which were and would long remain inadequate, those efforts should be intensified.

14. The reports also touched upon the question of a possible amalgamation of EPTA and the Special Fund. His delegation still had some misgivings on that subject and considered that for the moment the question was not so urgent as to require particular attention.

15. The draft resolution on the United Nations Development Decade (E/AC.6/L.281/Rev.1) submitted to the Economic Committee, and of which his delegation was one of the sponsors, should be a guide for the future work of all the United Nations agencies, including the Special Fund, especially since economic diversification and industrial development headed the priorities to be observed during the Development Decade.

16. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) thanked all those responsible for the management of the Special Fund, which had provided assistance to a large number of countries in connexion with a wide variety of projects. The diversity of the Special Fund operations probably explained the slow pace at which projects appeared to be implemented, since for each project special experts had to be recruited. Nevertheless, the present approach was most satisfactory.

17. It was commendable that the Special Fund had interpreted its terms of reference and functions liberally during the previous few years. When the Special Fund had been established, several developing countries had expressed concern at the limitation of its activities to pre-investment projects. Their fears had been unfounded, however, since assistance was being provided in a large number of fields, such as teacher training. The increased amount of Special Fund assistance being received by Africa was a source of satisfaction, and the readiness of the Special Fund to help finance regional projects was to be commended. It was to be hoped that, in future, the Special Fund would co-operate even more closely with the regional commissions in regional projects, since in that way it could satisfy some of the regional and country requirements which could not be met from the limited resources available to the regional commissions.

18. Mr. HEURTEMATTE (Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund) thanked all the representatives for their expressions of appreciation for the work of the secretariat of the Special Fund and in particular for their tributes to the Managing Director.

19. Owing to the exigencies of time, he would be unable to deal in detail with all the very interesting comments by delegations and would confine his remarks to a few of the more important points raised.

20. In his opening statement at the 1232nd meeting, he had deliberately refrained from commenting on administrative matters; he had wished to concentrate on the broad outlook of the Special Fund, without dealing with the administrative machinery. In the course of the discussion, however, there had been considerable comment regarding the delays in the execution of projects. In that connexion, he would like to thank the United States representative for his understanding, expressed earlier in the meeting, of the reasons for certain inevitable delays, and for his lucid analysis.

21. He wished to take up the matter of delays because repeated references to them might give the erroneous impression that they were attributable in some measure to mere negligence on the part of the secretariat officials concerned. In fact, they were due to structural causes.

22. A project had to be examined by the secretariat and by the Consultative Board before it was actually approved by the Governing Council. Once a project had been approved, its execution involved tripartite negotiations between the government concerned, the secretariat of the Special Fund and the executing agency. Those negotiations usually took some eight or nine months. The executing agency then had to find a manager for the project and all the experts needed to carry it out, a process which also took time.

23. Another source of delay was the need for the recipient government to supply the counterpart contribution; in certain cases, the government needed to take other steps as well — such as legislative action — in order to facilitate the execution of the project by supplying counterpart funds or creating local authorities and institutions.

24. In recent days, in agreement with the specialized agencies, a number of measures had been adopted which should have the effect of reducing the delays by many weeks, or even months.

25. In the first place, it had been agreed that the preparation of the plan of operation would commence as soon as the Consultative Board approved the project. In that way, the plan of operation would be ready at the time when the Governing Council approved the project.

26. A second change in procedure had already been introduced, and it was interesting to note that the suggestion had been made, at the 1232nd meeting, by the French and United Kingdom representatives. In future it would be possible to recruit a project manager and the necessary key experts for a project before the plan of operation was finally approved and the executing agency would begin to locate them even before Governing Council approval. Those procedures had been arranged in consultation with the specialized agency officials during that session of the Council.

27. As to the question of the non-utilization, or slow disbursement or non-disbursement of funds, all the contributions thus far made to the Special Fund were already fully committed for projects approved by the Governing Council. The reason why large amounts remained unused was that the projects were planned for an average duration of four years; in fact, some of them for five years. They were expressly planned for that duration.

28. It was the Special Fund procedure to earmark on its approval all the funds necessary for the completion of a project throughout its duration. Some dissatisfaction had been expressed at that extremely conservative system of financial administration, which necessarily led to the accumulation of large amounts of undisbursed funds; the Governing Council had appointed an *ad hoc* group to examine the problem and investigate the possibility of finding a more acceptable financial policy.

29. It had been pointed out that only a few projects had so far been completed. Since the execution of projects involved four or five years of effort on an average, and since the Fund had been in effective operation for less than three years, it was not at all surprising that only a few projects should so far have been completed.

30. Thus the alleged non-utilization of funds and non-completion of projects were not in themselves indices of failure or neglect, but the inevitable result of conservative financing and long-range planning, both calculated to improve the effectiveness of planning, and both criteria approved by the Governing Council.

31. In his opening statement he had mentioned the project in Argentina as an example of the efficient completion of a task by the Special Fund; he had since been struck by the fact that the same project had been cited by the Soviet Union representative as an illustration of his criticisms, voiced at the 1232nd meeting, of the operation of the Fund. There appeared to be some divergence of view as to the basic philosophy of the Special Fund and its aims and purposes.

32. It had been suggested during the discussion that it might be better for the Special Fund to engage in actual construction projects rather than in pre-investment schemes. In fact, the Special Fund, by a decision of its Governing Council, was limited to pre-investment schemes and until that decision was altered, its secretariat would have to abide by it. The Managing Director shared the conviction that the Special Fund should emphasize the very important pre-investment work to be done, and had often pointed out that, given the current extent of its resources, it was obviously preferable to devote them to a large number of pre-investment schemes, in themselves so vital and important to the future of the world.

33. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council adopt the following resolution:

“The Economic and Social Council

“Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its seventh and eighth sessions.” The resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples (E/3638 and Add.1; E/L.970) (resumed from the 1231st meeting and concluded)

34. Mr. WALKER (Australia) noted that the attitudes of governments were influenced by the attitudes of people and the development of ideas and ideals during youth.

The problem of developing educational systems with a view to promoting commendable ideas among youth had been given considerable attention by the League of Nations and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and the fact that the Second World War had broken out did not mean that such efforts had not been worth while.

35. He wished to commend the excellent UNESCO report (E/3638 and Add.1), but noted that, of the 73 replies received in response to the suggestion that an international declaration enunciating the basic principles for the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples should be drafted, only 18 had been favourable. The Australian National Commission for UNESCO, for example, had felt that such a declaration was unnecessary for the reasons set forth in paragraph 335 of the UNESCO report. The Australian delegation shared that view, and considered that, rather than embark upon the formidable and perhaps unprofitable task of drafting a declaration of that nature, steps should be taken to concentrate on practical measures, and particularly on the promotion of exchanges and personal contacts, the more so as many national, bilateral and international programmes were already being carried out along those lines.

36. Australia's remote situation had encouraged Australian students to study abroad, but a flow had developed in the other direction and Australia had welcomed thousands of foreign students, particularly from Asia. In that way, Asians became acquainted with everyday life in Australia and Australians acquired a broader international outlook. Such informal personal contacts were more important than mass meetings and international conferences as a means of developing mutual respect and understanding.

37. A few years previously a small but significant movement had developed among Australian graduate students to take jobs in Indonesia on the same basis and on the same terms as Indonesian graduates. An important by-product of such employment in another country was increased mutual understanding. Generally speaking, greater attention should be paid to teacher-training as offering opportunities for promoting international understanding, in view of the extensive influence exercised by teachers. Another aspect of the problem related to the objectivity required of history textbooks and teaching material.

38. The UNESCO report stressed the need for action outside the schools; that was a wise suggestion, since certain activities, such as UNICEF programmes and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, also helped to promote international understanding.

39. His delegation was prepared to support the draft resolution (E/L.970).

40. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that all subscribed to the ideals of peace and the desirability of promoting them among youth. It was, however, paradoxical that two of the speeches so far heard by the Council on the current item had contained abusive attacks on other countries; for example, the Polish delegation had devoted much of its statement at the 1231st meeting

to an attack on a country which was not represented on the Council. It was strange that the ideal of peace should be put forward as a basis for such speeches.

41. Attacks on other countries, whatever their shortcomings, could hardly come under the heading of mutual respect and understanding among peoples. The speeches to which he had referred were expressions of political views, political aims and political judgements. The Council must therefore bear in mind that such conceptions as that of the promotion of peace might well be open to misuse for the purpose of inculcating political views, aims and judgements.

42. In the promotion of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples, the State must play a benign role and not a role of indoctrination; if it did not, there would be the danger of imposed political slants and judgements.

43. Another essential point was that young people must be free to exercise their own judgement in the light of their own experience. To that end, freedom within each country for the communication of ideas was essential. Young people should have the maximum opportunities for personal contacts and for reading books and periodicals, so as to be able to form their own judgements. Accordingly, no restriction should be placed on personal contacts and on access to books and newspapers; it was particularly important that governments, for their part, should not impose any such restrictions. However, it might not be possible for the United Nations to formulate those ideas in terms that would lead to their effective observance.

44. His delegation supported the idea that more should be done to promote effective measures which would spread among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples; however, it was essential to guard against the abuse of those concepts for political ends. That was one reason why his delegation, like that of Australia, was not in favour of a declaration of principles. The other reasons were adequately summarized in paragraph 335 of the UNESCO report.

45. The UNESCO report, which contained some very sensible and practical recommendations, was to be commended. His delegation attached particular importance to the formulation of principles and ideas for practical action as set out in the report.

46. With regard to the Soviet Union draft resolution, it was more attractive than the Soviet Union representative's statement at the 1231st meeting had been. The draft resolution was brief and non-controversial and, as such, was generally acceptable. However, operative paragraph 1 should not be confined to merely taking note of the UNESCO report. The opening phrase should be replaced by a form of words such as "takes note with appreciation", as a tribute to the valuable work accomplished by UNESCO.

47. Mr. BOUQUIN (France) observed that UNESCO had drawn up a complete list of the possible measures, among which there was no question of establishing priorities since all were important activities which supplemented one another. He noted with satisfaction that in paragraph 17 of its report, UNESCO added to the

objectives of action that of encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, a concept which was, indeed, linked with the ideal of peace. The authors of the report should be congratulated, and he would like to see the words "with satisfaction" added after the words "takes note" in operative paragraph 1 of the USSR draft resolution. He saw no reason for the reference in operative paragraph 2 to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV), since paragraph 5 of that resolution equally warranted mention; it would suffice merely to refer to the resolution itself. Lastly, as it was not clear what proposals were referred to at the end of operative paragraph 2, the last phrase of that paragraph should be deleted.

48. Subject to those points, his delegation would vote for the draft resolution, though it would do so without much enthusiasm, and that for two reasons. First, the Council, in adopting the draft, would not be fully discharging the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly under resolution 1572 (XV) but would to some extent be simply referring the matter back. Secondly, the statement made by the sponsoring delegation at the 1231st meeting was not calculated to facilitate adoption of the draft; it was paradoxical that at a time when the Council was considering a subject concerned with mutual respect and understanding among peoples, a delegation should engage in rhetoric inspired by the cold war and in attacks upon countries which were not represented. His delegation, which had already been doubtful as to the value of the proposed draft declaration, having heard the statement by the sponsor of the draft resolution, considered that a debate on the draft declaration might give rise to fresh misunderstandings. It would be better to keep to concrete measures, as UNESCO had done in its report.

49. The UNESCO acted primarily in the field of education, and it was obvious that action to influence young people should begin at school. The dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations was also an important aspect in that respect. The scientific adviser to the French delegation had suggested that the latest techniques of public information and education, such as "mondiovision" should be brought into use for regularly broadcasting the texts contained in the preamble to the Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, together with suitable commentaries.

50. Naturally, that activity should be continued outside school, through local communities and youth movements for the promotion of personal contacts, visits abroad by young students or workers and teachers, and international conferences and meetings.

51. International meetings should not be used to indoctrinate young persons and to bombard them with propaganda slogans. Young people should be allowed to meet spontaneously and to exchange ideas freely on those subjects which were of interest to them.

52. Furthermore, exchanges should not be limited to a few privileged persons carefully selected on one basis or another. The only possible way of achieving far-reaching results was to open frontiers wide in order to permit all young persons to travel abroad and to make contact with others of their age; that also involved the

right to leave one's country at will, another question which the Council was considering.

53. Non-governmental organizations had an important role to play in connexion with youth movements, both because they could render invaluable services in contacts between young persons, and because it was their civic mission to make young people aware of their national and international responsibilities; they should obviously not be the instrument of governments.

54. Lastly, information media were important in ensuring that young persons of all countries were kept informed of events and understood them; that was the first step towards mutual understanding among peoples. With that in view, there should be a wide variety of sources from which information emanated, and not merely a monolithic press which was the monopoly of vested interests, of the State or of a party; hence the need for freedom of information.

55. Mutual respect and understanding could not be imposed by force. Friendship could not be created by order; it was the voluntary linking of minds and hearts. Accordingly, the best way to promote respect and understanding was to train young people to become free men.

56. Mr. KEVAN (United States of America) pointed out that to stress the importance of promoting among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples merely expressed a basic premise that already served as the foundation for many existing programmes, both national and international.

57. He wished to commend the UNESCO report, and particularly the objectivity with which it presented the divergent views held by the various governments and organizations on the subject.

58. There had already been extensive activity in the field, and many of the existing programmes were primarily non-governmental and offered the advantage of facilitating the participation of the young people themselves in the planning of the programmes.

59. Any recommendations and advice that might emerge in that connexion should be designed to encourage a diversity of undertakings without undue emphasis on any single approach and should in no way restrict the free communication and interchange of ideas and the awareness of differences in political and economic systems. Efforts to restrict or supervise exchange programmes too closely, both in terms of information and of personal contacts, could be self-defeating in the long run.

60. He agreed with the Australian representative's views expressed earlier in the meeting regarding the importance of those programmes which offered opportunities for personal communication over a reasonably long period of time. Big conferences or demonstrations in which large numbers of young people came together briefly for planned meetings could have a certain value, especially in relation to international non-governmental organizations. However, every possible effort should be made to advance genuine understanding and tolerance of other cultures and to avoid emotional or superficial programmes which interfered with objective evaluations.

61. It was disappointing that so few out-of-school programmes of youth exchanges provided for the study and discussion of the obligations of citizens of Member States with regard to the United Nations. The United States Government had confidence in the United Nations as a means of promoting ideals of peace and mutual respect and understanding among peoples and hoped that more youth activities would give greater attention to advancing knowledge of the organization and work of the United Nations. Although it was appropriate that the Council should centre its attention on developing the potential offered by youth programmes to advance that knowledge, the broader aspects of the report might well be left to consideration by UNESCO.

62. His delegation fully agreed with those who had opposed the formulation of a draft declaration on the subject; such a declaration was unnecessary and might possibly weaken the force of such fundamental instruments as the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UNESCO Constitution, which already stated the basic principles in question. Moreover, the UNESCO report showed that there were divergent views as to points beyond the basic principles already stated so that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at agreements that would be more detailed and meaningful.

63. The youth of today was faced with a tremendous challenge, and it was hoped that UNESCO would vigorously continue its activities in the matter with the full support and co-operation of all member States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

64. With regard to the Soviet Union draft resolution, it had been disappointing to witness the manner in which its introduction had been used for political purposes, and he wished to associate himself with the comments made earlier in the meeting by the representatives of the United Kingdom and France concerning the Polish statement at the 1231st meeting. As to the draft resolution itself, his delegation was prepared to support it, but considered that the amendments suggested by those delegations would improve its text.

65. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) expressed gratitude to UNESCO for its interesting report on an extremely important subject.

66. His delegation supported all measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples. That result, however, could not be accomplished by mere declarations; it called for effective measures.

67. Ideas were, of course, important and constituted the motives for action but the ideas were already there in the Charter of the United Nations, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in numerous resolutions and in the draft covenants on human rights which were in course of formulation. A further declaration would have no effect without implementation; implementation, in its turn, could proceed only from a change of heart.

68. Peace and justice were indivisible. As an example he would cite the case of the displaced Palestine Arabs who saw other people occupying their homes. It was

difficult for such persons to accept mere declarations: for them peace could not come without redress for their legitimate grievances.

69. It was unlikely, therefore, that a declaration of principles could promote the ideals of peace. What was needed was a real awareness and understanding of problems.

70. Lastly, in expressing support for the Soviet Union draft resolution, he hoped that effective measures would be found to promote the ideals of peace and mutual respect among peoples.

71. Mr. SOC (Yugoslavia) recalled that his delegation had supported the Romanian proposal which had led to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV). It agreed that the existing forms of co-operation among young people had yielded positive results and that it was for governments and youth movements to create conditions conducive to the strengthening and extension of such co-operation. It supported the USSR draft resolution.

72. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) noted that, according to the terms of operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV), the Council should have had at its disposal a number of reports from the specialized agencies concerned. In point of fact, UNESCO had briefly summarized the views of the other specialized agencies which had replied to its questionnaire.

73. His delegation further noted that the number of countries which had shown sufficient interest in the questionnaire to reply to UNESCO through their national commissions was very small: there had been 22 such countries, 4 of them being developing countries, 3 planned-economy countries and 15 western European countries. It was questionable whether, with such a limited number of replies, the Council could regard the material at its disposal as a sufficient basis on which to form a judgement.

74. So far as the draft declaration was concerned, the Executive Board of UNESCO had received only 39 replies and had therefore been unable to come to any conclusion, especially as opinion had been divided. In those circumstances, it was difficult to see what decision the Council could take in a matter of a few hours; the subject should therefore be referred back to UNESCO for further and more detailed study. Italy was one of the countries which had replied through their national commissions and which had accepted the conclusions set forth in paragraph 44 of the UNESCO report.

75. With regard to the draft resolution, his delegation likewise noted that it contained no expression of congratulation for UNESCO; the USSR delegation would no doubt agree to remedy the omission. He supported the French representative's suggestion made earlier in the meeting that the words "and the proposals made at the Council's thirty-fourth session" in paragraph 2 be deleted. As to paragraph 3, he wondered what decision the General Assembly could take on the basis of the scanty information at its disposal.

76. Mr. SINU (Observer for Romania), speaking at the invitation of the President, recalled that the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1572 (XV) following a proposal by the Romanian delegation. The report

prepared by UNESCO in pursuance of that resolution pointed to the conclusion that further efforts were required and that activities designed to promote exchanges and contacts amongst young persons should be intensified and expanded by such means as improved education and training both in and out of school.

77. In resolution 1572 (XV), the General Assembly had considered the possibility of an international instrument which would proclaim the relevant fundamental principles. To judge from its report, UNESCO had not made a clear and definite pronouncement on that point. In his delegation's opinion, however, the adoption of a declaration by the General Assembly, the highest international authority, was an urgently needed measure, which would contribute towards the attainment of the purposes of the Charter.

78. Romania was keenly interested in the problem and would pursue its efforts to contribute to its solution. At the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, it had put forward suggestions (E/3658, annex IV) concerning the content of the draft declaration. The fact that many delegations in the Third Committee had looked favourably upon its efforts and its ideas was encouraging. Whatever the difficulties encountered in the drafting of a declaration, every effort should be made to ensure that the problem of educating the rising generation was solved in the manner best reflecting the interests and the desire for peace of all the peoples.

79. Mr. ROMANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), replying to the unfounded assertion that his delegation had injected, at the 1231st meeting, a political element into the discussion, stressed that, in introducing its draft resolution, his delegation had been actuated by a sincere desire to mobilize all efforts which might contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of peace. As to the aims of his country's foreign policy, it was well known that the Soviet Union was constantly engaged in the quest for peace for all nations, regardless of differences in political and economic systems.

80. With regard to the text of the draft resolution, the United Kingdom and French amendments were quite acceptable. His delegation was not wedded to the wording, but to the basic idea of the resolution, which was that youth should be educated in a spirit of peace and that the matter should receive continued study.

81. As to the suggestion that the subject should be referred back to UNESCO, he would recall that UNESCO had already studied it three times; there was no point,

therefore, in entrusting that organization with yet a further study of the topic. That was why the draft resolution called for consideration of the matter by the General Assembly, as the highest international forum.

82. Mr. de SILVA (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) thanked all delegations for their expressions of appreciation for the work of UNESCO in preparing its report.

83. He had been particularly gratified to see the Council, at a time when it was preoccupied with the important problems of economic development, devote its attention to those non-material aspects of human progress to which UNESCO was dedicated.

84. The forthcoming General Conference of UNESCO would consider the report and would find the opinions expressed in the course of the Council's debate most useful. In that way, the intercommunication between the United Nations and UNESCO would be maintained through the Council in accordance with the spirit of Article 63 of the Charter.

85. The PRESIDENT, declaring the debate on agenda item 15 closed, invited the Council to vote on the Soviet Union draft resolution (E/L.970), with the following amendments which had been accepted by its sponsor: first, to replace the opening words of operative paragraph 1 by "*Takes note with appreciation of*" and, second, to delete the words "paragraph 4" and "and the proposals made" in operative paragraph 2.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 6

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital (E/3665/Rev.1)

(b) United Nations Capital Development Fund (E/3664)

86. The PRESIDENT recalled that in accordance with the arrangement of business approved by the Council at the 1209th meeting, item 6 of the agenda was to have been discussed first in plenary and then in the Economic Committee. However, in view of various suggestions to that effect made to him by a number of delegations, he would propose that the item be referred direct to the Economic Committee.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.