

UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS



ELEVENTH SESSION, 419th  
MEETING

TUESDAY, 17 OCTOBER 1950, AT 5 P.M.  
LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

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**President:** Mr. Hernán SANTA CRUZ (Chile).

**Present:** Representatives of the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies:

International Labour Organisation, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

**Plans for relief and rehabilitation of Korea (A/1435, E/1851/Rev.1, E/1851/Add.1, E/1852, E/1852/Corr.1, E/1853 and E/1856) (*continued*)**

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TEMPORARY COMMITTEE PROVIDED FOR IN THE RESOLUTION OF 16 OCTOBER 1950 (E/1856)

1. The PRESIDENT recalled that at its 418th meeting the Council had asked him to appoint the four members of the Council who were not members of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to complete the membership of the Temporary Committee provided for in the resolution of 16 October 1950 (E/1856). In accordance with rule 26 of the Council's rules of procedure, the President appointed Belgium, the United States of America, India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as members on the Temporary Committee. Under the same rule it belonged to the Council to now approve those appointments.

2. Mr. ARUTIUNIAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that any appointment of the members of committees of the Council was subject, not only to the Council's approval, but also to the acceptance of the members concerned. For his part, he would be unable to accept his appointment to the Temporary Committee.

3. He had tried to convince the Council members at the 418th meeting that the Temporary Committee could do useful work only if representatives of North and South Korea were invited to participate in its work,

and he had submitted an amendment to that effect to the Australian draft resolution. That amendment had been rejected. In those circumstances, much as he regretted it, he would be unable to serve on the Temporary Committee.

4. The PRESIDENT said that the appointment of the members of committees of the Council was naturally subject to the acceptance of the members concerned. He could therefore only take note of the USSR's refusal to participate in the Temporary Committee, and he appointed Denmark in its place. In addition to the three Council members who were also members of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea—Australia, Chile and Pakistan—the Committee would therefore be composed of Belgium, Denmark, the United States of America and India.

5. He put the approval of those appointments to the vote.

*The appointments were approved by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

**Future meetings of the Council and of the Temporary Committee**

6. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of the United States of America (E/1858), which set out a programme for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea and proposed a plan for the implementation of that programme.

7. He wished to know whether the Council would be prepared to examine that draft and the document presented by Australia (E/1852) by Wednesday, 18 October.

8. Mr. SAKSENA (India) thought that the Australian and United States proposals should be studied by a drafting committee with a view to drawing up a single text on the basis of the two proposals and the views which would be expressed in the committee. The text would then be submitted to the Council, thus facilitating considerably the latter's task.

9. He formally proposed that a drafting committee should be appointed with the terms of reference he had outlined.

10. The PRESIDENT thought that such a committee might be very useful; it seemed to him, however, that its work would be facilitated if there were first a general discussion of the Australian and United States proposals in plenary meeting so that the committee would know the Council's opinions.

11. Mr. YU (China) shared the President's view. The question at issue was sufficiently important for the Council to consider it in plenary meeting before referring it, if necessary, to a drafting committee.

12. Mr. WALKER (Australia) recalled that at the end of the preceding meeting there had been an understanding that, as proposed by the United States, there would first be a discussion in the Council itself of the general principles of the programme of relief and rehabilitation of Korea before proceeding to the consideration of the proposals relating to the organization needed to implement the programme.

13. The Australian delegation had submitted three draft resolutions (E/1852 and E/1852/Corr.1); the second draft resolution, dealing with the functions of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, referred to "such responsibilities . . . as may be determined by the General Assembly after receiving the recommendations of the Council", and recommended "the adoption, by the Assembly, of the . . . Statement of General Policy contained in Annex II of [the] resolution".

14. The Council therefore had to decide whether it wished to add to any resolution on the matter of organization a statement of general policy indicating to the

General Assembly its views concerning policies that should govern the plans for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

15. Moreover, it seemed logical that the nature of such policies might affect the type of organization to be set up for its implementation. Consequently, the Council should hear and discuss the statements of general policy before proceeding to any other work.

16. In conclusion, he suggested that the Indian proposal should be taken up only after a general discussion had taken place, since it was only then that a drafting committee could be of any use.

17. The PRESIDENT proposed that the following meeting of the Council should be held as soon as the programme of work of the General Assembly allowed.

18. Mr. DE SEYNES (France) noted that the Temporary Committee which had just been set up must present its report "as soon as possible". It would therefore be desirable that it should be able to begin its work at once. As some delegations were not sufficiently numerous to send representatives to the Council and to the Temporary Committee at the same time, the latter should be given priority.

19. The PRESIDENT said that if the Council agreed, the Temporary Committee would meet on Wednesday, 18 October, and the Council on Thursday, 19, or on Friday, 20 October, depending on the General Assembly's schedule.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.