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President: Mr. Mohammad MIR KHAN (Pakistan).

Present:

The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Fakistan, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Observers from the following countries: Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Venezuela.

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, World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 21

Question of the membership of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/L.750 and Add.1)

1. Mr. SCHURMANN (Netherlands) recalled that at the eleventh session of the General Assembly the Netherlands delegation to the Second Committee had voted in favour of the text which had become General Assembly resolution 1036 (XI). Since the establishment of the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) in 1949, some States which were not members of the Council had played a very active part in technical assistance programmes; it had therefore seemed rezsonable to increase the membership of that Committee. The draft resolution which the Netherlands was sponsoring jointly with Brazil, Canada, Indonesia and the United States of America (E/L.750 and Add.1) was designed to give effect to General Assembly resolution 1035 (XI). He hoped that it would meet with the general approval of the Council.

- 2. Mr. ARKADEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Union delegation had opposed General Assembly resolution 1036 (XI), which was based on an erroneous principle, namely that the six members of the Technical Assistance Committee elected by the Council from outside must be States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies. In the draft resolution (E/L.750 and Add.1) the Council was being asked to endorse the same principle for the elections to the Technical Assistance Committee. His delegation considered that to be a breach of the principle of universality. Some States which did not fulfil that requirement had shown that they were interested in technical assistance to under-developed countries and had said that they were willing to participate in it. The German Democratic Republic was a case in point, but its offer of 400,000 marks and the services of technicians had been rejected.
- 3. He felt that the Council should be the champion of the United Nations Charter. The insertion of such a condition in the draft resolution before the Council was manifestly contrary to Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter. In his report on industrialization (E/2958) the Secretary-General had rightly stressed the importance of technical assistance to the under-developed countries. It was therefore deplorable that the dispatch of experts and equipment to those countries should be hampered by the refusal of certain contributions. Such a refusal was evidence of a narrow political concept which was contrary to the principle of universality and took no account of reality. The Soviet delegation expected the Secretary-General to give instructions that the contribution from the German Democratic Republic should be accepted.
- 4. His delegation also believed that elections to the Technical Assistance Committee should be governed by the principle of universality; in other words, any country participating in the work of rendering technical assistance to the under-developed countries should be eligible for election to the Committee.
- syressed surprise at the Soviet Union representative's statement, which dealt almost entirely with a question which was not on the Council's agenda, namely, a certain country's contribution to technical assistance. With regard to the question of eligibility to membership of the TAC, it must be remembered that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was an inter-governmental programme and the Technical Assistance Committee was made up of sovereign Sistes elected by the Council. The Council had repeatedly reached the conclusion that the country in question had not the true attributes of a State and that consequently it was not eligible for membership of the Committee.
- 6. Mr. ARKADEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed surprise, in turn, at the statement, of the United States representative. The fact that the

¹ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Second Committee, 449th meeting.

United States did not recognize the German Democratic Republic did not prevent it from being recognized by other countries which the United States recognized and from acting as the subject of international law. Moreover, he felt that he had been justified in supporting the German Democratic Republic's offer of a contribution in the name of universality and justice.

7. He therefore asked that the words "from among the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies" in paragraph 1 (b) of the draft resolution (E/L.750 and Add.1) should be put to the vote separately.

The words "from among the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies" were adopted by 14 votes to 4.

The draft resolution as a whole (E/L.750 and Add.1) was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Allegations regarding infringement of trade-union rights (E/2985)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/2985)

- 8. Mr. SCOTT FOX (United Kingdom) said that the United Kingdom representative in the Social Committee had been unable to support the draft resolution before the Council (E/2985, para. 6). He did not intend to propose another amendment to the draft resolution but requested the Council to take his delegation's views into consideration.
- 9. If Saudi Arabia had failed to reply to the Secretary-General's notes verbales, the Council would have adopted a resolution taking note of the situation with regret. That was what it had done in 1955 with respect to Spain and Romania (Council resolution 575 (XIX)) and it was not right to take other and more favourable action in the case of Saudi Arabia.
- 10. It had been suggested in the Social Committee that it was gratifying that Saudi Arabia had submitted a reply, even if belatedly and even if the Committee did not approve of its contents. To take note of the reply implied that something had been accomplished; yet in point of fact nothing had been accomplished, for the situation had not really changed at all. Moreover, in view of the delay in submitting the reply, the tenor of the explanations given to the Social Committee, the unsubstantiated allegations made against unnamed countries and its outright rejection of the Council's procedure, the Saudi Arabian communication fell far short of what the Council was entitled to expect. In some respects the reply was worse than no reply at all.
- 11. It therefore seemed to his delegation that the Council had no alternative but to express its regret at the Saudi Arabian communication; it should be firm and consistent in the application of its procedures.
- 12. His delegation would abstain on the draft resolution before the Council and it urged other delegations to do likewise.

The draft resolution (E/2985, para. 6) was adopted by 44 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 16

Elections (E/2960 and Add.1 to 4, E/L.746 and Add.1 to 4, E/L.751) (continued)

13. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to proceed with the election of one-third of the membership of

seven functional commissions, eight members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and six new members of the Technical Assistance Committee.

14. He proposed that the election of members of the Social Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on International Commodity Trade should be deferred to the next meeting.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS (E/2960 and Add.1 to 4, E/L.751)

Transport and Communications Commission

15. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect five members to the Transport and Communications Commission.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Galvao (Brazil) and Mr. Alholm (Finland) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.	
Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
Mexico	. 18
Indonesia	, 17
United Kingdom of Great Britain	
and Northern Ireland	. 17
Romania	. 16
Austria	. 15
Italy	. 6
	4 .

Having obtained the required majority, Mexico, Indonesia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Romania and Austria were elected to fill the five vacancies in the membership of the Transport and Communications Commission for a period of four years.

Statistical Commission

16. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect five members to the Statistical Commission.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Arnould (Canada) and Mr. Jevtic (Yugoslavia) acted as tellers. A vote was taken by secret ballot.

	1
Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	: O
Number of valid ballots:	18
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
United States of America	. 18
Ireland	17
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	. 15
Netherlands	. 15
China	. 13
Italy	. 7
Austria	. 4

Having obtained the required majority, the United States of America, Ireland, the Union of Soviet So-

cialist Republics, the Netherlands and China were elected to fill the five vacancies in the membership of the Statistical Commission for a period of four years.

Population Commission

17. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect five members to the Population Commission.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Galvao (Brazil) and Mr. Alholm (Finland) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.	
Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18.
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
United States of America	18
United Kingdom of Great Britain	
and Northern Ireland	17
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16
El Salvador	15
Japan	13
India	8
Indonesia	1
Uruguay	1,

Having obtained the required majority, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, El Salvador and Japan were elected to fill the five vacancies in the membership of the Population Commission for a period of four years.

Commission on Human Rights

- 18. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect six members to the Commission on Human Rights.
- 19. He said that Poland should be added to the list of candidates (E/L.751).

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Arnould (Canada) and Mr. Jevtic (Yugoslavia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.	
Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18 .
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
Mexico	18
Poland	17
United Kingdom of Great Britain	
and Northern Ireland	17
Lebanon	14
China	4 24
Belgium	
Sweden	
Sudan	
Pakistan	

Having obtained the required majority, Mexico, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland, Lebanon, China and Belgium were elected to fill the six vacancies in the membership of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of three years.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHIL-DREN'S FUND (E/L.746 and Add.1 to 4)

- 20. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect eight members to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- 21. He said that the United States of America should be added to the list of candidates (E/L.746 and Add.1 to 4).

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Galvao (Brazil) and Mr. Alholm (Finland) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.	
Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
Brazil	. 18
France	
United States of America	
Tunisia	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	garage and the sail
Philippines	
China	
India	7
Bulgaria	
Japan	
United Kingdom of Great Britain	
and Northern Ireland	1
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I ving obtained the required majority, Brazil, France, the United States of America, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Philippines, China and India were elected to fill the eight vacancies in the membership of the Executive Board of UNICEF for a period of three years.

22. The PRESIDENT referring to the vote received by the United Kingdom, pointed out that that country was already a member of the Executive Board of UNICEF.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

23. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that, in accordance with the resolution concerning the membership of the Technical Assistance Committee which had been adopted earlier in the meeting, six members were to be elected to that Committee. Czchoslovakia and India had informed the Secretary-General that they were interested in being elected to the Committee and Denmark had withdrawn its candidature in favour of Sweden. Under the terms of the resolution, all members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies who were not members of the Council were eligible for election.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Arnould (Canada) and Mr. Jevtic (Yugoslavia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.		Sudan 16
Number of ballot papers:	18	India
Invalid ballots:	0	Czechoslovakia
Number of valid ballots:	18	Venezuela 14
Abstentions:	0	Japan
Number of members voting:	18	Having obtained the required majority, Sweden
Required majority:	10	Switzerland, the Sudan, India, Czechoslovakia and
Number of votes obtained:	a e espera	Venezuela were elected to fill the six vacancies in the membership of the Technical Assistance Committee.
Sweden	17	membership of the Technical Assistance Committee.
Switzerland		The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.