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President: Mr. PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela).

AGENDA ITEM 20

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/4554; E/L.1228) (*concluded*)

1. Mrs. LÓPEZ (Venezuela) congratulated the Vice-Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board on his statement (1557th meeting), which had revealed the scope of UNICEF's work as well as its future plans. Fifty-five per cent of her country's population was under twenty years of age—and of that figure 40 per cent was under fifteen years of age—and Venezuela had consistently followed a policy for the protection of children and youth. Over 2 million children in Venezuela attended school, and in 1968 its education budget had amounted to the equivalent of \$225 million. In the field of health, the Venezuelan Government was taking active measures to control children's diseases and reduce child mortality, but much still remained to be done. Her delegation supported the idea of drawing up country programmes, and hoped that emphasis would be placed on community development, so that all aspects of the problem of child welfare could be tackled. Good housing was also of great importance to the welfare of children and youth; in that connexion, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning could provide valuable assistance by preparing programmes to improve housing conditions for shanty-town dwellers. It was the children living in those conditions who usually needed help. Her delegation hoped that the conditions of children in Africa and throughout the world could be improved through joint action by UNICEF and other agencies, particularly in the fields of health and nutrition. The needs of children should be satisfied without delay, because children were the capital of the future. Venezuela, which from August 1968 would be represented on the UNICEF Executive Board, would continue its efforts to improve the position of Venezuelan children and youth.

2. Mr. KARITA (Japan) said he had been greatly interested in the statement by the Vice-Chairman of the UNICEF

Executive Board. His delegation had always warmly supported UNICEF's efforts to improve the health, education and general welfare of children, and particularly its emergency aid operations. The expansion of UNICEF activities was gratifying since it indicated that they were being supported by Governments as well as by other United Nations bodies. Many difficult problems still had to be resolved, however. Indeed, there were more sick, under-nourished and illiterate children at the present time than at the beginning of the first Development Decade and, unless a considerable effort was made, the situation would be worse by the end of the second Decade. UNICEF's task was admittedly vast and of an urgent nature, but as the economic development of developing countries was even more pressing, UNICEF's work should not be undertaken in isolation but within the framework of efforts made by United Nations bodies to solve the over-all development problem. UNICEF's financial resources, which were already limited, would obviously never keep pace with requirements; they should, however, be increased as much as possible. Co-ordination between UNICEF and specialized agencies with similar interests, such as the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, should also be strengthened. His Government would continue its wholehearted support of UNICEF's activities so as to enable it to achieve its humanitarian objectives.

3. Mr. GREGH (France) thanked the Vice-Chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board for his statement, which was particularly valuable because the report (E/4554) had been distributed only very recently. In that connexion he requested the Secretariat to ensure that the following year UNICEF's report was issued in all working languages at a sufficiently early date to permit its examination by delegations.

4. His delegation was gratified by the effective work accomplished by UNICEF despite its modest resources. He congratulated the Executive Director of UNICEF, whose direction of the Fund's activities was in line with their nature, namely, flexibility of management and tangible results. His delegation did not share the pessimism displayed in certain quarters concerning UNICEF's international activities. Although the \$50 million annual income target for 1969 would probably not be attained, UNICEF was playing its role of catalyst extremely well, and the amounts earmarked in national budgets represented a substantial proportion of the international financing of programmes. In that connexion, he said that programmes should be selected with the greatest care, on the basis of priority sectors, by UNICEF and particularly by the countries concerned.

5. UNICEF had three types of programmes, in health, nutrition and education, but it was unlikely that it would ever be able to satisfy requirements in all three by itself. The important place occupied by education in UNICEF's

assistance programmes probably reflected the priority accorded that activity by the developing countries themselves. However, as UNICEF's task was to tackle critical problems of concern to children throughout the world, it should, in the normal course of events, cooperate with UNESCO in international education programmes, in the same way as it worked with WHO in the case of health programmes or with FAO in the case of nutrition programmes.

6. Referring to administrative and financial matters, he commended UNICEF's Executive Board on its desire to achieve economies, as a result of which it had done away with summary records for two committees, namely, the Programme Committee and the Committee on Administrative Budget. A similar desire had led UNICEF to suggest the conversion of the Programme Committee to a committee of the whole. In his delegation's view, the Executive Board had acted very wisely in allowing time for reflection before reaching a decision on the subject. Moreover, the flexibility of management called for by the Secretariat should not lead UNICEF's Executive Board to limit its own powers to consider and approve programmes, and his delegation had adopted a wait-and-see attitude concerning the procedure to be followed in authorizing multi-annual programmes and the question of government contributions for special purposes. It considered that the financial regulations of the United Nations should be applied in that connexion, and that special contributions should be made only in exceptional cases where emergency aid was necessary, as in Nigeria or Viet-Nam. In that connexion, his delegation agreed wholeheartedly with the decisions of UNICEF's Executive Board and supported the three-Power draft resolution (E/L.1228). He congratulated UNICEF on its humanitarian work and sincerely hoped it would continue.

7. Mr. de SILVA (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), referring to the question of co-operation between UNICEF and UNESCO, reaffirmed what the Director-General of UNESCO had said at the 1534th meeting, namely, that such co-operation had been extremely fruitful during the past year and had been based on perfect mutual understanding. UNICEF's Executive Board had allocated \$8.8 million to educational projects, in other words, twice as much as in 1966. Moreover, the results of studies carried out in six countries of joint UNICEF/UNESCO projects had been submitted to UNICEF's Executive Board, and UNESCO would examine the conclusions it reached very carefully. UNESCO was fully aware of the inadequacy of assistance for education, and all its activities were directed towards the solution of problems which arose in that field. For that reason, it had been most gratified by the decision of UNICEF's Executive Board. The Director-General of UNESCO was convinced that the implementation of the joint UNICEF/UNESCO programme was a model of co-ordination, since it combined the facilities of each organization with a view to the achievement of common objectives.

8. Mr. BENLER (Turkey) said that his country was represented on UNICEF's Executive Board and was

particularly interested in its activities, which had been described so ably by its Vice-Chairman. Almost one-half of the population of the developing countries was under 15 years of age. On the threshold of the second Development Decade, steps should be taken to ensure that UNICEF was in a position to contribute to its success. In that connexion, his delegation noted with concern that, at a time when immediate action was needed to satisfy vast requirements, UNICEF's financial position was very precarious. For that reason, fund-raising campaigns for UNICEF should be increased and available resources devoted to activities yielding tangible results.

9. His delegation noted that UNICEF assistance was closely related to the economic and social development plans of the countries concerned, and that it was placing increasing emphasis on projects in the field of education; that trend was gratifying. UNICEF's activities in the field of nutrition were also commendable, particularly those aimed at the improvement of the diet of mothers and children in rural areas and the production of protein-rich foodstuffs. He hoped that those activities would continue to expand in co-operation with FAO, WHO and WFP. His delegation also approved of UNICEF's assistance to maternal and child health services, particularly when it included help in family planning. It was similarly gratified by the trend to undertake multi-purpose or integrated projects, combining assistance from a number of sectors, since in that way the over-all needs of children could better be satisfied.

10. His delegation hoped that the draft resolution, which it had co-sponsored, would be adopted by the Council.

11. Mr. AZIMI (Iran) said his delegation had made a careful study of the report of the UNICEF Executive Board and had been most interested in its Vice-Chairman's statement. The protection of children was a task which fell to the family, the community and the State, in that order, and one which raised special difficulties for the developing countries. It was alarming to note that, at present, there were more sick, under-nourished and illiterate children than at the beginning of the first United Nations Development Decade. Assistance to children in the developing countries should therefore be increased during the second Decade.

12. UNICEF's financial position was far from satisfactory, because it had been necessary to curtail 1968 programmes owing to the failure to attain the financial targets fixed the previous year. Moreover, the report indicated that, between 1961 and 1968, the proportion of UNICEF assistance in the field of health and nutrition had declined, whereas it had risen considerably in the fields of education and vocational training. That was a gratifying development if it reflected a marked improvement in the health and nutrition of children in countries receiving assistance. Moreover, the proportion of funds obtained by UNICEF from private sources had increased, revealing public interest in its work and activities.

13. He considered that requests for emergency aid to children in the event of disturbances or war called for careful attention by UNICEF. He also attached great importance to co-operation between UNICEF and United

Nations bodies such as the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNDP, as well as to activities in which non-governmental organizations participated. His delegation hoped that such co-operation would continue during the second Development Decade.

14. Iran had always attached considerable importance to the protection of children, a task which was within the competence of the National Committee for the Protection of Children, established in 1951. That body already had a number of achievements to its credit, namely, 157 information centres for nursing mothers, a large number of nursing schools and the distribution of free meals in schools, which supplemented the milk distribution programme that had been supported by UNICEF since 1953. In conclusion, he thanked UNICEF for its assistance to his country, and expressed the hope that the Council would adopt the draft resolution, which Iran had co-sponsored.

15. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), after observing that over one-third of the world's population was under fifteen years of age, recalled that the Vice-Chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board had said in his statement that the dividing-line between children, adolescents and adults was becoming blurred. She hoped that UNICEF would continue to concern itself mainly with child welfare in all its aspects. UNICEF's co-operation with the specialized agencies, such as FAO, UNESCO and WHO was, of course, commendable, but the fact that its financial allocations to education programmes had doubled was a source of concern to the Soviet delegation, which would warn UNICEF against the danger of a disproportionate expansion in its activities. It should be borne in mind that education, health and food were matters falling within the competence of certain specialized agencies and that it was for them to make the major effort in those sectors, UNICEF confining itself, in principle, to such aspects as were of direct concern to children. Moreover, emergency aid for mothers and children as a result of wars or other disturbances should be provided without any distinction of a political nature. For that reason, the Soviet Union formally disapproved of UNICEF's activities in South Viet-Nam, which constituted a political act. The suffering of children was not bound by frontiers, and UNICEF should treat children in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and in South Viet-Nam on an equal footing. Although that was apparently UNICEF's intention, it had not as yet been translated into reality.

16. The Soviet delegation endorsed UNICEF's efforts to curtail its administrative expenditure so that more resources could be devoted to projects concerned directly with aid to children; substantial amounts were still spent on supplies and equipment which, in effect, contributed only very indirectly to improvements in the well-being of children.

17. With respect to the draft resolution, she considered, like the French representative, that Governments making financial contributions to UNICEF should know for which programmes those contributions would be used. However, in approving the group of projects covered by the fourth preambular paragraph, it was impossible to

say whether those projects were directly concerned with child welfare. In any event, it was not for UNICEF to play a major role in education. The Soviet delegation could not therefore agree to the fourth preambular paragraph, nor indeed to the system for rendering emergency aid because, for the moment, it was impossible to ascertain whether the children of North Viet-Nam had received the aid they needed.

18. Mr. KRISHNAN (India) said his delegation had not had time to study the report in detail; nevertheless, India, as a member of UNICEF's Executive Board, was well acquainted with that organization's activities. He reaffirmed his country's support for UNICEF's programmes in various fields and the manner in which they had been carried out, and thanked UNICEF for its assistance to various projects in India.

19. The Indian Government considered the decision on family planning taken by UNICEF's Executive Board in 1967 to be of the greatest importance and hoped that the activities undertaken in pursuance of that decision would continue to expand. With respect to nutrition programmes, he reaffirmed the importance his Government attached to that aspect of UNICEF's activities, since an improved diet was vital to children in the developing countries. The Indian Government hoped that UNICEF, in collaboration with FAO, would expand its activities in that area even further. Referring to the regional distribution of UNICEF aid, he noted with great regret that the central Asian region seemed to be the least favoured, in view of the tremendous needs of the children in that area. His delegation had noted the assurances given by the Vice-Chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board and by its Executive Director that that point would be taken into account in UNICEF's future activities, with a view to achieving a better balance.

20. The Indian delegation was concerned by UNICEF's financial position and hoped that the 1969 target of \$50 million would be attained, despite the fact that contributions had fallen off during the past few years. There had been a steady increase in the Indian Government's contribution which, in 1969/70, would amount to 6 million rupees. India also made an annual grant of 1.2 million rupees to UNICEF; that illustrated the Indian Government's determination to support UNICEF's work—a determination that was also reflected in its support for the draft resolution.

21. Mr. COX (Sierra Leone) stressed the humanitarian nature of the work of UNICEF which, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, attacked the root causes of under-development, namely, hunger, disease and ignorance. UNICEF, it could be said, made a genuine contribution to development by seeking to improve the physical and mental health of future generations. In particular, he emphasized the role and influence of UNICEF staff away from headquarters who made known, and provided a living example of, United Nations ideals. There was no doubt that by striving to improve the lot of children—the weakest members of society—UNICEF was not only playing a humanitarian role but also promoting development.

22. Mr. MOLINA SALAS (Argentina) said his country had always taken a special interest in UNICEF, not only because of its aims but also because of its tangible achievements. Argentina had therefore decided to increase its contribution to UNICEF for 1968 and 1969 by almost 8 per cent. The balanced physical and moral development of children and young people, which was UNICEF's main objective, offered the soundest basis for the development of human communities. He expressed the hope that programmes for the training of health personnel would be continued.

23. Mr. JACHEK (Czechoslovakia) said that UNICEF's humanitarian work, which was widely regarded, had Czechoslovakia's strong support. His delegation endorsed UNICEF's activities and the programme of work set forth in the report. Czechoslovakia had recently been elected to the Executive Board and was grateful for that opportunity to learn more about UNICEF's problems and to take a more active part in UNICEF's activities. Although UNICEF had achieved very encouraging results, the fact remained that there were now more sick, under-nourished and illiterate children than at the beginning of the first Development Decade—a fact that was all the more alarming when viewed in the light of population trends. The growing needs of children, and especially the need to improve their health and to provide emergency aid to those who had suffered as a result of war or conflicts, presented UNICEF with problems whose solution called for broad international co-operation. It was gratifying to note that UNICEF was prepared to meet such emergency needs, particularly in Africa. In view of the deteriorating position of children and young people and of the important role they would be called upon to play in the second Development Decade, the United Nations should pay the closest attention to their social and legal problems. The Czechoslovak delegation therefore favoured the idea of designating 1971 as Universal Children's Year.

24. Mr. BRILLANTES (Philippines) said that UNICEF was the only United Nations body concerned not only with the living but also with those yet to be born. His delegation had noted with interest and satisfaction UNICEF's programme of work, and in particular its activities in respect of maternal and child health. It had also noted with satisfaction the co-operation established between WHO and UNICEF with a view to strengthening and re-orienting the training of health personnel, and was gratified to note that, after basic health services, malaria eradication campaigns absorbed the largest proportion of the assistance provided by UNICEF in the field of health. UNICEF's co-operation with the World Food Programme and with UNESCO was also worthy of mention. It was to be regretted that UNICEF did not have sufficient resources to implement its nutrition programme.

25. His delegation supported the draft resolution, subject to certain minor amendments to operative paragraph 3, which would be communicated to the sponsors. Its affirmative vote should not, however, be construed as committing the Philippine Government to a substantial

increase in its contribution to UNICEF, since any decision in the matter fell exclusively within the competence of that Government.

26. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) said that UNICEF's work was a unique and essential aspect of United Nations technical assistance. For that reason, despite economic difficulties, the United Kingdom had increased its contribution to UNICEF by 25 per cent. The development of UNICEF's activities over the past few years had given rise to the fear that they might ultimately become too broad in scope, and it was therefore gratifying to note that the Executive Board had decided to rationalize UNICEF's policy by concentrating on certain programmes and by grouping several projects so as to reduce their number and increase their effectiveness.

27. As for UNICEF's activities in the field of education, the United Kingdom feared, like the Soviet Union, that they might not always bear a direct relation to the aims of UNICEF, and that the latter might exceed its terms of reference. It was not desirable that assistance to education in 1969 should be maintained at the same level as in 1968 at the cost of assistance to sectors that were traditionally within UNICEF's competence, in particular nutrition. Moreover, UNICEF's work might duplicate that of UNESCO, and UNICEF's special public image might become obscured; the importance of that image was obvious since UNICEF obtained its resources from voluntary contributions. Requests for emergency aid were likely to increase, so that it would be better to set up a reserve fund than to distribute UNICEF's already limited resources among a steadily increasing number of activities. It was therefore in the interest of UNICEF itself and millions of needy children that UNICEF should confine its role in education to projects that contributed directly to improved child health, nutrition and welfare.

28. Like the USSR representative, he was unable to approve the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, not only for the reasons just given but also because nowhere in the report was it said that the Executive Board had reaffirmed the value of education projects and had encouraged co-operation with other members of the United Nations system involved in the education of children and youth, as stated in that preambular paragraph.

29. Mr. ANGER (Sweden) said that, in order to meet the objections raised by the USSR and United Kingdom representatives, the sponsors proposed that the draft resolution should be amended as follows. In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "with approval", should be deleted, the words "in education projects" replaced by "in education aid", and "these projects" replaced by "this aid"; in the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "also" and the last phrase, beginning with the word "particularly", should be deleted.

30. Mr. COX (Sierra Leone) proposed the deletion of the word "the" in operative paragraph 3.

31. Mr. ANGER (Sweden) accepted that proposal.

32. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) was still unable to accept the statement made in the fourth preambular paragraph that UNICEF's Executive Board had encouraged co-operation with other members of the United Nations system, since that was not so.

33. Mr. THEDIN (Vice-Chairman, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) replied to the various questions and points raised during the debate. The United States representative had emphasized (1557th meeting) the urgent need to intensify nutrition programmes. That view was shared by the Executive Board which, in 1967, had taken steps to revise the methods used in planning joint FAO/UNICEF programmes, to draw the attention of planners to nutrition problems, and to take nutritional aspects into account in UNICEF projects.

34. The French representative had deplored the tardy distribution of the Executive Board's report. The reason for that was that the Executive Board had completed its work on 19 June, and it had been impossible to prepare the report and issue it in all working languages more quickly. In 1969 the Board's session would be held in May, and the report would therefore be ready at an earlier date.

35. The Turkish representative had expressed the hope that UNICEF's research work would be confined to matters relating to action programmes on behalf of mothers and children. That was precisely UNICEF's policy.

36. The Soviet and United Kingdom representatives had drawn attention to the danger inherent in the expansion of UNICEF's activities. The Executive Board was fully aware of that danger but, as a result of a survey of the needs of children¹ made in 1961, UNICEF had recognized that all the needs of children would have to be taken into account; those needs were interdependent because it was pointless, for example, to save a child from malaria if it was condemned to die of hunger. UNICEF had therefore planned its activities accordingly. The unanimous desire of the UNICEF Executive Board was that assistance to the children of Viet-Nam should go to all the children concerned without distinction. UNICEF had established contact with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam on the subject and was awaiting a reply.

37. Education was certainly the responsibility of UNESCO. UNICEF's Executive Board hoped for close co-operation with that organization, which shared that desire. In that respect, the wording of the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution was consistent with the wishes expressed at the Executive Board's session, even though the report did not bring that out sufficiently clearly. In education, UNICEF's role remained very limited as compared to that of UNESCO; UNICEF was concerned solely with activities having a direct bearing on the welfare of children.

38. Equipment was purchased on the basis of tenders. Unfortunately, the Executive Board had not had time for

a thorough study of the reports submitted to it on that subject; it would do so the following year.

39. He drew the Soviet representative's attention to the fact that most of the Board's views to which she had referred had been adopted unanimously by all members, including the Soviet Union.

40. Replying to a question raised by the Indian representative, he pointed out that 50 per cent of UNICEF's resources were allocated to Asia; that seemed a fair proportion, even if the aid supplied to Asia was not sufficient in absolute terms.

41. He expressed gratitude to those countries which had announced that they would increase their contributions, namely, Argentina, India, Sweden and the United Kingdom. He hoped, moreover, that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

42. In conclusion, he voiced agreement with the United Kingdom representative's views concerning the question of reserves, as well as the need to preserve UNICEF's special public image.

43. Mr. ANGER (Sweden) said that in order to take account of a point made by the United Kingdom representative, the sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to replace the words "has encouraged" by the words "continues to develop" in the fourth preambular paragraph.

44. Mr. BENLER (Turkey) said that the sponsors accepted the suggestion of the Philippine delegation that, in the third preambular paragraph, the words "to the" should be replaced by the words "in the execution of".

45. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) said that the further amendment announced by the Swedish delegation enabled him to accept the wording of the fourth preambular paragraph.

46. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that her delegation had not yet received the Russian text of the report of the UNICEF Executive Board. She requested the Secretariat to do its best in future to ensure that the situation did not recur.

47. The PRESIDENT assured the Soviet representative that the Secretariat would do its best to ensure that the Russian translation of the report was ready in time.

48. Mr. MARROQUIN NAJERA (Guatemala) regretted that in annexes II, III and IV to the report the name "British Honduras" had been used to designate Belize. It was common knowledge that Guatemala considered Belize to be part of its national territory. His delegation therefore hoped that a correction would be made; if not, it would be obliged to make a formal protest.

49. The PRESIDENT pointed out that in fact both names were used in United Nations documents. The Guatemalan representative's comment would be noted in the summary record.

50. Mr. BRILLANTES (Philippines) noted that, in the Executive Board's report, Sabah was regarded as being

¹ E/ICEF/410 and Add.1, 411-415 and 415/Add.1.

under the jurisdiction of Malaysia (annex II, p. 49); his delegation wished to protest against that presentation.

51. The PRESIDENT said that the Philippine representative's objection would also be noted.

52. In the absence of further comments he would consider that the amendments proposed had been accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution, and that the Council adopted the text, amended accordingly.

Draft resolution E/L.1228, as amended, was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Report of the Industrial Development Board (E/4493/Rev.1; E/4517; E/L.1230) (concluded)

53. Mr. PRADHAN (India) said that his delegation supported the Philippine draft resolution (E/L.1230) but would like footnote 2 deleted; that note referred to resolution 12 (II) of the Industrial Development Board, which had raised difficulties that had not been resolved for India.

54. Mr. BRILLANTES (Philippines) said that he was prepared to accede to the wishes of the Indian delegation.

55. The PRESIDENT said that, in the absence of further comments, he would regard the draft resolution as adopted.

Draft resolution E/L.1230, as amended, was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 25

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/4546, E/4547, E/4557 and Corr.1) (resumed from the 1555th meeting)

56. Mr. BERNARD (World Health Organization), replying to questions raised by the delegations of Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Upper Volta, said that, at the request of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia had been admitted as an associate member of WHO by the Third World Health Assembly on 16 May 1950, in pursuance of the first paragraph of article 8 of WHO's Constitution, which read as follows:

"Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as Associate Members by the Health Assembly upon application made on behalf of such territory or group of territories by the Member or other authority having responsibility for their international relations."

57. Initially, WHO's Constitution had contained no clause concerning the suspension or exclusion of members or associate members of the Organization. In 1965, the World Health Assembly had adopted a constitutional amendment, mentioned in document E/4557, which stated:

"Article 7(b). If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, by deliberately practising a policy of racial

discrimination, the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization.

"Nevertheless, its rights and privileges, as well as its membership, may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the State in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension or exclusion."

58. Immediately after the unilateral declaration of independence, WHO had broken off all relations with Southern Rhodesia, and the latter had not been represented since that date at any of the organization's meetings. No project in Southern Rhodesia now received WHO assistance. Nevertheless, WHO maintained limited correspondence with the United Kingdom about the territory; that correspondence was confined to the despatch of warnings concerning medicines which could have harmful effects, and to notifications concerning epidemic diseases provided for in WHO's International Sanitary Regulations. The primary purpose of such correspondence was therefore to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases to neighbouring countries.

59. Mr. COX (Sierra Leone) asked what measures WHO had taken to apply to Southern Rhodesia the provisions relating to the suspension or exclusion of a member State, which the WHO representative had just read out.

60. Mr. BERNARD (World Health Organization) said that the constitutional amendment he had quoted had been regularly adopted by the World Health Assembly and had now to be submitted to member States for approval in accordance with the normal procedure. That procedure was in course and it would be necessary to wait until it had been completed before WHO could take the measures in question.

61. Mr. COX (Sierra Leone) thanked the WHO representative for the precise information he had given, but requested the Secretariat to study the question and report to the Council.

62. The PRESIDENT said that the Secretariat would note the request of the representative of Sierra Leone.

63. Mr. HASNAOUI (Morocco) associated himself with those representatives who had called upon the Council to take energetic decisions to ensure the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII).

64. Time should not be lost on constitutional or procedural questions. The attitude of the colonial powers of Southern Africa raised a serious human and political problem, and the Council should not hesitate to take political decisions. He recalled the danger to which Europe had been exposed by Nazi racism; the great Powers which had then fought for justice and freedom should not remain indifferent in the face of a comparable danger. All concerned should show determination in blocking the path of the adventurers who were still flouting justice and liberty in defiance of the opinion of the civilized world.

65. Mr. BRILLANTES (Philippines) noted that resolution 2311 (XXII) had been adopted only one year previously and that the specialized agencies had not had time to implement it fully; nevertheless, several delegations had doubted that a dynamic effort had really been made to that end. He hoped that the question would remain and occupy a prominent place on the Council's agenda the following year; he proposed that, in the meantime, the Council should remain in touch with the specialized agencies and request them officially to keep it informed of the constitutional and other problems hampering implementation of the resolution in their respective fields.

66. Mr. KOROSSO (United Republic of Tanzania) proposed that consideration of the item should be resumed on 2 August.

67. Mr. EKONDY-AKALA (Congo, Brazzaville) deplored that certain delegations had remained silent since the Council had embarked upon its consideration of

agenda item 25. He recalled the part the African peoples had played in the struggle against Nazism during the Second World War, and hoped that the question, which was of such concern to Africa, would arouse greater interest among the members of the Council.

68. Mr. KABORE (Upper Volta) supported the Tanzanian representative's suggestion that consideration of item 25 should be deferred to 2 August; in that way the African delegations could have more extensive consultations, and other delegations would be able to express their views on the minimum measures that United Nations bodies should adopt to combat racism.

69. The PRESIDENT said that consideration of item 25 would be resumed on 2 August. In any case, it would be difficult to complete it during the current session; it was an important question with which the Council should deal again the following year.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.