



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Agenda item 5:	
Economic development of under-developed countries <i>(concluded)</i> .....	61
Agenda item 15:	
Question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level <i>(concluded)</i> .....	61
Agenda item 9:	
Report of the Population Commission	
Report of the Social Committee .....	62
Agenda item 10:	
Freedom of information	
Report of the Social Committee .....	62
Agenda item 16:	
Elections	
Functional commissions .....	63
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund ..	64
Agenda item 17:	
Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council .....	64
Credentials of representatives .....	64
Agenda item 19:	
Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty- second session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items	
Adoption of the provisional agenda for the thirty-second session .....	64
Arrangement of business proposed by the Secretary- General .....	67
Agenda item 18:	
Financial implications of actions of the Council .....	67
Closure of the session .....	67

*President:* Mr. Foss SHANAHAN (New Zealand).

*Present:*

Representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 5

**Economic development of under-developed countries  
(E/3446 and Corr. 1, E/3476/Rev.1; E/L.903) (concluded)**

1. Mr. LAVIGNE (Secretariat), replying to a statement by the representative of Italy (1148th meeting), said that United Nations documents were distributed in two ways. They were distributed commercially through sixty-nine permanent sales agents for United Nations publications and about 200 bookshops which received selected titles and took orders for publications, which could also be ordered directly from the Sales Section at Headquarters or at the European Office. There were several catalogues listing the titles of publications. Documents on the work of the Economic and Social Council sold particularly well, as demonstrated, for instance, by the sale of 6,000 copies of the *Statistical Yearbook*. There was also a system of free distribution. Delegations received a number of copies, based on their replies to a special questionnaire, and the Office of Public Information supplied copies of various publications to the Press. The Organization also used the Information Centres throughout the world as channels of distribution. It made constant efforts to ensure the best possible distribution of documents, a matter in which the co-operation of Member States would certainly be helpful.

2. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said he had made no criticism of the Secretariat. In connexion with paragraph 136 of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development (E/3476/Rev.1), he had simply wished to draw the attention of Member States to the need to co-operate with the Secretariat in order to ensure the distribution of United Nations documents. It was regrettable that there were no distribution centres at all in certain countries, which were neither under-developed nor newly independent countries, such as Bulgaria and Romania.

AGENDA ITEM 15

**Question of meetings of the Council at the ministerial level (E/3454; E/L.904 and Rev.1) (concluded)**

3. Mr. TCHOBANOV (Bulgaria) said he wished to exercise his right of reply to the remarks of the United Kingdom representative, who had implied that the socialist countries were illogical in embracing a plan for meetings at the ministerial level proposed by Mr. Hammarskjöld, whom they did not recognize. By doing so, however, the socialist countries had shown that there was nothing dogmatic or sectarian about their approach. If an idea was good and reasonable, they had no grounds for opposing it, no matter with whom it originated. The United Kingdom representative had also seen fit to refer to delegations of the Soviet "group", thus reviving the language of the cold war, which was designed to give credulous readers in western countries the completely false idea that the socialist regime of the people's democracies was not born of the will of the people, but was imposed on them from outside by force. He outlined Bulgaria's history since 1923, emphasizing the strength of the various uprisings and movements of resistance to fascism, which had always

enjoyed wide-spread and strong support. It was true that the establishment of the people's régime had been facilitated by the strategic operations carried on in the area by the Soviet Union, but the Soviet victories had not been of benefit only to Bulgaria; they had also assisted the British and American armies. It was a mistake to underrate the legitimate pride of the Bulgarian people, who had made huge sacrifices for a quarter of a century to ensure the victory of the people's revolution. The eastern countries were not "satellites" of the Soviet Union, and he would urge the United Kingdom representative to renounce the spirit and language of the cold war in the future.

4. Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom) replied that it was precisely because he was trying to avoid offence that he had used the expression "Soviet group" and not "Soviet bloc", since the word "bloc" seemed to be unacceptable to some of those countries. If the expression "countries of the Soviet group" was also controversial, he would suggest some such expression as "friends of the Soviet Union". He was, of course, speaking only of those countries' Governments, not of their peoples.

5. Mr. LEWANDOWSKI (Poland) thanked those delegations which had shown an interest in the draft resolution (E/L.904) he had submitted at the previous meeting. Although the idea of a Council meeting at the ministerial level was unanimously accepted in principle, some reservations had been expressed with regard to the date and agenda of the meeting. The Polish draft resolution would serve no useful purpose unless it received the support of the largest possible majority. The Polish delegation had accepted the amendment to the first preambular paragraph proposed by Italy and had incorporated it in the text. After discussions with several delegations, it had agreed to make other changes in the draft resolution and had submitted a revised text containing those changes (E/L.904/Rev.1). The words "of the Economic and Social Council" should be inserted after the words "for a meeting" in the operative part. The Polish delegation had proposed that the Council should consider, at its resumed thirty-second session, preparations for a meeting at the ministerial level at the thirty-fourth session, since it wished to leave adequate time for those preparations in order to ensure that the ministerial meeting achieved useful results. As the representative of France had remarked, Ministers should not be called upon simply to endorse decisions taken by the United Nations. The Organization was the only place where those responsible for national economies could meet, exchange ideas and take decisions, by which they would then be guided in issuing directives to the respective services. Such meetings were therefore very important. Poland did not claim to have originated the idea, but, by taking it up, it had shown the difference between a dogmatic approach and a completely open mind. He hoped that members of the Council would unanimously approve the revised draft resolution.

6. Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) said he would be glad to support the revised draft resolution with the changes made by the Polish delegation.

7. Mr. URQUIA (El Salvador) also supported the Polish draft resolution.

8. Mr. REVOL (France) said he found the revised draft resolution very satisfactory, because it made it quite clear that meetings at the ministerial level represented an *ad hoc* procedure. He suggested that the style of the French text of the second preambular paragraph would be improved by replacing the words

"*Tenant compte de*" by the word "*Considérant*" and the words "*ce qui est de favoriser*" by the words "*le développement de*".

9. The PRESIDENT put the Polish draft resolution (E/L.904/Rev.1), as amended, to the vote.

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

Mr. Tchobanov (Bulgaria), Second Vice-President, took the Chair.

#### AGENDA ITEM 9

##### Report of the Population Commission

##### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3480)

10. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Council had before it the report of the Social Committee (E/3480) on the report of the Population Commission (E/3451 and Corr.1). He put to the vote the three draft resolutions which the Committee recommended for adoption by the Council.

*Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.*

*Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.*

*Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 10

##### Freedom of information

##### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3479)

11. Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) requested a separate vote on the words "and other public and private agencies and institutions" in operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A contained in the report of the Social Committee (E/3479).

12. Mr. GJESDAL (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that UNESCO would be very glad to carry out the task entrusted to it and was prepared to make the necessary adjustments in its work programme and budget. It was already co-operating with other specialized agencies and with the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and welcomed the Council's recommendation for still closer co-operation, particularly with respect to the regional economic commissions. If Member States also gave their support, it should be possible to launch an expanded programme for mass communication development in less developed regions by the beginning of 1963. In any event, UNESCO intended to pursue its efforts during 1961 and 1962 to the extent permitted by the available funds.

13. The PRESIDENT put first to the vote the words on which the representative of Afghanistan had requested a separate vote.

*The Council decided to retain those words by 10 votes to one, with 7 abstentions.*

14. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution A as a whole.

*Draft resolution A, as a whole, was adopted unanimously.*

15. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution B.

*Draft resolution B was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

Mr. Shanahan (New Zealand) resumed the Chair.

16. Mr. SAPOZHNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), explaining his vote, said that he had voted in favour of resolution A concerning the development of information media in under-developed countries, mainly because the resolution stressed the need to create national information media in under-developed countries, independent of all foreign influence. He had abstained on the words "and other public and private agencies and institutions", since he believed that the assistance offered by these agencies and institutions might run counter to the purposes of the resolution; private organizations were essentially concerned with their own interests and could not be relied on to assist in developing national information media.

17. He had abstained from voting on resolution B, since it referred to the importance of the conclusions contained in the report on the developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954 (E/3443) and, as the Soviet Union delegation had stated in the Social Committee, it considered some of those conclusions open to objection, particularly the one casting doubt on the need to draw up a convention on freedom of information, despite the fact that the General Assembly had expressed itself in favour of such a convention.

#### AGENDA ITEM 16

#### Elections (E/3457 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2-6; E/L.889, E/L.892 and Add.1 and 2)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Green (Denmark) and Mr. Ito (Japan) acted as the first team of tellers and Mr. Joury (Jordan) and Mr. Serafimov (Bulgaria) acted as the second team of tellers.

#### FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS (E/3457 AND ADD.1, ADD.1/CORR.1, ADD.2-6; E/L.889)

18. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to proceed to the election of one-third of the membership of the following functional commissions: the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission and the Social Commission for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1962, and the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on International Commodity Trade for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1962. He drew the attention of members of the Council to the note by the Secretary-General (E/3457 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2-6) and particularly to the section dealing with the Population Commission, in which it was pointed out that the Council would have to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Norway before the expiration of its term of office. Sweden had indicated that it was a candidate for that vacancy. In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure, the elections would take place by secret ballot.

#### Statistical Commission

Number of ballot papers:	18
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
Ireland .....	18
United States of America .....	18
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	17
Canada .....	16
China .....	12
Belgium .....	2
Brazil .....	1
India .....	1
Netherlands .....	1

Having obtained the required majority, Canada, China, Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America were elected.

#### Population Commission

#### Election of one-third of the membership of the Commission

Number of ballot papers:	18
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
United States of America .....	18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	17
El Salvador .....	16
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	16
Japan .....	14
India .....	4
Sweden .....	3
Spain .....	1

Having obtained the required majority, El Salvador, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America were elected.

#### Election of a member of the Commission to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Norway

Number of ballot papers:	18
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
India .....	10
Sweden .....	6
Austria .....	1
El Salvador .....	1

Having obtained the required majority, India was elected.

#### Social Commission

Number of ballot papers:	18
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
Austria .....	18
France .....	18
Iraq .....	18
United States of America .....	18
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	17
Federation of Malaya .....	12
Madagascar .....	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1

Having obtained the required majority, Austria, the Federation of Malaya, France, Iraq, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America were elected.

#### Commission on Human Rights

Number of ballot papers:	18
Number of valid ballots:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
Lebanon .....	18
India .....	17
France .....	16
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	16
Turkey .....	13
Philippines .....	12
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	9
Madagascar .....	2
Japan .....	1

*Having obtained the required majority, France, India, Lebanon, the Philippines, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were elected.*

*Commission on the Status of Women*

*Number of ballot papers:* 18  
*Number of valid ballots:* 18  
*Required majority:* 10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..... 16  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..... 16  
United States of America ..... 16  
Netherlands ..... 15  
Spain ..... 13  
Indonesia ..... 11  
Liberia ..... 11  
United Arab Republic ..... 8  
Austria ..... 1

*Having obtained the required majority, the Netherlands, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America were elected.*

19. The PRESIDENT announced that five of the six vacant seats on the Commission had been filled. Since two Members had obtained an equal number of votes, which was greater than the required majority, in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure, a ballot restricted to Indonesia and Liberia would be held to fill the remaining seat.

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

*Number of ballot papers:* 18  
*Number of valid ballots:* 18  
*Required majority:* 10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Indonesia ..... 10  
Liberia ..... 8

*Having obtained the required majority, Indonesia was elected.*

*Commission on International Commodity Trade*

*Number of ballot papers:* 18  
*Number of valid ballots:* 18  
*Required majority:* 10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Ecuador ..... 18  
France ..... 18  
Peru ..... 18  
Australia ..... 17  
Madagascar ..... 17  
Belgium ..... 13  
Canada ..... 1  
Gabon ..... 1  
India ..... 1

*Having obtained the required majority, Australia, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Madagascar and Peru were elected.*

**EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (E/L.892 AND ADD.1 AND 2)**

20. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect ten members of the Executive Board of UNICEF for a period of three years beginning on 1 January 1962 and drew the attention of members to the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.892 and Add.1 and 2).

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

*Number of ballot papers:* 18  
*Number of valid ballots:* 18  
*Required majority:* 10

*Number of votes obtained:*

Chile ..... 18  
Italy ..... 17  
Uruguay ..... 17  
Canada ..... 16  
Bulgaria ..... 15  
Federal Republic of Germany ..... 15  
Nigeria ..... 15  
India ..... 14  
Israel ..... 14  
Pakistan ..... 14  
Belgium ..... 13  
Yugoslavia ..... 2  
Australia ..... 1  
Dominican Republic ..... 1  
Mali ..... 1  
New Zealand ..... 1  
United Arab Republic ..... 1

*Having obtained the required majority, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uruguay were elected.*

21. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) deplored the fact that the Council had disregarded the principle of geographical distribution by failing to elect the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Commission on Human Rights. That was a reflection of a dangerous trend which had recently developed in the Council and against which the delegation of the Soviet Union wished to protest.

22. Mr. BHADKAMKAR (India) thanked the Council for electing his country to the three organs for which it had offered itself as a candidate.

**AGENDA ITEM 17**

**Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council (E/3470 and Add.1)**

23. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should confirm the members of functional commissions of the Council whose names were given in the Secretary-General's note (E/3470 and Add.1).

*It was so decided.*

**Credentials of representatives**

24. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that the report of the President and Vice-Presidents on the credentials of representatives to the thirty-first session of the Council had been distributed as document E/3482. In the absence of any objections he would consider that members of the Council had taken note of the report.

*It was so decided.*

**AGENDA ITEM 19**

**Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-second session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items (E/3455 and Add.1, E/3475 and Corr.1; E/L.897)**

**ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION (E/3455 AND ADD.1, E/3475 AND CORR.1)**

25. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/3455) containing the list of agenda items which the Council

had decided at its resumed thirtieth session, to consider at its thirty-second session, and the request for the inclusion of an additional item in the provisional agenda for the thirty-second session together with an explanatory memorandum submitted by the United States (E/3475 and Corr.1).

26. He recalled that the Council had already decided to defer until the thirty-second session the items entitled "United Nations Children's Fund" and "Membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/3455/Add.1). The Council had to decide, as indicated in paragraph 4 of document E/3455, at which session it would consider the reports arising out of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV). With regard to paragraph 5 of document E/3455, it seemed unnecessary to add new items to the provisional agenda or to alter the formulation of others as a result of action taken by the General Assembly at the resumed part of the fifteenth session. However, the report of the Special Political Committee on item 77 (Appeal for maximum support to efforts of newly emerging States for strengthening their independence) and the report of the First Committee on item 88 (Africa: a United Nations programme for independence and development) would be submitted to the Council in connexion with the consideration of item 12 (Assistance to former Trust Territories and other newly independent States).

27. M. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) recalled that his delegation had voted (1146th meeting) against postponing consideration of the draft declaration on international economic co-operation submitted by the USSR. It was in the same spirit that the Afghan delegation, believing that the Council should have an opportunity of expressing its views on every important question, would vote for the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the extremely interesting item entitled "Use of volunteer workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies designed to assist in the economic and social development of the less developed countries", which had been proposed by the United States. Like the United States delegation, he thought that, in order to facilitate consideration of the question at the thirty-second session, the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies should be asked to present their comments on that subject to the Council and to indicate the types of United Nations programmes which might benefit from the services of volunteers. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the explanatory memorandum submitted by the United States, the Government of the United States hoped the Council would develop detailed proposals to facilitate maximum use of volunteer man-power in United Nations programmes, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and the programmes of the specialized agencies. He hoped that some information could be given on the impact of the administration and financing of the project suggested by the United States on the United Nations funds allocated for the development of the under-developed countries. With regard to paragraph 5 of the memorandum, he pointed out that States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies would certainly need more information on the method of meeting the administrative expenses. For the moment, the Afghan delegation would merely vote for the inclusion of the item in the agenda and reserved its position on the substance of the proposal.

28. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought the United States proposal raised a very serious problem which might even involve a change in the

character of the programme of aid to the under-developed countries. Although he had not had time to examine the proposal in detail, he noted that the explanatory memorandum referred explicitly to the Peace Corps set up by President Kennedy. That Peace Corps, however, was strictly a United States programme. The United States press had said that the Peace Corps, apart from helping the less developed countries, which was its avowed objective, could help to raise the prestige of the United States, halt the spread of communism and even improve the security of the United States. The United States Government was perfectly free to implement that programme on a bilateral basis with any countries it liked; but it could not use the United Nations for that purpose. Account also had to be taken of public opinion in the under-developed countries, which was far from being unanimous on the question. Furthermore, it would appear from paragraph 5 of the explanatory memorandum that the principle of volunteer work, which was the basis of the United States national programme, would be replaced at the international level by the idea of commitments to be assumed by Member States. Like the representative of Afghanistan, he was concerned about the possible financial implications of the programme. The Soviet delegation agreed with the point made by many delegations in connexion with the draft declaration on international economic co-operation, namely, that the agenda for the thirty-second session of the Council was already too full to permit the inclusion of a new item.

29. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) said he failed to understand how the proposal to use volunteer workers for the operational programmes of the United Nations could be regarded as a United States programme. It was not merely the United States which wished to improve the lot of the under-developed countries, but that was the basic objective of the Economic and Social Council. Nobody had suggested that the United States Peace Corps should be taken over by the United Nations; the idea had been that the experience acquired by the United States in the preparation of that programme might be of value to the United Nations. Nor was there any question of all the volunteer workers being United States nationals; on the contrary, it was hoped that they would come from participating States all over the world. It would be a pity to reject out of hand such a source of teachers, technicians and other workers. The representative of the Soviet Union was wrongly confusing the question of the aims the United States was pursuing in the Peace Corps with the procedural question of the inclusion of that important item in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the Council.

30. Mr. VIAUD (France) said he saw no reason why the Council should not, at its thirty-second session, examine that interesting idea which might yield excellent results. He wished to emphasize in this connexion that some countries, including France, had long been sending specialists to work in the under-developed countries on a volunteer basis, particularly in the medical and educational fields. However, he thought it was clear from the explanatory memorandum that the problem had a close bearing on the execution of the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. He therefore thought it should be considered as part of item 11 (Programmes of technical co-operation), and not as a separate item. He also thought that the Council should avoid taking any stand on the financing of the operation before the views of the technical assistance services and the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) were known.

31. Finally, he would again draw the attention of the Secretariat to the vital necessity of making all documents available in the working languages in good time, so that delegations could receive instructions from their Governments. The French delegation would like to see the Secretariat paying more attention to the question of expanding the translation and interpretation services.

32. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) agreed with the representative of France that the United States proposal could appropriately be considered at the thirty-second session as part of item 11 of the provisional agenda. He pointed out that the TAB and TAC reports had already referred to that form of aid, which had hitherto mainly been provided, on an interim basis, by the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. It would be useful to have information on the results obtained and on the kinds of agreement concluded between the United Nations and the Governments providing that aid. He also associated himself with the remarks of the representative of France regarding the early publication of documents in the various working languages, particularly French.

33. Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom) did not think it would be possible to discuss the question under item 11 (Programmes of technical co-operation) since it related to existing programmes, whereas the United States proposal appeared to be based on a completely new idea and to involve the use of methods not hitherto employed. Moreover, paragraph 5 of the explanatory memorandum gave the impression that in its financial aspects, the United States proposal might not be entirely compatible with the existing programmes. It might therefore be better to include the United States proposal as a separate item in the agenda of the thirty-second session.

34. Mr. LEWANDOWSKI (Poland) did not think that bilateral forms of aid to under-developed countries lent themselves to multilateral application. Only if the experiments produced satisfactory results could the possibility of submitting them to the United Nations be considered. Furthermore, it was by no means certain that the under-developed countries would be prepared to accept such aid. The Polish delegation would therefore vote against the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the thirty-second session.

35. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) said that, for the moment, it was not a question of discussing the substance of the item, but simply of deciding whether it deserved to be included in the Council's agenda. If the Council accepted the principle of multilateralism, it should study all possible means of applying it. A refusal to consider all the possibilities was tantamount to penalizing the beneficiaries of the Council's activities.

36. Mr. HARLAND (New Zealand) thought the discussion had shown that a fuller examination of the question was justified. Like the representative of France, he thought it was not a question of expanding existing technical assistance programmes, but of creating new ones. He therefore considered that the question should appear as a separate item in the agenda of the thirty-second session.

37. Mr. TCHOBANOV (Bulgaria) expressed the view that the United States proposal for the use of volunteer workers bore a very marked resemblance to the purely United States Peace Corps programme. There was no reason why the United Nations should promote the interests pursued under that programme through the United States volunteers belonging to the Peace Corps, who would feel obliged to further the aims of the United States. According to paragraph 5 of the explanatory memorandum, the administrative expenses would be a

charge on the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, or upon funds provided by the Special Fund; thus, a specifically United States organization would become incorporated in the United Nations system. His delegation would oppose the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the thirty-second session.

38. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) said that his delegation was ready to study the United States proposal, which seemed to have considerable merit, without any pre-conceived ideas. It would therefore vote for its inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-second session.

39. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that his delegation was always favourable to the inclusion in the agenda of any worth-while item, irrespective of its origin. Without expressing any judgement on the substance of the matter, he would vote for the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the thirty-second session.

40. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) said he would vote in favour of including the item in the agenda.

41. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the question whether the item proposed by the United States (E/3475 and Corr.1) should be included in the provisional agenda of the Council's thirty-second session as a separate agenda item.

*The Council decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session by 13 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.*

42. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his delegation was not opposed to the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the thirty-second session, but he foresaw difficulties if it was not first referred to TAC.

43. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Secretary-General had suggested in document E/L.897 that the item should be referred to TAC.

44. He then proposed that the Council should adopt the recommendation appearing in the last paragraph of the communication addressed to the United Nations by the representative of the United States (E/3475/Corr.1), reading as follows:

“ . . . The United States also recommends that, in order to facilitate the discussions of this item at the thirty-second session, the Council request the Secretary-General and invite the executive heads of the related agencies, as appropriate, to present to the Council, at its thirty-second session, any comments they may wish to make on the proposal as outlined in the explanatory memorandum. It would also be helpful if these reports included indications of the types of programmes and projects sponsored by the United Nations and its related agencies which might benefit from the services of volunteers.”

*It was so decided.*

45. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of Council members to paragraph 4 of document E/3455 and invited the Council to decide at which session it would examine the reports prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV) on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

46. Mr. AKRAWI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recalled that, in operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV), UNESCO in particular was invited to report on the matter to the Economic and Social Council,

if possible at its thirty-second session. The Director-General of UNESCO had given the resolution very careful attention and proposed to discuss means of implementing it both with the Directors-General of the other specialized agencies concerned at the meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to be held in May 1961 and with the Executive Board of UNESCO, which was to meet from the end of May to the middle of June 1961. The annual report of UNESCO would contain detailed information on its activities in the field in question, but the implementation of the resolution, which would require about a year's study and consultation, could not begin until after the middle of June. The Director-General of UNESCO would therefore only be in a position to report to the Council at its thirty-fourth session.

47. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) supported the suggestion of the representative of UNESCO, a suggestion which he considered entirely reasonable, since UNESCO would not only have to study the means of action and the measures to be taken, but also to prepare a draft declaration.

48. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should agree not to include the question in the provisional agenda of the thirty-second session and that it should take note of the fact that UNESCO considered it unlikely that it would be in a position to report to the Council on the question before the thirty-fourth session.

*It was so decided.*

49. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said it was most unfortunate that, in spite of the importance of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV), UNESCO would not be in a position to report to the Council at its thirty-second session. In view of the vital nature of the question, could not UNESCO perhaps present a report to the Council immediately, so that the latter could decide on measures to be taken for the implementation of the resolution?

50. The PRESIDENT replied that the decision as to the session at which the question would be taken up would be made in the ordinary course of events by the Council at the resumed thirty-second session when it discussed its programme for 1962.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS PROPOSED  
BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (E/L.897)

51. The PRESIDENT invited the Council members to consider the proposals of the Secretary-General

concerning the arrangement of business for the thirty-second session (E/L.897).

52. After an exchange of views in which Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom), Mr. HARLAND (New Zealand), Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. PAZHWAK (Afghanistan), Mr. VIAUD (France) and Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) took part, the PRESIDENT summed up the suggestions made with regard to the arrangement of business: items 2 and 5 should be considered jointly in plenary meeting before being studied separately in committee; item 8 should be referred to the Economic Committee without preliminary debate in plenary meeting; item 13 should be considered in plenary meeting during the first week of the session.

*It was so decided.*

53. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the suggestion contained in paragraph 4 of document E/L.897 that TAC should meet on 26 June and should hold two meetings a day throughout the week preceding the opening of the thirty-second session.

*It was so decided.*

54. The PRESIDENT suggested that a decision should be taken at the thirty-second session on the setting up, during that session, of a committee to deal with questions relating to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

AGENDA ITEM 18

Financial implications of actions of the Council (E/3481)

55. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of members of the Council to the summary of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General (E/3481) and said that, if there was no objection, he would consider that the Council had taken note of it.

*It was so decided.*

Closure of the session

56. The PRESIDENT declared the session closed.

The meeting rose at 7.20 p.m.