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President: Mr. SCHEYVEN (Belgium).

AGENDA ITEM 14

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/4711; E/L.1273) (*concluded*)

1. Mr. DOGRAMACI (Chairman of the Executive Board, United Nations Children's Fund) assured members of the Council that all comments made during the discussion would be brought to the notice of the Executive Board, which would be guided by them in its future work.

2. At the end of the debate on the item, he had some comments to make. First, with regard to the "country approach", it was essential that requests for assistance should come from Governments, which should also decide the priorities in national plans and programmes for children. Such requests were then submitted to the competent United Nations agencies for approval before they could be considered by UNICEF within the limits of its financial resources. In some cases, however, when government plans were rather vague, UNICEF tried to influence the preparation of plans in the interests of children. Furthermore, it was often difficult to distinguish between measures taken in the interests of children and those taken in the interests of the population as a whole; that applied, for example, to measures taken in such fields of activity as health and hygiene. As to family planning, whenever a Government so requested, courses were included in the programmes of mother and child care carried out by WHO or with its approval.

3. Mr. BENLER (Turkey), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the nine-Power draft resolution (E/L.1273), announced some changes in the text. First, Chad, Kuwait, Libya, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Upper Volta should be added to the list of sponsors. Secondly, as the representative of the Upper Volta had pointed out, it seemed preferable to give the name of the United Nations Children's Fund in full wherever it appeared in the draft resolution.

4. At the suggestion of the Jamaican representative, the third preambular paragraph could be amended to read as follows:

"Welcoming the action being taken by the United Nations Children's Fund to assist developing countries in implementing their long-term development programmes for meeting the health, nutritional, educational and social welfare needs of the hundreds of millions of children under fifteen years of age in those countries."

In the fifth preambular paragraph, the order of the words "regional" and "national" could be reversed. The seventh preambular paragraph might also be amended to read:

"Noting further that the United Nations Children's Fund must remain on the alert and responsive to the emergency needs of children and mothers."

In the French text of the eighth preambular paragraph, the word "*citoyens*" could be replaced by the word "*ressortissants*" or "*nationaux*". Lastly, operative paragraph 1 would read:

"Endorses the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund aiming at providing aid for countries in the protection and in the preparation for future responsibilities of the younger generation."

5. He hoped that the draft resolution, as revised, would receive unanimous support.

6. Mr. VIAUD (France) felt that the choice of the word to be used in the French text of the eighth preambular paragraph depended on the intentions of the sponsors. The term "*ressortissants*" would be the most appropriate if the sponsors meant merely the persons living in the developing countries. If, on the other hand, the concept of nationality was involved, the term "*citoyens*" or "*nationaux*" would be better.

7. Mr. HILL (Jamaica) said that, in the English text, the change in operative paragraph 1 gave rise to a difficulty in the order of words. It would be better to say: "*Endorses the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund aiming at providing aid for countries in protecting the younger generation and in preparing them for future responsibilities*".

8. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that the Russian text of the fourth preambular paragraph should be brought into line with the English text of the draft resolution.

9. Mr. KHANACHET (Kuwait) said that, in the English text of operative paragraph 1, it would be better to say "... the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund which aim at providing aid ...".

10. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) thought that the best formula would be "... the policies of the United Nations Children's Fund which aim to provide aid ...".

11. Mr. HILL (Jamaica) still felt that the main grammatical difficulty lay in the order of words at the end of the paragraph.

12. Mr. ROUAMBA (Upper Volta) withdrew his proposal concerning the eighth preambular paragraph; in the last analysis, the term "*citoyens*" seemed to him preferable.

13. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution on the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/L.1273), as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by acclamation.

AGENDA ITEM 20

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/4668, E/4712)

14. The PRESIDENT recalled that, at its 1568th meeting on 19 November 1968, the Council had decided that its President and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should hold further consultations on the implementation of the said declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In addition, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2426 (XXIII), had requested the Council to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions. Pursuant to the Council's decision and the General Assembly resolution, consultations between the Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Council had taken place on 17 July 1969. The results of those consultations were set out in document E/4712.

15. The Council might also wish to refer to General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), paragraphs 10 to 14 of the thirty-fifth report of ACC (E/4668), and the report on the implementation of the said declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations submitted by the Secretary-General to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/333).

16. Mr. KARASSIMEONOV (Bulgaria) reminded the Council that in General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), which was a sequel to its resolution 2311 (XXII), the Economic and Social Council had been requested to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions. It was to be hoped that the discussion now beginning would enable the Council to play its co-ordinating role in that connexion.

17. With regard to the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions by the specialized agencies, it was very encouraging to note that three agencies—WHO, the ILO and UNESCO—had devoted special attention to their participation in the process of decolonization. At its 1968 general conference, each of those organizations had included in the agenda a special item on that problem and had expressed itself in favour of co-operation with the United Nations in the matter. In particular, the General Conference of UNESCO had, in November 1968, adopted a resolution on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), which even included provisions of a constitutional nature. That resolution demonstrated convincingly that UNESCO had decided to take an active part in the process of decolonization, which could not be blocked by any obstacle, constitutional or otherwise.

18. The Special Committee had recently studied the contribution of other specialized agencies on the basis of their replies to the Secretary-General's letter of 5 March 1969; the replies were reproduced in the Secretary-General's report (A/AC.109/333). The report showed that, in accordance with a decision taken by ACC, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had convened an *ad hoc* inter-agency meeting on assistance to refugees in Africa. At its forty-seventh session, ACC had approved the conclusions and recommendations of that meeting and had expressed the view that they should pave the way for increased inter-agency co-operation on behalf of refugees in the countries concerned.

19. In pursuance of operative paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), the Secretary-General was in touch with the executive heads of the specialized agencies. The activities of the Secretary-General and ACC would certainly help the specialized agencies and other international organizations to give wide application to the General Assembly resolutions. Indeed, the replies to the Secretary-General's letter showed that some agencies had already taken steps in the right direction. Other organizations, such as WMO and IMCO, had gladly accepted the Secretary-General's offer to assist the specialized agencies in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions. FAO, for its part, had requested guidance regarding the measures which it might take to implement those resolutions. In that connexion, his delegation suggested that FAO should be guided by the experience of other specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, which had found ways of implementing the resolutions in question.

20. On the whole, therefore, after a period of hesitation, the majority of the specialized agencies and international organizations had decided to take part in the work of decolonization. It was regrettable, however, that IBRD had refused to co-operate with the United Nations and to comply with its resolutions in matters of decolonization, despite several approaches by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. The Bank's attitude had been strongly criticized. It must in any case be admitted, as had the Special Committee, that matters had rarely passed beyond the stage of good intentions and that very few effective measures had been taken by the specialized agencies in that sphere.

21. In order to rectify that situation, it was essential that the specialized agencies should redouble their efforts and show more initiative, with the assistance of all the competent bodies of the United Nations. To that end, some members of the Special Committee had suggested the establishment of a sub-committee to make a systematic study of the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions by the specialized agencies and the international organizations associated with the United Nations. His delegation endorsed that suggestion.

22. In his delegation's view, the Council should also redouble its efforts to co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies in that sphere, should intensify its relations with the Special Committee, and should take the initiative more often, as it had done in the matter of inter-agency co-operation for the benefit of refugees.

23. It was gratifying to note that very fruitful consultations had been held between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee in pursuance of the General Assembly's recommendation. Among the suggestions put forward as a result of those consultations, on which the President of the Council had submitted a report (E/4712), his delegation particularly endorsed the view that any suggestions the executive heads might be able to advance in that regard should be useful. Another worth-while suggestion was that for the conclusion of relationship agreements or other arrangements with OAU. The conclusion of agreements for co-operation with OAU in the sphere of decolonization was the best starting point for effective assistance to those peoples of Africa who were still struggling for their national independence. Indeed, his delegation endorsed all the suggestions made in the President's report; in its view, they should be included in the document to be prepared by the Council after the discussion.

24. It might be worth pointing out that, during the Special Committee's visit to Africa, the national liberation movements had been unanimous in requesting the assistance of the agencies and organizations associated with the United Nations and had stressed the role which those bodies could play in the heroic struggle they were waging against colonialist and racist régimes. The competent organs

of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should do everything in their power to help to eliminate the last remnants of colonialism.

25. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) reminded the Council of the instruments produced at the historic session held by the General Assembly in 1960, in which many heads of State and leading figures had taken part. That session had given birth to the declaration made in resolution 1514 (XV) and had led to the subsequent adoption of texts confirming and applying it.

26. Decolonization had proceeded fairly satisfactorily on the whole, but it had reached an impasse in the case of the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese domination. The General Assembly had tried to resolve that problem in a number of ways. Thus, in its resolution 2426 (XXIII), it had reiterated its appeal to the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions. It had recommended that they should work out, in co-operation with OAU and, through it, with the national liberation movements, practical programmes of assistance. It had appealed, in particular, to IBRD and IMF to withhold all assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, and had recommended that the Bank withdraw the loans and credits it had granted to those Governments.

27. In a letter to the specialized agencies and organizations associated with the United Nations, the Secretary-General had stated *inter alia* that he would appreciate receiving from them practical suggestions regarding the best ways and means of achieving the full and speedy implementation of the relevant resolutions. The replies to that letter were reproduced in the Secretary-General's report (A/AC.109/333); his delegation drew attention to the absence of any reply from UNESCO. The replies varied greatly, from the negative position of IBRD and IMF to the co-operative attitude taken, in particular, by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, FAO, WHO and the ILO.

28. IBRD took refuge in legal arguments to the effect that it was not obliged—indeed, under its articles of agreement, was not free—to comply with a request such as the one to withhold its economic assistance from Portugal and South Africa. In the circumstances he wondered whether IBRD considered itself competent, under those articles of agreement, to conclude co-operation agreements with OAU. As to IMF, the terseness of its reply made all comment superfluous.

29. The ILO, whose reaction was fairly satisfactory, could do still more to help the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the territories under Portuguese domination through its training programmes.

30. FAO, in its reply, described the assistance it was providing to refugees from the territories under Portuguese domination. The argument that it was concerned only with those territories because Southern Rhodesia and Namibia were not members of FAO was untenable, and FAO should comply with the recommendation in operative paragraph 3 of resolution 2426 (XXIII) that programmes of assistance should be worked out in co-operation with OAU. A situation in which some agencies and organizations could evade their responsibilities by taking refuge in legal arguments was utterly unacceptable.

31. His delegation welcomed the initiative taken by ACC in sponsoring an *ad hoc* inter-agency meeting on assistance to refugees in Africa, and expressed satisfaction that note had been taken of the hope expressed by the High Commissioner for Refugees that greater flexibility could be introduced into procedures currently followed by some of the agencies in the field of assistance to refugees (E/4712, para. 8). That problem could be resolved if the specialized agencies agreed to recognize its extreme importance and abandoned their negative attitude.

32. A recommendation should be made to the governing bodies and deliberative organs of the specialized agencies and organizations associated with the United Nations to request their executive heads to submit memoranda outlining the relevant resolutions and decisions and indicating what measures had been and would be adopted by the organization concerned to assist in the attainment of the objectives set, and what difficulties had been faced in applying those measures. In addition, those bodies should reaffirm their decision not to render assistance to Portugal and South Africa. In that connexion, his delegation wondered what difficulties UNESCO might have encountered and what suggestions it felt able to submit. Lastly, it might be recommended to the deliberative organs that they consider the possibility of establishing a committee to examine the measures adopted and the difficulties met, to make suggestions and to report on the problems arising.

33. The Council should recommend that the matter be kept permanently on the agenda of ACC and of the joint meetings of ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, so that the executive heads of the specialized agencies could keep abreast of developments.

34. When the representatives of the specialized agencies had reported on the difficulties they faced in carrying out their instructions, the Council might make specific suggestions in the form either of a consensus or of a resolution. As FAO had observed in its reply, the United Nations should give some indication how the specialized agencies could assist in applying the principles laid down in the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

35. Mr. OUANGMOTCHING (Chad) said that the Secretary-General's report on the ways in which the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations were implementing the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was far from satisfactory and showed only slight progress. Some specialized agencies persisted in ignoring the wishes of the General Assembly expressed in its resolutions and refused to comply with them. His delegation deplored the fact that the appropriate steps had not been taken and that only a few of the specialized agencies had put forward practical suggestions on ways and means of implementing those resolutions. It was particularly regrettable that, apart from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the ILO, the specialized agencies had not co-ordinated their activities with OAU. The Council should invite the specialized agencies to indicate what steps they intended to take to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

36. Mr. COLMAR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) said that the Office was helping 470,000 refugees from the territories referred to in the aforementioned resolutions, most of whom were in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In 1968, the emergency aid programme of the High Commissioner's Office had totalled \$820,000, to which should be added allocations outside the programme amounting to \$100,000 in 1968, and various other forms of assistance from bilateral or non-governmental sources which could not be estimated in precise figures but were greater than previous figures. In 1969, the total amount to be devoted to aid to those categories of refugees would be \$980,000 or more.

37. As the President of the Council had indicated in his report (E/4712), some progress had been made in inter-agency co-operation, thanks mainly to the results of the *ad hoc* meeting held in January 1969. That co-operation had taken various forms.

38. WPF, for example, had continued to supply food rations for those refugees who were being established chiefly in Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania. FAO had appointed a team of experts which had gone to Zambia to study a plan for the establishment of refugees from Angola in rural areas, and it had provided a geological expert who was to make a study of a refugee settlement area in Tanzania. WHO had also sent an expert to Tanzania to study the setting up of a dispensary, and UNESCO had sent one to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in connexion with the training of Angolan refugees. The ILO was examining the possibility of training some of them in home handicrafts. UNICEF had supplied equipment and pharmaceutical products for four mobile medical units. IBRD had said that its Nairobi office would provide expert assistance in the study of problems of refugee settlement. ITU, WMO, ICAO and UNIDO had made a number of suggestions concerning refugee education and vocational training.

39. The High Commissioner's Office had very recently signed an agreement with OAU aimed at strengthening the co-operation of the two bodies in the field of assistance to refugees. As the High Commissioner had pointed out, however, the delays and difficulties encountered in the

implementation of integrated rural development projects for refugees were often due to the fact that Governments themselves were slow in making requests for assistance or experienced difficulties in doing so.

40. Mr. CONSOLO (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) said that, at the inter-agency meeting convened by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the purpose of examining possibilities of assisting refugees in Africa, IBRD had indicated that it could contribute to those activities in the form of technical services. The Bank's permanent mission in eastern Africa could, through its agricultural development service, take part in planning and implementing refugee relief programmes. That service had helped 30,000 African families to establish themselves in Kenya, and it had assisted the United Republic of Tanzania to carry out refugee relief programmes.

41. With reference to the observation made by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, he pointed out that all agreements with other inter-governmental bodies had to be approved by the IBRD Board of Governors; it was therefore impossible to say at that stage whether any agreement with OAU would or would not be approved. The Bank had, however, always invited OAU to take part, as an observer, in the meetings of its executive directors.

42. Over the next five years, IBRD intended trebling its investments in Africa and giving financial assistance on especially favourable terms. The success of the Bank's operations depended, however, on the reconstitution of the resources of IDA; that process, after a long period of uncertainty, was making headway.

43. The Bank's attitude to African countries was wholly constructive and it intended to intensify its efforts to contribute to their economic and social development.

44. Mr. de SILVA (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that UNESCO had taken steps in 1968 to implement the General Assembly's resolutions on decolonization. At its fifteenth session, the General Conference had adopted a resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and another relating more especially to Portugal. In the first of those resolutions, the General Conference had reaffirmed its condemnation of all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racialism, and had drawn the attention of its Executive Board and Director-General to the necessity of a further intensification of UNESCO activities with a view to rendering assistance to peoples fighting for their liberation from colonial domination and to drawing up practical programmes to that end in co-operation with OAU and the national liberation movements. Following that resolution, the Director-General had approached the Secretary-General of OAU for the purpose of examining together with the national liberation movements what contribution UNESCO could make.

45. Under that resolution, UNESCO intended to provide the African countries with increased aid in the planning and financing of education, teacher-training for primary and secondary schools, and promotion of literacy. In the sphere of science, the aim of UNESCO's activities was to provide States with the means of obtaining information and taking decisions, thus permitting the determination of a national scientific policy, and to establish research and training centres facilitating the acquisition and transfer of science and technology. UNESCO also proposed to publish a comparative study on the statutory elimination of racial discrimination and a study on the economic aspects of the racial problem.

46. He hoped that that information would be transmitted to the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, for inclusion in the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

47. Mr. ALI (International Labour Organisation) said that the Director-General of the ILO had informed the Secretary-General in 1968 of the decisions taken by the Governing Body of the ILO in response to the requests made by the General Assembly in its relevant resolutions. Those decisions had been communicated to the General Assembly.¹ In June 1968, the whole matter had been referred to the Governing Body by a unanimous decision of the International Labour Conference.

48. The Economic and Social Council had noted in 1968 that the ILO would remain in touch with the Governments of the States concerned, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and OAU with a view to meeting any requests which they might make and would, as circumstances required, make appropriate proposals to the Governing Body. The Director-General had in fact been and would continue to be in touch with those Governments and organizations. The ILO had an agreement with OAU which permitted close co-operation and it stood ready to meet promptly requests for assistance on behalf of the refugees in the territories concerned.

49. Mr. DAVID (International Telecommunication Union) explained that his agency's reply to the Secretary-General's letter of 5 March 1969 was not mentioned in the Secretary-General's report (A/AC.109/333) because ITU's Administrative Council had not had the relevant General Assembly resolutions before it until its session in May 1969.

50. The Administrative Council had asked the Secretary-General of ITU to collaborate fully with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in particular by providing expert services and equipment when the Office of the High Commissioner was called upon to establish emergency telecommunication circuits, by enabling refugees holding fellowships from UNDP or other organizations to participate in courses at training centres sponsored by ITU, and

¹ See document A/C.4/714.

by providing for ITU participation in rural development projects involving the establishment or development of a telecommunication network.

51. The Secretary-General of ITU had also been asked to examine with the Secretary-General of the United Nations what other steps could be taken to implement the General Assembly resolutions in question.

52. Mr. CRANE (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) said that his agency had taken constructive steps to implement the General Assembly's resolutions on decolonization and was prepared to take all appropriate measures in the future.

53. FAO did not invite Portugal to its regional conferences and technical meetings in Africa and did not provide it with technical assistance; it was collaborating with WFP in supplying food aid to refugees from territories under Portuguese administration and with UNHCR in resettlement projects. Since South Africa was not a member of FAO, the problem of withholding assistance did not arise, and FAO had no relations with Southern Rhodesia.

54. He had noted the arrangements concluded between the ILO and OAU and UNHCR and would draw the attention of the Director-General of FAO to the matter.

55. Mr. COLE (Sierra Leone) expressed gratitude to WHO, the ILO and particularly UNESCO for the help they were giving the African liberation movements.

56. IBRD and IMF had a special part to play in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, but IBRD was taking refuge in formalistic juridical arguments to continue its financial assistance to colonialist régimes. It was true that it had participated in refugee projects in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, but it was questionable whether that was enough to liberate peoples from colonialism; proposals and practical recommendations to that end should be submitted to IBRD's Board of Governors. IBRD and IMF should take more positive action and undertake a reconstruction effort in Africa as extensive as that in Europe immediately after the Second World War.

57. His delegation had noted with satisfaction the agreements with OAU enabling the specialized agencies to furnish assistance through that organization. It also wished to support the suggestion made by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Council should put forward practical suggestions in the form of a consensus or a resolution.

58. Mr. POJARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that while most of the specialized agencies were abiding by the provisions of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII), the provisions of paragraph 3 of that resolution, concerning co-operation with OAU, had been implemented by only a very small number of agencies, and those of paragraph 5, which were addressed to IBRD, had been implemented only to a slight degree.

59. It emerged from the Bank's explanations that it did not intend to carry out the provisions of that paragraph; the juridical arguments to which it resorted did not justify a policy which conflicted with decisions of the supreme organ of the United Nations. It refused to carry out the recommendations relating to requests for assistance from Portugal and South Africa, and it had confirmed that it did not feel itself bound to refrain from giving aid when it received such a request. Far from withdrawing the loans and credits it had granted to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as the General Assembly had asked it to do, it continued to assist those Governments.

60. As to IMF, it had made a loan of \$62 million to South Africa in 1968 notwithstanding the resolutions of the General Assembly. It was surprising that that fact was not mentioned in IMF's reply or in the documents submitted to the Council.

61. In giving assistance to South Africa and Portugal, IBRD and IMF were playing the part of purveyors of racialism. All specialized agencies without exception had a duty to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); steps must be taken to ensure that General Assembly resolutions 2311 (XXII) and 2426 (XXIII) did not remain a dead letter.

62. Mr. KRISHNAN (India) noted the progress made during the past year. From the documents before the Council and the statements of the representatives of some of the specialized agencies during the discussion, there was evidence that the United Nations system was gradually making headway in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2311 (XXII) and 2426 (XXIII). There remained, however, serious gaps and large areas of stagnation, which it was incumbent upon the Council and the General Assembly to eliminate by appropriate action.

63. On the whole, his delegation welcomed the suggestions made in the report of the President of the Council (E/4712), in particular the suggestion that the specialized agencies and the United Nations system as a whole should take a more flexible attitude in dealing with the obstacles to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

64. When the matter had been examined by the Council the previous year, his delegation had underlined the fact that there were differences in the circumstances, procedures, constitutional problems and, consequently, in the measures of implementation, as between the various agencies; it had urged the executive heads to adopt a dynamic and positive approach and to submit proposals on the matter to their governing or legislative bodies. It was therefore encouraging to note in the replies of several agencies that their executive heads had shown flexibility and ingenuity in that field. His delegation associated itself with the request of the Tanzanian delegation that the agencies should not hesitate to conclude with OAU special arrangements of the kind already negotiated by UNESCO and others, so as to obviate the difficulties encountered in

giving assistance to peoples without a specific request from the administering Government.

65. The representative of Tanzania had made a comprehensive analysis of the replies received from the various specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system. Since there was no need for him to engage in a similar exercise, he would only refer to the reply of IBRD and express his Government's disagreement with IBRD's interpretation of its legal and constitutional position. As emphasized by the representative of Tanzania, IBRD, following the example of other institutions within the United Nations family, should enter into formal arrangements with OAU so that it could give assistance to the peoples concerned on the African continent. His delegation supported the action envisaged to enable the Council to keep a close watch on the situation and would be very happy if some consensus could be reached within the Council on the suggestions which had been made.

66. Mr. SACKS (World Health Organization) was pleased to be able to bring to the attention of the Council one recent development: the twenty-second World Health Assembly had approved a relationship agreement with OAU which would be of mutual benefit and would reinforce his agency's role on the African continent.

67. The policy of WHO on decolonization was guided by resolutions of the World Health Assembly and in particular resolutions WHA 17.50 (1964), WHA 18.40 (1965), WHA 19.31 (1966) and WHA 20.38 (1967), which were referred to in the Secretary-General's report (A/AC.109/333).

68. Under resolution WHA 17.50 (1964), the voting privileges of the Republic of South Africa had been suspended. The constitutional amendment proposed by resolution WHA 18.40 (1965) was now in process of ratification; under that amendment, article 7(b) would be amended to empower the World Health Assembly to suspend or to exclude from the organization any member who ignored the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the organization's constitution, on the understanding that the rights and privileges, as well as the membership, of that State could be restored if a detailed report proved that the State in question had renounced its policy of discrimination. To date, thirty-nine member States had deposited instruments of acceptance of the amendment, which required a two-thirds majority for ratification.

69. Resolution WHA 19.31 (1966) suspended the right of Portugal to participate in the Regional Committee for Africa and in regional activities until the Government of that country had furnished proof of its willingness to conform to the injunctions of the United Nations set forth in resolutions 180 (1963) of the Security Council and 2107 (XX) of the General Assembly. The same resolution suspended the provision of services to the Portuguese overseas territories. The matter had been referred to the regional committees for further consideration by resolution WHA 20.38 (1967).

70. Lastly, with reference to the implementation of its 1966 resolution, the World Health Assembly in 1968 had adopted resolution WHA 21.34 (1968), under which the Director-General was asked to take into consideration the need not to envisage in WHO programmes any assistance for Portugal until that country had renounced the policy of colonial domination; to provide, if necessary, in co-operation with other appropriate organizations through special programmes, for health assistance to the refugees and nationals of countries under colonial domination, particularly in regard to the control of communicable diseases and the professional training of qualified national personnel; and to ensure, within the limits of his competence, the implementation of the resolution and report periodically to the regional committees concerned and to the World Health Assembly on the measures taken to put it into effect.

71. At the forty-fifth session of the Council, the Director General of WHO had clarified the position of the organization, which had been described in document E/4557,² by indicating that the endeavour of WHO was to protect not only the population of the territories concerned but also the population of neighbouring territories, since communicable diseases were not inhibited by political frontiers; he had also reported the discussions then under way with UNHCR for the possible establishment of a WHO programme in areas which had received refugees from Portuguese territories.

72. With regard to Southern Rhodesia, the WHO representative had already had occasion, in 1968, to point out to the Council that Southern Rhodesia had been admitted as an associate member of WHO in 1950 in pursuance of article 8 of its constitution. All relations with Southern Rhodesia had been broken off immediately after the unilateral declaration of independence. Since that date, no WHO assistance had been provided to Southern Rhodesia nor had that territory been represented at any WHO meetings.

73. In accordance with the provisions of resolution WHA 21.34 (1968), WHO had participated fully in the inter-agency consultations convened by UNHCR, under the auspices of ACC. Those consultations, referred to in the report of the President of the Council (E/4712), had yielded positive results. His organization would actively engage in the implementation of the recommendations which it had helped to draft. To that end, WHO was endeavouring to respond rapidly and flexibly to the High Commissioner's requests and had already co-operated in missions and other activities initiated by the High Commissioner with respect to the emergency programme.

74. For longer-term activities, such as rural integration, WHO had adopted flexible procedures to ensure its effective participation in that humanitarian undertaking, thus adopting in advance the approach recommended in paragraph 8 of the report of the President of the Council.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

75. Lastly, the Director-General had brought to the attention of the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly the relevant resolutions, on the basis of which the Assembly had recently adopted resolution WHA 22.59 (1969) endorsing the Director-General's action.

76. Mr. ROUAMBA (Upper Volta) deplored the fact that such a very important item of the agenda was being dealt with so hastily. The United Nations had a duty to give the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other colonial territories something more than mere moral consolation. The specialized agencies should have stronger feelings of responsibility towards refugees from occupied territories and should do their utmost to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. With reference to the Secretary-General's report (A/AC.109/333), he joined the Tanzanian representative in considering the replies from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations system as extremely terse and sometimes arrogant, although the representatives of those bodies had been present at the adoption of the resolutions concerned. He referred in particular to the attitude of IBRD, which considered that it could not, under its rules, comply with General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII). The Council should ask the executive heads of the specialized agencies to draw the attention of their governing or legislative bodies to the United Nations decisions concerning that resolution. He noted with satisfaction UNESCO's positive attitude, which was in contrast with so many failures and semi-failures.

77. It was necessary to find, within the existing institutional framework, ways and means of enabling the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to implement the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and to strengthen their co-operation. He hoped that efforts to reach special arrangements with OAU for the co-ordination of assistance to refugees would be pursued and subscribed to the views contained in paragraph 8 of the report of the President of the Council. In conclusion, he expressed the wish that all the delegations concerned would engage in consultations on the most appropriate procedure for ensuring the implementation of the resolutions in question.

78. Mr. GAMACCHIO (International Civil Aviation Organization) drew the Council's attention to the most recent decisions of the ICAO Council reaffirming its position on the following three points: ICAO was willing to tender assistance in training refugees from Portuguese territories in Africa, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; it was willing to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; it had not given and was not giving assistance to Portugal, South Africa or Southern Rhodesia. Furthermore, ICAO had supplied UNHCR with information on schools, courses available and so on, and had also offered to supply information and advice and such other help as might be indicated and within ICAO's capacity whenever the question of aeronautical training arose.

79. Mr. MOPOLO-DADET (Congo, Brazzaville) said that his country had placed great hopes in the United Nations and he was disheartened by the replies of the specialized agencies to the Secretary-General, whether their default was due to lack of co-ordination, financial considerations or legal subtleties. He was particularly astonished that legal niceties should be used to allow human beings to perish, high-handedness to prevail and racialism to triumph. There was on the one hand a failure correctly to assess the real forces and the opponent's strength and on the other the fact of the opponent's presence in the United Nations itself and the support it received from certain Powers. He was interested in the suggestion to set up watchdog committees and to keep the item permanently on the agenda. A kind of world conscience was protesting against what was happening in Africa, but that did not stop some from sending arms, helicopters and the like to the countries concerned, because imperialism drew its life force above all from the raw materials of the developing countries and realized that the struggle of peoples against colonialism imperilled its very existence. It was inconceivable that such problems should still exist while man was embarking on the conquest of other planets. It was time to act and, in the words of an African head of State at the first summit meeting of OAU, "consent to die a little".

80. Mr. ORTIZ RODRÍGUEZ (Observer for Cuba), speaking at the President's invitation, said that the General Assembly's views on the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) had been sufficiently demonstrated and clarified by subsequent resolutions. Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, along with the black people of South Africa, were enduring colonial oppression, racial segregation and fascist repression on the very eve of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The good intentions expressed in that declaration and in decisions concerning its practical implementation had proved vain. Cuba, its people and its revolutionary government had always shown solidarity with Africa's aspirations for independence, to which it contributed its modest aid through what it considered the most effective means. The decisions taken by the General Assembly of the struggle against colonialism could only evoke scepticism; hence the reservations repeatedly expressed by Cuban delegations at the United Nations. It was enough to read document A/AC.109/333 to realize that the United States, which was the world's main banker, with all that that implied, continued to exercise its influence over financial institutions and consequently to impose its imperialist policy on any action undertaken by the United Nations, however generous. The implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the resolutions relating to the colonial territories of Africa which supplemented that declaration thus confronted many obstacles.

81. Mr. AHMED (Sudan) wished to make a few comments on the attitude towards the Declaration and the relevant resolutions taken by the specialized agencies, some of which had bluntly refused to co-operate with the United

Nations. In particular, he had been very disappointed at the reply of IBRD and considered its arguments not very convincing. As for the legal arguments, the subject was of such importance as to justify a change in its constitution. With reference to loans, whether granted by private banks or by international financial institutions, he pointed out that they were always given for a specific purpose, which was indicated in the loan agreement. The activities of the Bank were actually helping to strengthen the economic and financial power of those who were fighting against the peoples under colonial domination. The Bank, which was an institution associated with the United Nations, would not be in a position to co-operate with the United Nations unless it reconsidered its attitude. He wished to pay a special tribute to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his efforts to help refugees from colonial territories and hoped that other organizations would follow his example. Lastly, he considered that the suggestions put forward by the representative of Tanzania were valuable and required further study.

82. Mr. HILL (Jamaica) said with reference to the report of the President of the Council that his delegation was concerned that the General Assembly resolutions should be implemented. Their implementation was incumbent not only on the executive heads of the agencies concerned but also on the governing and legislative bodies of those

agencies. Two aspects seemed to emerge from the remarks of previous speakers: assistance to refugees, and assistance to nationalist movements through special arrangements or relationship agreements with OAU. With regard to the first aspect, he supported the suggestions made in paragraph 7 of the President's report, but considered that, in addition, the specialized agencies should submit to the Council written reports on the efforts they had undertaken. Moreover, the following two related points should not be overlooked: one had been raised by the representative of WHO when he had pointed out that communicable diseases knew no political barriers and that there was therefore a very real danger in asking the specialized agencies to refrain in some instances from giving technical assistance; again, if the specialized agencies made assistance to refugees their focal point, there would perhaps be an increased flow of refugees from colonial territories into neighbouring countries, to the extent of creating in the latter areas serious social and economic problems. With regard to special arrangements with OAU, he was more concerned with the human than with the legal and institutional aspect of the problem. It was his delegation's wish that General Assembly resolutions should be implemented promptly, but the remedies envisaged through those measures should not obscure other measures which might be just as important.

The meeting rose at 7.40 p.m.