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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: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Romania, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Questions relating to science and technology

(b) Development of scientific and technical co-operation and exchange of experience (E/3510, E/3515, E/3540/Add.1; E/L.911, L.916/Rev.1, L.917) (*resumed from the 1177th meeting and concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to resume its consideration of the draft resolution on the development of scientific and technical co-operation and exchange of experience submitted jointly by the delegations of Brazil, Denmark, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/L.911) and the Polish and French amendments thereto (E/L.916/Rev.1 and E/L.917), and recalled that the Council had decided at its 1177th meeting to defer discussion of the item in order to give representatives time to study the amendments and the financial implications of the proposed United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas (E/3540/Add.1).

2. Miss SALT (United Kingdom) said that after consulting its co-sponsors, her delegation accepted both the Polish and French amendments. If the overriding object of the proposed conference was genuinely to benefit the less developed countries attending it, a point well brought out in the Polish amendment, delegates must be provided with documents in languages with which they were familiar. The fuller documentation provided for in alternative "B" in the summary of costs (E/3540/Add.1) would involve substantial additional expenditure, which would, however, be worthwhile if the countries for which the papers were principally designed obtained proportionate value from them. Since all the countries concerned would be familiar with one or other of the four working languages, each would have available to it the full version of some of the 500 papers, even under alternative "A". In view of the great quantity of material, some countries might even prefer to be provided with abstracts of those papers of which the original was in a language strange to them, provided they were subjected to appropriate scientific scrutiny; any country wishing to have the full version of any particular paper could always arrange for it to be privately translated. The less developed countries had perhaps an even greater interest in keeping the United Nations solvent than the developed countries, but it was for them to decide between alternatives "A" and "B"; her delegation would support their choice.

3. Mr. NELSON (Denmark) fully endorsed the position of the United Kingdom delegation.

4. Mr. FRASSINETTI PINTO (Brazil) said that as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, his delegation shared the view of the United Kingdom and Danish representatives.

With regard to the financial implications of the Conference, the less developed countries had had insufficient time to study the problem, since the relevant document had only been issued two days earlier. In principle, his delegation favoured alternative "A"; but it would be advisable to postpone a decision until the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, when the matter could be dealt with by the Fifth Committee.

5. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) said his delegation accepted the Polish and French draft amendments. With regard to the financial implications, it might clarify the position if the President were to rule that the matter must be dealt with by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, as the Council was not competent to appropriate funds on behalf of the United Nations.

6. The PRESIDENT, agreeing that the function of appropriating funds belonged to the General Assembly, pointed out that, under rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the Council was required to express its views on the financial implications of proposals before it, and those views would be transmitted to the General Assembly in the Council's report.

7. Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy) said his delegation accepted the Polish and French draft amendments. With regard to the financial implications, he shared the views of the United Kingdom delegation.

8. Mr. ANIEL QUIROGA (Spain) urged that in formulating its recommendations, the Council should concentrate on the underlying purpose of the Conference, which was to give the maximum benefit to the most interested countries, and should leave consideration of the costs to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

9. The PRESIDENT noted that the Polish and French amendments (E/L.916/Rev.1 and E/L.917) to the joint draft resolution (E/L.911) were acceptable to the sponsors. He put the draft resolution, as amended, to the vote.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 18

International control of narcotic drugs

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3545)

10. The PRESIDENT invited comments on draft resolutions A to C contained in paragraph 7 of the report of the Social Committee (E/3545). On 1 August 1961, the latest date for signature of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, by the States represented at the Plenipotentiary Conference on that convention, the signatures had numbered sixty-four.

11. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation was ready to vote for all three draft resolutions, although it regretted that the wording of operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution B would limit the number of States which could ratify the convention, thus detracting from the universality of United Nations activities in that field.

12. Mr. TABIRI (Afghanistan) said that the Plenipotentiary Conference on the Single Convention on Narcotic

Drugs had been of the greatest importance from the standpoint of the codification of international narcotics control. He wished to place on record his delegation's view that the success of that conference had been due in large part to the work of the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

13. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) said his delegation would vote for the draft resolutions, but he wished to place it on record that its vote in respect of draft resolution B was without prejudice to his country's ultimate decision in regard to accession to the Convention.

14. Mr. CHOBANOV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation would vote for the draft resolutions, but regretted the wording of operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution B. The admission of States to membership of specialized agencies was largely fortuitous, whereas his delegation considered that, under the terms of the resolution, an invitation should be extended to all interested States.

A. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

C. REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 2

World economic trends

(resumed from the 1163rd meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3546)

15. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolutions A and B contained in paragraph 8 of the report of the Economic Committee (E/3546).

A. FULL EMPLOYMENT, UNDER-EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. GROWTH OF WORLD COMMERCIAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 5

Economic development of under-developed countries and financing of economic development

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(resumed from the 1163rd meeting and concluded)

16. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution on promotion of the flow of private capital contained in paragraph 7 of the report of the Economic Committee (E/3549).

The draft resolution was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

17. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the recommendation concerning the report of the Committee

on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, in paragraph 6 of the report of the Economic Committee (E/3549).

The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 4

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole (resumed from the 1166th meeting and concluded)

REPORTS OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/3551, E/3552)

18. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the first report of the Co-ordination Committee on item 4 of the agenda (E/3551), and in particular, the findings of the Committee, which were set out in paragraph 14 and draft resolutions A to G in paragraph 15.

19. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the draft resolutions contained in the report would help the Council and the specialized agencies in such activities as promoting the training of national personnel, industrialization and rural development. His delegation would accordingly vote for them.

20. Before the Council proceeded to vote on the draft resolutions, he wished to place it on record that, as his delegation had previously indicated, the words "Secretary-General" in those or any other resolutions would be interpreted by his government to mean "Secretariat".

21. Mr. PETROV (Bulgaria) endorsed the last statement made by the Soviet Union representative.

22. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolutions A to G.

A. AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

C. CONCERTED ACTION IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

D. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution D was adopted unanimously.

E. CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN INDUSTRIALIZATION, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, URBANIZATION AND HOUSING

Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

F. WORKING GROUP ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.

G. WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution G was adopted unanimously.

23. The PRESIDENT expressed, on behalf of the Council, his appreciation to the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the Director-General of the IAEA and ACC for the reports they had furnished to the Council.

24. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that the Council should take note of the report of ACC and the reports of the specialized agencies. The matter might be dealt with in the Council's report without adopting a formal resolution. Further, in accordance with previous practice, the findings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3551, para. 14) should be annexed to the printed edition of the resolutions of the Council.

25. The PRESIDENT said that the United States representative's second suggestion would be followed up. As to the first point that had been raised, he suggested that the Secretariat be instructed to include in the Council's resolutions a text taking note with appreciation of the reports of ACC, the specialized agencies and IAEA.

It was so decided.

26. The PRESIDENT invited comments on the draft resolution in paragraph 4 of the second report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/3552).

27. Mr. MELLER-CONRAD (Poland) said that the Polish delegation supported the proposals to enlarge the functional commissions of the Council. The changes which had taken place in the United Nations during the past fifteen years were the result of changes in the world at large and should be reflected in the composition and structure of the United Nations organs. The functional commissions should be strengthened. One prerequisite was an equitable distribution of seats in all the United Nations organs in order to ensure representation on the basis of equality for the three main groups of Member States, the socialist, the western, and the neutral. Since the draft resolution lacked any provision covering that prerequisite, the Polish delegation would, despite its support of the principle of granting the Asian and African countries better representation, be compelled to abstain from voting for it.

28. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had abstained from voting for the draft resolution adopted by the Co-ordination Committee at its 219th meeting for reasons fully explained at the time. Most of the functional commissions had been set up in the early years of the United Nations; since then considerable changes had taken place all over the world, facing the functional commissions with increasingly important and urgent problems. To cope with them, the functional commissions needed not merely equitable geographical distribution in their membership, but effective representation of the three groups of countries which had emerged, the socialist, the western and the neutral. Since it was the first time that the question of the enlargement of the functional commissions had been raised, it would be appropriate to consider such distribution at the same time. Unfortunately, the Co-ordination Committee had not accepted that idea, but had merely referred to equitable geographical distribution. The Soviet Union delegation had therefore been compelled to abstain. It wholly favoured the idea of enlarging the membership of the functional commissions, but to enlarge it on a purely arithmetical basis would be to disregard the facts. That view should be mentioned in the Council's report.

29. Mr. CHOBANOV (Bulgaria) observed that profound changes had occurred in international life throughout the world since the functional commissions had first been established and new alignments of power had arisen, largely owing to the liquidation of the colonialist system and the emergence of new, independent countries. His delegation wholeheartedly supported the idea of enlarging the membership of the functional commissions, since it had always advocated an equitable representation of all countries, groups and regions in all United Nations organs. It had explained at the 219th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee how an equitable representation of the three main groups of States — the socialist, western and neutral — would help the cause of peaceful co-existence and the interests of all States, including those which had recently achieved independence. Since that view had not been reflected in the draft resolution approved by the Committee, his delegation would abstain.

30. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) observed that his delegation had been one of those which had sponsored the original draft resolution in the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/L.197). The resolution was intended to strengthen the representation of parts of the world, and primarily of Africa, that were under-represented on the functional commissions. It had been gratifying to find that the overwhelming majority of the Co-ordination Committee had voted for the draft resolution, thus demonstrating their interest in giving fuller representation to the less developed countries. Enlargement of the commissions would not only permit better geographic distribution of available seats, but would make for fuller representation of the large number of different economic and social systems existing in the contemporary world — as contrasted with the imposition of a political concept on the functional commissions — i.e., the representation of three potential political blocs, as had been suggested by the Soviet Union.

31. The draft resolution did not deal with the basic issue — i.e., the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council itself, which would permit better representation of the total membership of the United Nations. The United States would continue to do its best to achieve such enlargement of the Council's membership, and hoped

that the few delegations which still resisted that idea would eventually agree that the Council should be made truly representative.

32. Mr. LEGGESE (Ethiopia) said it was for the African States themselves to decide whether they had the necessary technical personnel to ensure their representation in the functional commissions. His country had always advocated equitable geographical representation and had therefore actively supported the draft resolution in the Co-ordination Committee.

33. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that he did not know to what delegations the United States representative had been alluding when he had referred to opposition to enlarging the membership of the Economic and Social Council. He thought that all members knew very well who was hampering true and effective representation in the United Nations in general and with regard to the specific problem to which the United States representative had referred. He asked that a separate vote be taken on operative paragraph 1 of section B of the draft resolution for reasons which he had explained at length in the Co-ordination Committee.

34. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 1 of section B of the draft resolution (E/3552).

That paragraph was adopted by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 22

Calendar of conferences for 1962 (E/3550) (resumed from the 1176th meeting and concluded)

35. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report by the Secretary-General on the calendar of conferences for 1962 (E/3550).

The calendar of conferences for 1962 was adopted.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.