



UNITED NATIONS

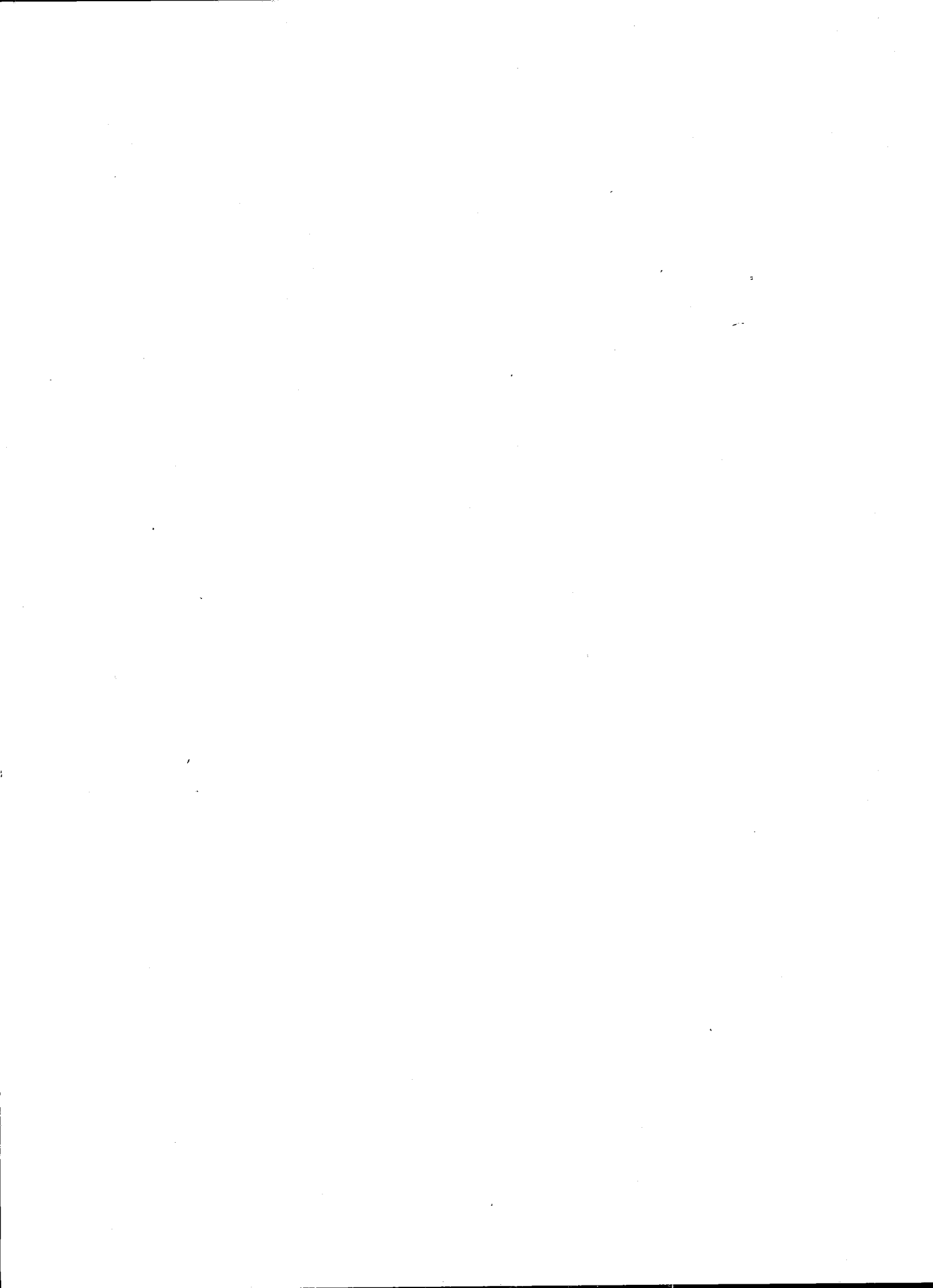
**ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL**

OFFICIAL RECORDS

RESUMED EIGHTEENTH SESSION

5 November — 16 December 1954

NEW YORK





UNITED NATIONS

**ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL**

OFFICIAL RECORDS

RESUMED EIGHTEENTH SESSION

5 November — 16 December 1954

NEW YORK

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council (resumed eighteenth session)* include the corrections to the provisional summary records which were requested by delegations, and such drafting and editorial modifications as were considered necessary.

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. Symbols referring to resolutions of the Council consist of an arabic numeral indicating the number of the resolution and a roman numeral indicating the number of the session. The resolutions for each session are printed in a separate volume as a supplement to the *Official Records* of the relevant session of the Council.

Certain documents relating to each agenda item are published as annexes. These annexes are printed in separate fascicules, one to each agenda item.

A check list of documents relating to the agenda of the resumed eighteenth session of the Council will be found on page VI; the check list indicates the publication in which each document appears.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Delegations	iv	(a) Basic programme for 1955: allocation of items to sessions (E/2663, E/2667, E/L.646, E/L.647 and Corr.1)	275
Agenda	v	834th (Closing) Meeting	
Check list of documents	vi	<i>Thursday, 16 December 1954, at 3.15 p.m.</i>	
831st Meeting		Work of the Council in 1955 (<i>continued</i>):	
<i>Friday, 5 November 1954, at 3.45 p.m.</i>		(a) Basic programme for 1955: allocation of items to sessions (E/2663, E/2667, E/L.646, E/L.647 and Corr.1) (<i>concluded</i>)	
Tribute to the memory of Mr. Mahmoud Azmi.	267	Nineteenth session	279
Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade	267	Twentieth session	280
Application from the Bulgarian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/2642, E/L.650)	268	Disposal of items arising out of the ninth regular session of the General Assembly (E/L.646)	280
Inclusion in the Council's agenda of the application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/2657)	269	Work of the Council in 1955 (<i>concluded</i>):	
Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	270	(b) Establishment of dates for opening debate on items allocated to the March session (E/2663, E/2667, E/L.647 and Corr.1) ..	281
Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board (E/2636 and Add.1 to Add.4/Rev.1)	270	Question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 557.C I (XVIII) (E/2665 and Corr.1, E/L.653, E/L.654) ..	282
832nd Meeting		Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board (E/2636 and Add.1/Rev.1 to Add.7, E/L.652) (<i>concluded</i>)	
<i>Tuesday, 23 November 1954, at 10.50 a.m.</i>		Report of the Selection Committee (E/L.652)	284
Tribute to the memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky	271	Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council (E/2664 and Add.1 and 2)	285
Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (E/2623 and Add.1 to 3, E/L.648) (<i>concluded</i>)	271	Statement of the representative of the United States of America concerning the participation of his Government in the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade	285
Application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/2657, E/L.651)	272	Closure of the session	285
833rd Meeting			
<i>Thursday, 16 December 1954, at 10.50 a.m.</i>			
Work of the Council in 1955:			

DELEGATIONS

At the resumed eighteenth session the following names were added to the delegation list for the eighteenth session:

Members of the Council

ECUADOR

Representative

Mr. Pedro Concha Enriquez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

INDIA

Representative

Mr. Arthur S. Lall, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate representative

Mr. Avtar Singh, First Secretary, Permanent Delegation

Adviser

Mr. R. Bhandari, Vice-Consul, Consulate General, New York

PAKISTAN

Representative

Mr. Mohammad Mir Khan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Alternate representatives

Mr. V. A. Hamdani, First Secretary, Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Riaz Piracha, Third Secretary, Permanent Delegation

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative

Mr. G. F. Saksin, Senior Adviser, Economic and Social Council Affairs, Permanent Delegation

Members of the United Nations represented by Observers

BRAZIL

Mr. Lui Bastian Pinto, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Delegation

CHILE

Mr. Rudecindo Ortega, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

MEXICO

Mr. Armando C. Amador, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Mr. Julián Saenz Hinojosa, First Secretary of Embassy

AGENDA

For the resumed eighteenth session

Document E/2660
19 October 1954

[Original text: English]

[Note: The numbers in brackets following the titles indicate the item numbers on the sessional agenda.]

1. Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (Council resolution 557 F (XVIII)) [29].
2. Application from the Bulgarian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [38].
3. Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (rule 82 of the rules of procedure as revised at the eighteenth session) [29].
4. Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board (Council decision of 30 July 1954).
5. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council [32].
6. Question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 557 C I (XVIII) [29].
7. Disposal of items arising out of the ninth regular session of the General Assembly [36].
8. Work of the Council in 1955 [35]:
 - (a) Basic programme for 1955: allocation of items to sessions;
 - (b) Establishment of dates for opening debate on items allocated to the March session.
9. Application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [39].

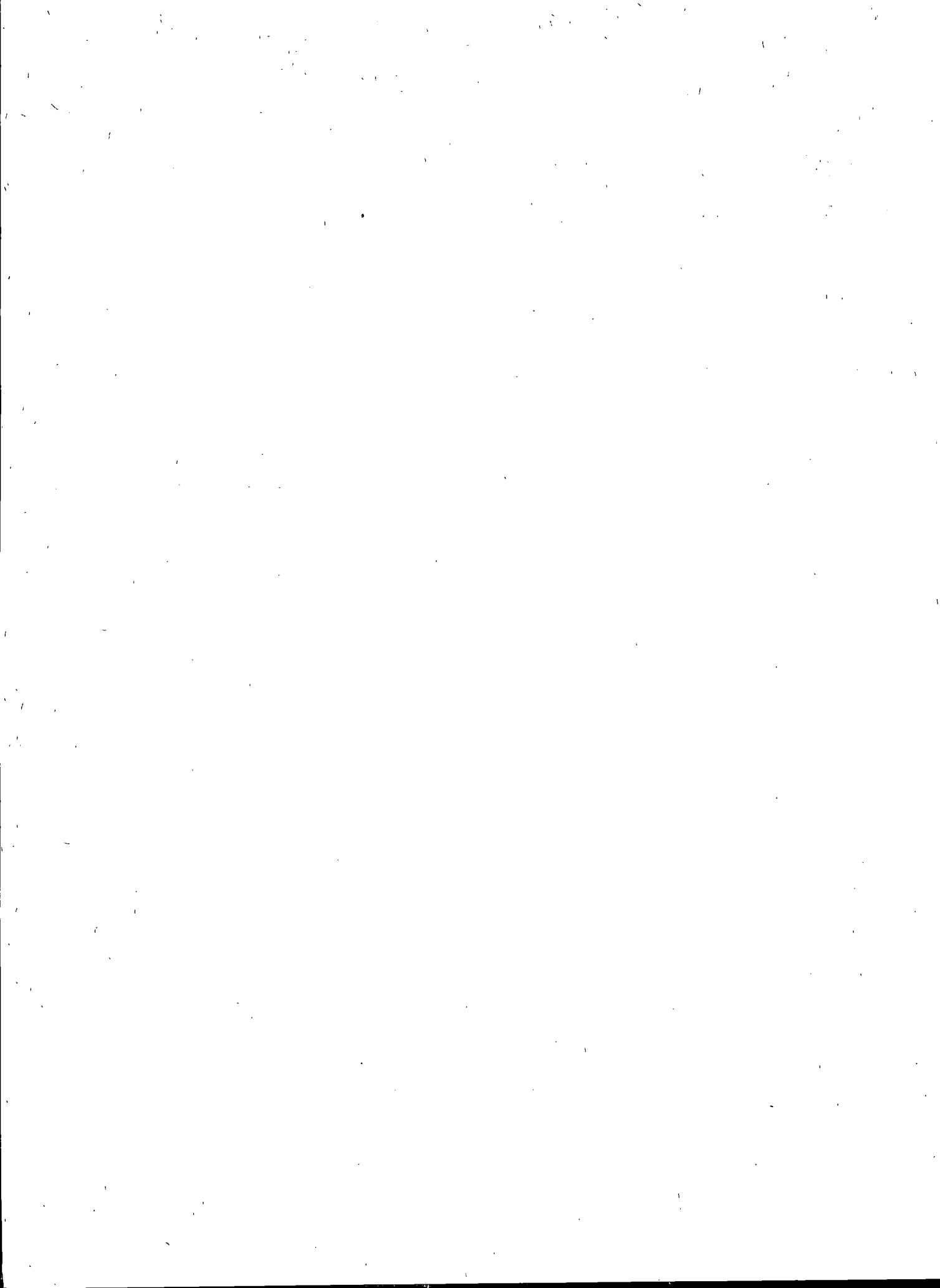
CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Pertaining to the resumed eighteenth session of the Economic and Social Council

Note: The documents listed below are those pertaining to the items on the agenda of the eighteenth session which were considered when that session was resumed. Documents with title in **bold-face type** are printed in the annex fascicule relating to the agenda item indicated in the third column.

Document No.	Title	Agenda item	Observations and references
E/2216	Election of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board— Memorandum by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/2623 and Add.1 to 3	Replies from Governments to a <i>note verbale</i> from the Secretary-General, dated 17 May 1954, on a permanent advisory commission on international commodity trade	29	Ditto
E/2636 and Add.1 to 7	Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board—Memorandum by the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/2642	Note by the Secretary-General	38	
E/2657	Note by the Secretary-General	39	
E/2660	Arrangement of business at the resumed eighteenth session— Note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only. For the agenda of the resumed session see p. v of this fascicule.
E/2663	Communication dated 23 October 1954 from the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Secretary-General	35	
E/2664 and Add.1 and 2	List of candidates for membership of functional commissions of the Council	32	Mimeographed documents only
E/2665 and Corr.1	Question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission—Report of the Secretary-General under Council resolution 557 C I (XVIII)	29	Mimeographed document only
E/2667	Communication dated 5 November 1954 from the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	35	
E/C.2/R.20	Consideration of the results of the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 277 (X) regarding violations of trade-union rights—Communication dated 22 October 1954 from the World Federation of Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization in category A consultative status		Ditto
E/L.646	Note by the Secretary-General	35 36	
E/L.647 and Corr.1	Draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General	35	Ditto
E/L.648	Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade—Note by the Secretary-General	29	Ditto
E/L.649	Annotations to items on the agenda of the resumed eighteenth session of the Council—Note by the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/L.650	Czechoslovakia: draft resolution	38	Adopted without change. For the text see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 1 A</i> , resolution 559 (XVIII).
E/L.651	Czechoslovakia draft resolution	39	
E/L.652	Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board—Report of the Selection Committee		Mimeographed document only
E/L.653	Question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission—Ecuador, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution	29	

Document No.	Title	Agenda item	Observations and references
E/L.654	Question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission—Norway: draft resolution	29	Adopted without change. For the text see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 1 A</i> , resolution 558 (XVIII).
E/RESOLUTION (XVIII)/29	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 831st plenary meeting, on 5 November 1954	38	Ibid., resolution 559 (XVIII).
E/RESOLUTION (XVIII)/30	Resolution adopted by the Council, at its 834th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1954	29	Ibid., resolution 558 (XVIII).





CONTENTS

	Page
Tribute to the memory of Mr. Mahmoud Azmi.....	267
Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade	267
Application from the Bulgarian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	268
Inclusion in the Council's agenda of the application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	269
Election of members of the Council Committee on Non- Governmental Organizations	270
Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board	270

President: Mr. Juan I. COOKE (Argentina).

Present:

The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Observers from the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Iran, Netherlands, Uruguay.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Mahmoud Azmi

1. The PRESIDENT expressed his sorrow that the Economic and Social Council should resume its eighteenth session in the sad circumstances of the sudden death of the head of the Egyptian delegation. Mr. Mahmoud Azmi had but recently taken part in the Council's work at Geneva, once more bringing to the discussions all the resources of his high intelligence, his profound culture and his unfailing good humour. His memory would endure among the Members of the United Nations as a brilliant example of a man whom no set-back or disappointment could discourage and who had died at his post. Speaking on his own behalf and on behalf of all the members of the Council, he extended the deepest sympathy to Mr. Azmi's family and to the Egyptian Government and people. He asked the members of the Council to observe one minute's silence.

The Council observed one minute's silence in memory of Mr. Mahmoud Azmi.

2. Mr. EL-TANAMLI (Egypt), on behalf of the Egyptian Government and delegation, thanked the President and members of the Council for their expressions of sympathy. Mr. Azmi had been deeply attached to the United Nations, to which he had given of his

best during the last years of his life. He had been particularly zealous in giving his whole-hearted co-operation to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in the deep conviction that the activities of that body contributed, more than any other, to the achievement of the lofty purposes of the United Nations Charter.

Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade¹

3. The PRESIDENT said that he had been requested by several delegations to defer the election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade to the next meeting. He asked whether there was any objection to that proposal.

4. Mr. MORALES (Argentina) was quite ready to fall in with the wishes of the other delegations. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that, in their written comments or in the statements they had made in that connexion in the Council, the majority of Governments had expressed the opinion that the commission should begin work as soon as possible, especially in view of the urgency of the problems to which international commodity trade gave rise. Moreover, since the Secretary-General was instructed in resolution 557 F (XVIII) to convene the first session of the commission as early as possible in 1955, the election of its members should not be unduly postponed. The Argentine delegation therefore formally moved that the election should take place in two weeks' time, on 19 November 1954.

5. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) supported the Argentine proposal.

6. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the USSR delegation had from the beginning viewed with sympathy the initiative taken by a number of under-developed countries in proposing the establishment of an international commission for the purpose of stabilizing commodity prices on the international market and that it was ready to take an active part in the work of that commission. It was surprised, therefore, that the members of the Council were not yet prepared to hold an election of which they had been notified on 19 October 1954, when the agenda of the resumed eighteenth session (E/2660) had been circulated. He too would bow to the wishes of the other delegations, but, like the Argentine representative, he would urge that the new commission should be set up on 19 November at the very latest.

7. Mr. HOTCHKIS (United States of America) said that his Government supported the Argentine proposal. The Council should, however, beware of arranging too many meetings while the General Assembly was in session. He hoped that the questions to be studied could be grouped together and that the Council would endeavour to deal with them in one or two days.

8. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) pointed out that the Council had to take the work of the General

¹ See resolution 557 F (XVIII) adopted by the Council at its 829th meeting under agenda item 29.

Assembly into account. He would prefer the Council not to fix a definite date but to agree to hold the election within a period of about two weeks.

9. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should decide to postpone the election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade to a date which would be fixed later and should be round about 19 November.

It was so decided.

Application from the Bulgarian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/2642, E/L.650)

[Agenda item 38]

10. Mr. HOTCHKIS (United States of America) thought that the Council should give very careful consideration to the draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia (E/L.650) on the subject of the admission of Bulgaria to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

11. The Constitution of UNESCO stated that members of that organization were resolved to ensure "the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth and the free exchange of ideas and knowledge", and also "to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for human rights and fundamental freedoms". Bulgaria, which had persistently violated those principles, did not fulfil the conditions necessary for participation in UNESCO. In fact, it had refused to honour its engagements under the Treaty of Peace² of 1947 to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms, with the result that in 1950, in resolution 385 (V), the General Assembly had condemned the Bulgarian Government as "callously indifferent to the sentiments of the world community".

12. Moreover, it could be proved beyond doubt from United Nations reports that there was neither freedom of the Press nor freedom of speech in Bulgaria and that the courts could condemn to forced labour all those whose political ideology differed from that of the Government. Such treatment was incompatible with the "unrestricted pursuit of ... truth" advocated by UNESCO and with the principles laid down in that organization's Constitution. His Government would therefore vote against the draft resolution and would do everything possible to prevent the admission of Bulgaria to UNESCO if the application came before the ninth General Conference.

13. His Government was also opposed to the application of Albania for membership because it did not believe that Albania was willing to fulfil the obligations laid down in the UNESCO Constitution and because of the well-known violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the Albanian Government.

14. The "iron curtain" had been tightly closed around Albania. Little news was allowed in or out, and only a few individuals had escaped to the free world. Furthermore, the Albanian penal code provided for forced labour for political purposes, even for children as young as twelve years.

15. Such flagrant violations of the principles laid down in the UNESCO Constitution should prevent its admission, and the Council could hardly support a draft

resolution which said that it had no objections to its admission.

16. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) presented his draft resolution (E/L.650). The date 9 September 1954 had marked the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria. During those ten years the Bulgarian people had achieved remarkable results politically, economically and socially. Bulgaria, which was primarily an agricultural country, had succeeded in developing its industry and in mechanizing its agriculture. The Government had almost completely eliminated illiteracy; it had constructed schools and the number of pupils had increased substantially. Great progress had been made in the cinema, the theatre and opera. The number of books published was constantly increasing and numerous libraries had been opened. The work of its scientific research institutes was also worthy of note. The request from Bulgaria for admission to membership of UNESCO therefore appeared to be fully justified. Bulgaria could undoubtedly make a valuable contribution to the work of that organization.

17. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) thought that, before recommending the admission of any country to UNESCO, the Council should make sure that the country in question was prepared to co-operate with the international community and to fulfil the obligations deriving from the United Nations Charter.

18. In the case of Bulgaria, the Council had not that assurance; indeed rather the contrary. As General Assembly resolution 385 (V) showed, the Bulgarian Government had violated the provisions of the Treaties of Peace which it had signed, and it had not complied with the opinion delivered by the International Court of Justice. It had thus failed to fulfil its obligations in the matter of international co-operation and there was no guarantee that if Bulgaria were admitted to UNESCO it would fulfil its obligations as a member of that organization. For that reason the United Kingdom delegation would vote against the draft resolution.

19. Mr. BRILEJ (Yugoslavia) said that, in accordance with the principle of the universality of all international organizations, the Yugoslav delegation would vote in favour of the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.650). The Bulgarian Government had stated in its application that it was prepared to recognize the Constitution of UNESCO and to fulfil the obligations devolving upon members of that organization. There was every reason, therefore, to believe that if Bulgaria were admitted to UNESCO it would endeavour to put into practice the principle of international co-operation.

20. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) reminded the Council that the Bulgarian people had been subjected to German occupation and had struggled heroically against the Hitlerian tyranny. In 1944, with the assistance of the liberating armies of the USSR, they had thrown off the Nazi yoke and the People's Republic of Bulgaria had been founded. In the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and the USSR had undertaken to facilitate the admission of Bulgaria to the United Nations, for in striving for freedom the Bulgarian people had acted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The delegations which were attacking Bulgaria had forgotten the obligations their countries had undertaken.

21. The United States of America and the United Kingdom wanted to turn the United Nations and its

² See *United Nations Treaty Series*, vol. 41, 1949, No. 643.

specialized agencies into a kind of club of political friends. That attitude was contrary to the very principles of the Organization, the purpose of which was to bring together States of varying ideologies. The United States delegation, which was vigorously opposing the admission of Bulgaria to UNESCO, had in 1952, advocated the admission of Spain, a country which hardly bore comparison with Bulgaria in the matter of freedom.

22. Since 1944 there had been a veritable cultural revolution in Bulgaria. The masses of the people, both peasants and industrial workers, had achieved unprecedented progress in education. The appropriations for education had been greatly increased and thanks to the efforts of the Government illiteracy had almost completely disappeared. In addition, Bulgaria was taking an active part in cultural and economic exchanges with other nations and was endeavouring to develop its international relations. In particular, it was co-operating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe and the International Labour Organisation. All those facts showed how groundless were the charges levelled by the United States representative.

23. It was the Council's duty to recommend the admission of Bulgaria, so that that country could participate in the common work. The USSR delegation would therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution.

24. Mr. GARCIA OLANO (Argentina) said that his delegation supported the principle of the universality of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as also of the regional commissions, and would therefore vote in favour of the Czechoslovak draft resolution.

25. Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium) thought that the Council should not make use of its right to reject the application from Bulgaria. It was for the General Conference of UNESCO to take a decision in accordance with its own criteria.

26. Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan) had no objection to the admission of Bulgaria to UNESCO. In participating in the work of the specialized agencies a country which was not a Member of the United Nations could learn a great deal about international obligations and international co-operation. The Pakistan delegation therefore thought that the Council should not reject the application from Bulgaria.

27. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) said that the Australian delegation would vote in favour of the Czechoslovak draft resolution, for it saw in the admission of Bulgaria to UNESCO a means of improving relations between East and West.

28. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia (E/L.650).

The draft resolution was adopted by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

Inclusion in the Council's agenda of the application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/2657)

29. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the Secretary-General's note (E/2657) asking the Council to examine, at its resumed eighteenth session, the application of the People's Republic of Albania for membership in UNESCO.

30. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) pointed out that the matter was all the more urgent, because the General

Conference of UNESCO was to hold its eighth session from 12 November to 11 December 1954 and would not meet again until 1956. He therefore formally proposed the inclusion of the question in the Council's agenda.

31. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) seconded the Czechoslovak proposal.

32. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) had no objection to the inclusion of Albania's application in the agenda but he doubted whether the Council could examine the question at the current meeting, inasmuch as it had not received the requisite documentation.

33. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Czechoslovak proposal for the inclusion in the Council's agenda of the application from Albania for membership in UNESCO.

The proposal was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

34. Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan) said he would like time to study the question thoroughly. He formally requested that it should be deferred to the next meeting.

35. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) pointed out that, if the examination of the question was deferred to the next meeting of the Council and if that meeting was to be held about 19 November, the General Conference of UNESCO might not have the Council's decision before it at its next session. He therefore formally requested that the Council should take a decision at the current meeting.

36. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that the representative of UNESCO should be asked to give the Council complete information regarding the procedure followed by UNESCO for the admission of new members.

37. Mr. LALL (India) thought that, in order to preclude the possibility of the question's being adjourned until 1956, the Secretariat could be asked to give some details on the nature of the documents on Albania. If the documents were similar to those on Bulgaria, they would not take long to study and it might perhaps be possible to examine the question at the current meeting.

38. Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan) explained that he had not merely to study the relevant documents but above all to receive instructions from his Government. He therefore felt obliged to maintain his motion of adjournment.

39. The PRESIDENT said he had just learned from the representative of UNESCO that so long as the Council's decision regarding Albania's application for membership was taken before 1 December, the General Conference of UNESCO would be able to examine it.

40. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) withdrew his proposal that the Council should examine the question at the current meeting.

41. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council should postpone the examination of the question to its next meeting, it being understood that that meeting would be held about 19 November.

It was so decided.

42. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked that the Council should instruct its secretariat to inform UNESCO forthwith of the decisions taken with regard to the applications of Bulgaria and Albania for membership.

It was so decided.

Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations³

43. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, according to rule 82 of the rules of procedure, as revised at the eighteenth session.³

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Rogers (Australia) and Miss Bell (United States of America) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
France	18
Netherlands	18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18
United States of America	18
Venezuela	16
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	15
China	13
Pakistan	2
Argentina	1
Dominican Republic	1
Egypt	1
India	1

Having obtained the required majority, the following countries were elected members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations: China, France, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

44. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) protested against the appointment of the Kuomintang group to the Council Committee on Non-Govern-

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*, Other decisions taken by the Council at its eighteenth session, Amendment of rule 82 of the rules of procedure of the Council (decision taken under agenda item 29).

mental Organizations. He wished to state once again that only the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was competent to represent the Chinese people.

45. Mr. HSIA (China), supported by Mr. HOTCHKIS (United States of America), pointed out that the USSR representative's remarks were out of place and out of order.

46. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) supported the statement of the USSR representative.

Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board (E/2636 and Add.1 to Add.4/Rev.1)

47. The PRESIDENT recalled that at its 821st meeting on 30 July 1954, the Council had decided that at its resumed eighteenth session it would elect a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board and replace one who had resigned. Documents E/2636 and Add.1 to Add.4/Rev.1 gave the names and *curricula vitae* of the twelve candidates.

48. He drew the Council's attention to the procedure laid down in Council resolution 49 (IV) for future appointments to the Permanent Central Opium Board. The conditions candidates were required to fulfil were given in article 19 of the 1925 Convention, in Council resolution 123 D (VI) and in annex III of the first report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/251)⁴ and the relevant passages of those texts were reproduced in a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/2216), which had been prepared for the elections that had taken place in 1952.

49. In his opinion, all those arrangements were just as applicable to partial elections as to general elections.

50. He therefore proposed that the Council should set up a selection committee, composed of the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Venezuela.

It was so decided.

51. Mr. HOTCHKIS (United States of America) proposed that the meeting should close in tribute to the memory of Mr. Mahmoud Azmi.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 1.



CONTENTS

	Page
Tribute to the memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky	271
Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (<i>concluded</i>)	271
Application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	272

President: Mr. Juan I. COOKE (Argentina).

Present:

The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Observers from the following countries: Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky

1. The PRESIDENT paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, head of the USSR delegation. Everyone, even his adversaries, had respected the ability in controversial debate and the intelligence, humour and untiring energy which had made Mr. Vyshinsky such a striking personality. On behalf of all the members of the Council and on his own behalf he extended his sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the USSR delegation and requested it to convey the Council's sentiments to the Soviet Government and people and to Mr. Vyshinsky's family.

2. He asked the members of the Council to observe one minute's silence.

The Council observed one minute's silence in memory of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky.

3. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the President and all the members of the Council for the sympathy they had just expressed to his delegation and Government. He recalled the active part which Mr. Vyshinsky had played in the establishment of the United Nations. At the darkest hours in the history of the Soviet people, even before the Nazi forces had been conquered, Mr. Vyshinsky had been engaged in perfecting the guiding principles now incorporated in the Charter of the United Nations. Thus the four-Power Declaration signed at Moscow in 1943 had laid the foundations of the United Nations. Subsequently, in his capacity as USSR representative in the

General Assembly, Mr. Vyshinsky had fought unceasingly for the victory of those same principles. He had devoted all his time, ability and energy to that work and, like a soldier, had died in the performance of his duty.

Election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (E/2623 and Add.1 to 3, E/L.648) (*concluded*)

4. The PRESIDENT called upon the Council to elect the members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, pursuant to Council resolution 557 F (XVIII).

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Renouf (Australia) and Mr. Stanovnik (Yugoslavia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10
Number of votes obtained:	
Belgium	18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18
France	17
United States of America	17
Argentina	16
Australia	16
Brazil	16
Canada	16
Denmark	16
Egypt	16
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16
Venezuela	16
Chile	14
Pakistan	14
Poland	14
Turkey	14
China	12
India	12
Indonesia	11
Mexico	9
Uruguay	9
Yugoslavia	2
Afghanistan	1
Bolivia	1
Cuba	1
Ecuador	1
Sweden	1
Thailand	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1

Having obtained the required majority, the following countries were elected members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey, Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

5. The PRESIDENT recalled that under paragraph 2 (f) of the operative part of Council resolution 557 F (XVIII) the term of office of one-third of the members would end on 31 December 1956, one-third on 31 December 1957, and one-third on 31 December 1958. He proposed that the names of the countries whose term of office would be two, three and four years respectively should be drawn by lot.

It was so decided.

The following members were elected for the two-year term of office: Brazil, Canada, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

The following members were elected for the three-year term of office: Egypt, France, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The following members were elected for the four-year term of office: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, China, Denmark.

6. Mr. KING (United States of America) thanked the delegations that had voted for his country. His Government was not, however, in a position to say whether it would take part in the Commission's work. He would probably be able to inform the Council of his country's final decision at the next meeting, in December.

Application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/2657, E/L.651)

[Agenda item 39]

7. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) said that shortly — on 29 November — the Albanian people would celebrate the tenth anniversary of its liberation not only from the fascist yoke, but from centuries of foreign oppression and exploitation. In those ten years, the Albanians had radically changed their country's economic structure. As a result of its highly successful first five-year plan, Albania possessed modern industrial plants, such as textile factories, sugar-refineries, electric power-stations and saw-mills, and many others were in the process of construction. Cultural progress had kept pace with that economic development; whereas in 1948 Albania had had only 634 primary schools with an attendance of 52,000 students, it now had 2,100 such schools with a total attendance of 140,000 students, 288 secondary schools with 36,000 students, 6 higher education establishments and a recently created Academy of Sciences. Although those data gave only a slight indication of the contrast between the old Albania and the new People's Democratic Republic they sufficed to justify Albania's application for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. His delegation had accordingly proposed a draft resolution (E/L.651) stating that the Economic and Social Council had no objection to the application.

8. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) recalled that at the Council's preceding meeting his delegation had emphasized that, before recommending the admission of any country to UNESCO, the Council should satisfy itself that the country was willing to co-operate with

the international community and able to carry out the obligations laid down in the United Nations Charter.

9. Albania fulfilled neither of those conditions. Since the end of the Second World War, it had given no indication of international goodwill; on the contrary, it had refused to collaborate with the Special Committee on the Balkans which had been set up by General Assembly resolution 109 (II) and it had disregarded the General Assembly resolutions on the repatriation of Greek children. Another very important factor to be considered was the Corfu incident, in which two British vessels had been sunk after hitting mines laid in the Corfu Strait by Albanian naval forces. Albania, although not a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, had accepted the jurisdiction of the Court, to which the United Kingdom had submitted the dispute; but when the Court had ruled that Albania should pay damages, Albania had refused to comply. That was the only case in which a judgment of the International Court had been ignored by one of the parties to a dispute. A country which flouted the ruling of that high international tribunal did not belong either in the United Nations or in any of its specialized agencies.

10. His delegation therefore hoped that the Council would reject the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.651).

11. Mr. KING (United States of America) said that the case of Albania was little different from that of Romania and Bulgaria. The Council could not ignore the fact that at its current session at Montevideo the Conference of UNESCO had rejected those two countries' applications for membership. The attitude of the Albanian Government failed to indicate that Albania was either able or willing to fulfil the obligations of the UNESCO Constitution.

12. That Constitution committed Member States to belief "in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge". Yet all communications between the Albanian people and the free world had been severed. No correspondents from the free world were allowed into Albania. The United States Library of Congress had recently sent technical publications to Albania, with a letter expressing the hope that the Albanian Government would reciprocate by sending it similar publications. That letter had not even been acknowledged.

13. According to the testimony of the few persons who, at the risk of their lives, had escaped across the heavily guarded frontiers, of Albania, the Albanian Government was guilty of constant violation of human rights. Many persons had been sentenced to forced labour; it was estimated that about 10,000 persons were imprisoned for political reasons and that 10,000 to 15,000 persons were in concentration camps. According to the Albanian penal code, adopted in May 1952, the most serious crime was "endangering socialist society". The lower age limit of general penal responsibility was set at fourteen years, but for political crimes it was as low as twelve years. The major penalties provided by the code were death, imprisonment and internment in "corrective labour" camps.

14. All those facts were plainly incompatible with the principles set forth in the Constitution of UNESCO and with that agency's high purposes. His Government was therefore unable to support the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.651).

15. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation would vote for the Czechoslovak draft resolution, which was wholly satisfactory. The People's Republic of Albania, a country able and willing to assume all the obligations laid down in the UNESCO Constitution, could make a useful contribution to that specialized agency, and there was no reason to keep it out.

16. Albania had been liberated at the end of the Second World War by United Nations forces and at the time the United Nations had been ready to admit it to membership. Since then, in the space of less than ten years, Albania had carried out a virtual cultural revolution and had all but eliminated illiteracy, which had previously been almost universal.

17. While he had no intention of engaging in polemics with the representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, he took issue with their remarks, in particular those relating to the Corfu incident. It was well known that some States did not respect the sovereignty of other countries—especially of the small countries—and did not hesitate to violate their territorial waters and their air space. Any nation jealous of its sovereignty would have acted exactly as Albania had done.

18. With reference to the charges of terror in Albania, he said that they were part of a campaign of slander against that State, a campaign all the more inexcusable as Albania was not represented in the United Nations and could not defend itself.

19. Albania was a free and democratic country, and had the right to join UNESCO if it so desired. The USSR delegation therefore urged the Council to adopt the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.651).

20. Mr. GARCIA OLANO (Argentina) said that his delegation, faithful to the principle of universality of

the United Nations, its specialized agencies and its regional commissions, a principle it had supported at the eighteenth session at Geneva in connexion with the admission of Romania and at the Council's preceding meeting in connexion with that of Bulgaria, would vote in favour of the admission of Albania.

21. The PRESIDENT put the Czechoslovak draft resolution (E/L.651) to the vote.

The draft resolution was rejected by 10 votes to 8.

22. Mr. PIRACHA (Pakistan) explained that, in keeping with its well-known views on the admission of new Members to the United Nations, his delegation had naturally voted in favour of the Czechoslovak draft resolution.

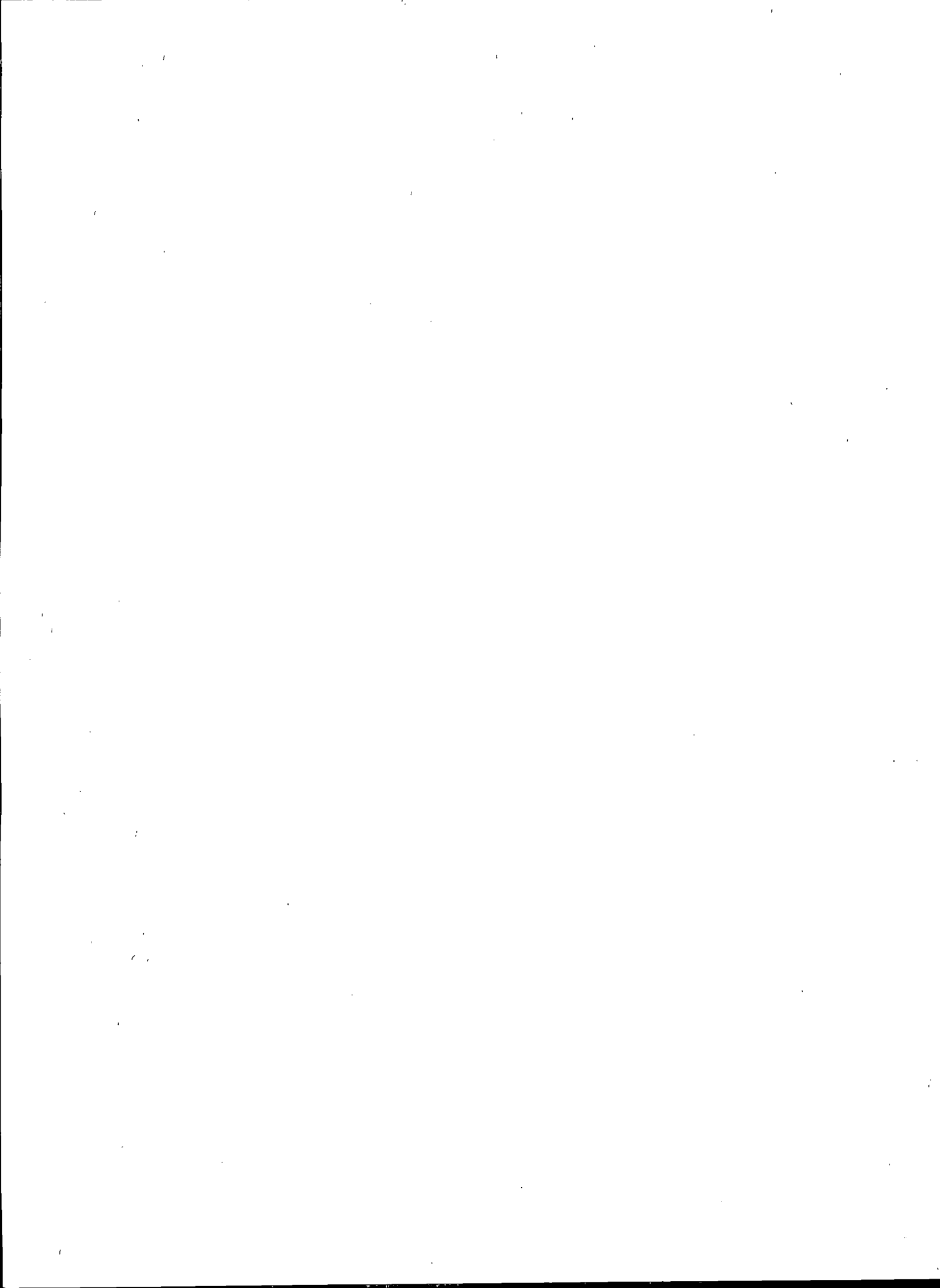
23. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) said that his delegation had voted against the draft resolution solely because Albania, in contravention of the rules of international law, had refused to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in the case of the Corfu incident.

24. Mr. EL-TANAMLI (Egypt) stated that Egypt had always upheld the principle of universality; he had therefore voted for the admission of Albania to UNESCO and regretted the Council's decision in the matter.

25. Mr. STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia) explained that his delegation had voted for the Czechoslovak draft resolution for the same reasons for which it had supported the applications of Romania and Bulgaria for admission.

26. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) said he had voted against the Czechoslovak draft resolution because, in utterly disregarding the judgment of the International Court of Justice, Albania had flagrantly violated the principles of the United Nations.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.





CONTENTS

	Page
Work of the Council in 1955:	
(a) Basic programme for 1955: allocation of items to sessions	275

President: Mr. Juan I. COOKE (Argentina).

Present:

The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Observers from the following countries: Dominican Republic, Iran, Netherlands.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

Work of the Council in 1955:**(a) Basic programme for 1955: allocation of items to sessions (E/2663, E/2667, E/L.646, E/L.647 and Corr.1)**

[Agenda item 35]

1. The PRESIDENT said that the draft basic programme for 1955 was set out in document E/L.647 and Corr.1 in the form of two lists of items for the nineteenth and twentieth sessions respectively. In compiling the lists the Secretariat had taken into account the Council's instructions in resolution 557 (XVIII). In document E/L.646 the Secretariat had drawn the Council's attention to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its ninth session, which referred to the Council's programme of work.

2. With regard to the General Assembly's resolutions on the question of the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development (resolution 822 (IX)) and on the question of the establishment of an international finance corporation (resolution 823 (IX)), the President drew attention to the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in the relevant part of his note (E/L.646) under points (I) vi and vii. Whereas the Council had decided to deal with economic development at its nineteenth session, the General Assembly had requested that the two reports on those items should be considered by the Council at its twentieth session. It was suggested that the two items should be combined under the heading "Financing of economic development". The two other suggestions referred respectively to the report to be submitted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development under Council resolution 532 B (XVIII) and

the availability to the Council of the first issue of the annual report on the internal flow of private capital to be prepared under General Assembly resolution 824 (IX).

3. The Council had decided to include the reports of the regional economic commissions in its discussion of item 2 of the agenda for the twentieth session, but had been unable to set a date for the session of the Economic Commission for Latin America. Following negotiations between the Executive Secretary of ECLA and the Colombian Government, which had invited the Commission to meet at Bogotá in 1955, it had proved impossible to hold the session in time for the Commission to prepare a report for the Council's twentieth session. The Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences had decided that the Commission should meet on 29 August 1955 and that the Commission's Committee of the Whole should meet not later than the beginning of May, so that its report could be submitted to the Council at its twentieth session.

4. Mr. KING (United States of America) drew attention to the United States communication (E/2667) proposing the inclusion of an item entitled "Development of international travel, its present increasing volume and future prospects" in the agenda of the nineteenth session. The main purpose of the proposal was to have the economic aspects of travel discussed at a high international level. His delegation would prepare a paper on the subject for the nineteenth session. The proposal referred to the broad economic aspects of international travel and was not intended to encroach on the province of the Transport and Communications Commission.

5. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the United States proposal, explaining that his support should not be taken as prejudging the position of his delegation in the discussion of the substance of the item.

6. Mr. CAFIERO (Argentina) asked whether the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹ was to be included in the discussion of item 6 (Technical assistance) at the twentieth session.

7. Mr. VAKIL (Secretary of the Council) replied that General Assembly resolution 831 (IX) would be included in the documentation before the Council under item 6 (Technical assistance) and that section D of that resolution contained a request to the Council on that subject.

8. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) doubted whether there would be enough time between the end of the forthcoming session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the resumed nineteenth session of the Council for the Commission's report to be drafted, printed, translated and distributed and for the delegations concerned to consult their Governments.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 45, document A/2661.

9. Mr. VAKIL (Secretary of the Council) remarked that, as indicated in paragraph 2 of the draft programme (E/L.647) the Council might have to waive the "six-weeks rule" in that specific case.

10. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) suggested that item 11 (Report of the Commission on the Status of Women) should remain on the draft list for the resumed nineteenth session. If delegations were not ready to discuss it at the resumed nineteenth session, it could be postponed.

11. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) proposed that the item should be postponed until the twentieth session.

12. Mr. CAFIERO (Argentina) and Mr. RAMADAN (Egypt) agreed with the Venezuelan representative.

13. Mr. KING (United States of America) felt that item 11 could be left on the agenda of the resumed nineteenth session, on the understanding that it could be postponed at that time should the Commission's report not be available in time.

14. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) and Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) supported the United States view.

15. Miss BERNARDINO (Observer for the Dominican Republic), speaking as the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, said she felt that it would be premature to discuss the Commission's report at the spring session of the Council, particularly as it included such important subjects as the draft convention on the nationality of married women. It would be wiser to postpone the item until the twentieth session.

16. Mr. STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia) felt that the Council should adhere to the arrangements specified in resolution 557 B II (XVIII), and that item 11 should therefore be kept on the draft list for the nineteenth session. He hoped that the Venezuelan representative would not press his proposal.

17. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) agreed with the Yugoslav representative.

18. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) saw no reason for not postponing the item until the twentieth session.

19. The PRESIDENT put the Venezuelan proposal to the vote.

The proposal was adopted by 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.

20. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) proposed that consideration of item 9 (Wood-pulp and paper) of the draft list for the nineteenth session should be postponed until the resumed nineteenth session.

It was so decided.

21. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) reminded the Council that at its 826th meeting it had decided, on a motion by the United Kingdom, to postpone indefinitely discussion on a USSR draft resolution (E/L.634)² under which Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania would be admitted to membership in the Economic Commission for Europe. The Soviet proposal was based on the following considerations: that the four countries in question were already participating actively in the work of ECE under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference;³ that they enjoyed normal economic and cultural relations

with other European countries; that their international trade was increasing; and that their membership would make ECE more fully representative and enable it to make a greater contribution to the solution of European economic problems and the strengthening of economic co-operation between the European peoples.

22. The proposal had won considerable support at the Council's eighteenth session and had been postponed on purely procedural grounds. He therefore asked for an assurance that discussion of it would be resumed at the Council's nineteenth or twentieth session.

23. The PRESIDENT replied that the USSR draft resolution had not been included as a separate item in the draft list for either of those sessions. If, however, it was referred to in the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe, which was listed in paragraph (c) under item 2 in the preliminary annotations to the draft list of items for the twentieth session (E/L.647), it would doubtless be discussed under item 2 (World economic situation).

24. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that, in order to obviate the procedural difficulties which might recur if the ECE report contained no mention of the USSR draft resolution, an additional sub-paragraph concerning the admission of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania to ECE should be added to paragraph (c) under item 2 in the preliminary annotations to the draft list for the twentieth session.

25. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) reserved his delegation's right, when item 26 (Consideration of the provisional agenda for the twentieth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items) of the draft list came before the Council at its nineteenth session, to introduce a proposal that the admission of Spain to membership of the Economic Commission for Latin America should be considered at the twentieth session.

26. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) said that his delegation favoured the admission of Spain to ECLA and also considered that that country should become a member of ECE.

27. Mr. KING (United States of America) said that he would support the USSR proposal if the USSR representative would accept the elimination of any reference to specific countries. The reference would then be only to "the question of new membership in the Economic Commission for Europe", and would thus meet the wishes of the Venezuelan and Cuban delegations as well as that of the Soviet Union.

28. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) replied that the USSR draft resolution, concerning four specific countries, was already before the Council, and that he would not be justified in accepting any wording less explicit than that used in his proposal.

29. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) read an extract from the summary record of the 826th meeting in confirmation of the Soviet representative's contention that the USSR draft resolution (E/L.634) was still before the Council. He supported the addition of a sub-paragraph to paragraph (c) under item 2 in the preliminary annotations, in the form proposed by the Soviet Union.

30. Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan) felt that the wording proposed by the United States representative was the more appropriate because it was the more comprehensive.

31. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) agreed with the Pakistan representative. Had the United States representative

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5.

³ *Ibid.*, *Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 1*, appendix II.

not intervened he would have proposed the addition of Spain to the countries mentioned in the USSR proposal. In the circumstances he would support the United States wording.

32. In reply to a question from Mr. STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia), Mr. KING (United States of America) explained that the wording he had proposed had not been intended to provide for discussion of membership of the regional economic commissions in general. In view of the observations of the Venezuelan and Cuban representatives, he withdrew his proposal and would be prepared to support the addition of Spain to the countries mentioned in the USSR proposal.

33. Mr. CAFIERO (Argentina), supported by Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom), Mr. KING (United States of America), Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium), Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan) and Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela), proposed the addition of the following words at the end of paragraph (c) under item 2 in the preliminary annotations to the draft list of items for the twentieth session: "admission of new members, including those mentioned in the draft resolution in document E/L.634;".

34. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) withdrew his proposal and accepted that of Argentina.

35. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) supported the Argentine proposal. When the Council considered at its nineteenth session, the provisional agenda for the twentieth session, it should take into account the observations made during the current discussion.

The Argentine proposal was adopted.

36. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) said that the question of the admission of Spain to membership in ECLA should be dealt with at the twentieth session, when the annual report of that Commission was discussed under item 2, as indicated in paragraph (e) of the annotations under that item.

37. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that a new sub-item entitled "Consideration of the results of the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 277 (X) regarding violations of trade-union rights" should be added to the proposed item 13 on the list of items for the nineteenth session (Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights)". The question had already been discussed in the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on 6 November 1954⁴ and both the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which had originally proposed the new item, and the representative of the Soviet Union in that Committee had given detailed reasons why it should be included. The main reason was that the International Labour Organisation had completely failed in its task of dealing with complaints about violations of trade-union rights.

38. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom), speaking as Chairman of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, said that the Committee had considered the memorandum submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions (E/C.2/R.20) and had heard a representative of that organization. By a vote of 6 to 1 the Committee had decided not to request the Secretary-General to include the proposed item in the provisional agenda of the Council. According to the rules of procedure, that decision was final and the

Council was therefore bound to reject the request of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

39. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed surprise that the United Kingdom representative had taken it upon himself to speak on behalf of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations when in fact he had not been authorized to do so. The United Kingdom representative's reference to the rules of procedure was irrelevant since it was the Soviet Union delegation which was proposing the item originally proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

40. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) whole-heartedly supported the USSR proposal.

41. Mr. TUNCEL (Turkey) opposed the Soviet representative's allegations that the ILO had failed to deal with complaints about violations of trade-union rights. On the contrary, the reports of that body showed that it had taken very effective action. He would oppose the Soviet Union proposal to include a new sub-item under item 13.

42. Mr. KING (United States of America) thought the remarks of the Soviet representative with reference to the United Kingdom representative had been unfortunate. In his original statement the USSR representative had not made it clear whether it was the Soviet Union or the WFTU which was proposing the new item and it had been perfectly in order for the United Kingdom representative to report the facts as they had occurred in the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

43. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) said that, having voted against the inclusion of the item in the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, he would follow the same course in the Council. There was no point in the Council's dealing with a matter which was within the special competence of the ILO.

44. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had voted against the inclusion of the item in the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and would do the same in the Council.

45. The CHAIRMAN put the Soviet Union proposal to the vote.

The proposal was rejected by 11 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

46. Mr. STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia) said that he had abstained since the annotation concerning item 13⁵ in the draft programme (E/L.647 and Corr.1) made it quite clear that the Council would take into account resolution 277 (X) in its discussion of allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights. There was therefore no point in adding the sub-item proposed by the Soviet representative. Every delegation could make comments on the work of the ILO when item 13 was discussed.

47. Mr. EPINAT (France) said that he had abstained because the Council's discussion of item 13 would include a reference to the results of the implementation of resolution 277 (X).

⁵ The annotation concerning item 13 reads as follows: In conformity with Council resolutions 277 (X), 351 (XII) and 474 (XV), the Secretary-General will put before the Council allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights relating to States not members of the International Labour Organisation which are received by him before 8 February 1955, and any observations by Governments on allegations transmitted to them.

⁴ See E/C.2/SR.147.

48. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) proposed that item 8 (Restrictive business practices), which was on the list for the main part of the nineteenth session, should be taken up at the resumed nineteenth session as the agenda for the nineteenth session was already very heavy.

49. Mr. EPINAT (France) proposed that item 13 should also be taken up at the resumed nineteenth session rather than at the first part of the nineteenth session in order that representatives might have more time to study that important item.

It was so agreed.

50. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) proposed that item 20 (Relief and rehabilitation of Korea) in the draft list of items for the nineteenth session, which had been discussed recently in the Second Committee of the General Assembly⁶, should be taken up at the resumed nineteenth session of the Council.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.

⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Second Committee, 740th to 742nd meetings.*



CONTENTS

	Page
Work of the Council in 1955 (<i>continued</i>):	
(a) Basic programme for 1955: allocation of items to sessions (<i>concluded</i>)	279
Disposal of items arising out of the ninth regular session of the General Assembly	280
Work of the Council in 1955 (<i>concluded</i>):	
(b) Establishment of dates for opening debate on items allocated to the March session	281
Question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 557 C I (XVIII)	282
Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board (<i>concluded</i>)	284
Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council	285
Statement of the representative of the United States of America concerning the participation of his Government in the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade	285
Closure of the session	285

President: Mr. Juan I. COOKE (Argentina).

Present:

The representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Observers from the following countries: Brazil, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Iran, Netherlands.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

Work of the Council in 1955 (*continued*):

(a) **Basic programme for 1955: allocation of items to sessions (E/2663, E/2667, E/L.646, E/L.647 and Corr.1) (*concluded*)**

[Agenda item 35 (a)]

NINETEENTH SESSION

Agenda item 8

1. Mr. BLOUGH (Secretariat), in reply to a question raised at the 833rd meeting by the representative of Yugoslavia, said that the Secretariat had already received comments (E/2612 and Add.1) on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Restrictive Business Practices from five countries, two inter-governmental organizations, two specialized agencies and three non-governmental organizations. Thirty-six Governments and the European Coal and Steel Community had replied to the Secretary-General's request for information concerning the principal legislative, judicial, administrative and executive developments in the field of

restrictive business practices since 1 January 1953. Twenty of those replies had been utilized in connexion with the Secretariat report on the subject which was being prepared for the nineteenth session of the Council.

2. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the United Kingdom proposal that consideration of item 8 (Restrictive business practices) should be postponed until the resumed nineteenth session.

The proposal was adopted by 7 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions.

3. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the wording of item 8 in Russian did not exactly correspond with the English text. He would like the translation to be revised.

4. The PRESIDENT assured the representative of the Soviet Union that the Secretariat would make the necessary arrangements.

Agenda item 12

5. Mr. GEORGES-PICOT (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic Affairs and of Social Affairs), in reply to a question raised at the 833rd meeting by the representative of Turkey, said that after consulting the services concerned he was in a position to say that the reports to be submitted to the Council at its nineteenth session in connexion with item 12 (Freedom of information) would be ready in time.

6. Mr. ABDEL GHANI (Egypt) drew the Council's attention to the fact that the next session of the Commission on Human Rights was to be held at the same time as the first part of the nineteenth session of the Council. He pointed out that such an arrangement was inconvenient for small delegations, which would have difficulty in providing two experts or representatives to participate in the work of the Commission on Human Rights and attend the meetings of the Council at which item 12 was considered.

7. He therefore proposed that the item should be entered in the agenda of the resumed nineteenth session of the Council.

8. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) said that, while he understood the reasons for the Egyptian representative's proposal, he would recall that several important items had already been entered in the agenda of the resumed nineteenth session, which was thus in danger of being overburdened. Furthermore, he had understood, at the time of the adoption of resolution 557 B (XVIII) on the organization and operation of the Council and its commissions; that the first part of the March session would be devoted to major questions and the second part to routine business.

9. The question of freedom of information was important and to postpone consideration of it until the resumed nineteenth session would be contrary to the aim that had been set at Geneva.

10. Mr. TUNCEL (Turkey) thought that the question of freedom of information was the more important since, under the draft resolution before the General

Assembly,¹ consideration of it was to be linked with consideration of the draft convention on freedom of information.

11. He doubted whether Governments would have enough time to study the many relevant documents before the Council's nineteenth session, and was therefore prepared to go further than the Egyptian representative and postpone consideration of the question until the Council's twentieth session.

12. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) pointed out that the agenda of the twentieth session was already very full owing to the fact that the Council had decided to postpone consideration of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women until then. He therefore asked for the question of freedom of information to be kept on the agenda of the nineteenth session.

13. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) agreed with the United Kingdom representative.

14. Mr. ABDEL GHANI (Egypt) formally asked that the item, freedom of information, should be entered in the agenda of the resumed nineteenth session.

15. Mr. STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia) said that, while he approved of the Egyptian proposal in substance, he would like to point out that postponement of the question of freedom of information to the resumed nineteenth session would oblige the small delegations to employ an expert, not only for the first part of the session, but also for the second part, and that would cost the Governments concerned more.

16. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) shared the Yugoslav representative's opinion. Furthermore, delegations were bound by the decisions adopted at Geneva. The Australian delegation, which had received precise instructions from its Government on the matter, could not support the Egyptian proposal.

17. Mr. ABDEL GHANI (Egypt) did not see why the Australian representative was opposed to his proposal, in view of the fact that he had raised no objection to the postponement of items 8 ("Restrictive business practices") and 9 ("Wood-pulp and paper"), which could hardly be described as "routine", to the resumed nineteenth session.

18. Mr. CAFIERO (Argentina) said that in his opinion the consideration of routine business in the resumed nineteenth session did not exclude the possibility of considering certain important questions. He would therefore support the Egyptian proposal.

19. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) pointed out that item 9 ("Wood-pulp and paper") could be regarded as routine business. Item 8 ("Restrictive business practices") was a technical question, midway between routine business and major questions. Item 12 ("Freedom of information") was certainly a major question, and to enter it in the agenda of the resumed nineteenth session would be contrary to the decisions adopted at Geneva.

20. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) was of the opinion that item 9 ("Wood-pulp and paper") was very important: a conference had just been held on the subject at Buenos Aires, and the Council would certainly have to consider its report. The question of restrictive business practices was also a major question.

21. If those two items had not been postponed until the resumed nineteenth session, the Cuban delegation

would have unreservedly supported the Australian representative's objections, but the Council had created a precedent by voting in favour of postponement. The Cuban delegation would therefore vote for the Egyptian proposal.

22. Mr. SINGH (India) shared the opinion of the Cuban delegation. He would vote for the Egyptian proposal.

23. Mr. EPINAT (France) said that he would also vote for the Egyptian proposal.

24. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Egyptian proposal that the question of freedom of information should be entered on the agenda of the resumed nineteenth session.

The proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

25. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) said that the Australian delegation reserved the right to raise, at the Council's next session, the question whether the practice of holding a second half of the first regular session should be maintained in future if instead of being devoted to routine business, that half, as well as the first, was to be used for the discussion of major questions.

26. Mr. TUNCEL (Turkey) supported the Australian representative.

TWENTIETH SESSION

Agenda item 4

27. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) made a number of observations on item 4 in the list of items for the twentieth session: (General review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole). He recalled that the inclusion of that item had been proposed at Geneva during the debate which the Co-ordination Committee had held on the organization and operation of the Council. In that connexion, it had been suggested that the Secretary-General should produce a written statement setting out the problems to be dealt with and the progress achieved in economic and social matters. The Secretary-General had welcomed the suggestion, but it had not been mentioned in Council resolution 557 B (XVIII), and the United Kingdom delegation understood that no action was being taken on it by the Secretariat. It therefore formally proposed that such a document should be produced and that it should be listed with those referred to under item 4. It would also like to propose that the reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund should be added to the list. While it was true that those reports would have to be considered separately, the United Kingdom delegation was of the opinion that they should be included among the reports to be submitted to the Council in connexion with the general review of the development and co-ordination of the programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.

There being no objection, it was so decided.

Disposal of items arising out of the ninth regular session of the General Assembly (E/L.646)

[Agenda item 36]

28. The CHAIRMAN drew the Council's attention to the General Assembly's recommendations concerning

¹ Resolution 840 (IX) adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1954.

international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination (E/L.646, item I (i)).

29. Mr. ABDEL GHANI (Egypt) thought that an immediate decision should be taken on the question of referring General Assembly resolution 837 (IX), to the Commission on Human Rights. The fact was that the Council, whose nineteenth session was to open on 29 March 1955, would not have time to consider the matter because the Commission on Human Rights was to meet on 31 March. The Egyptian delegation therefore formally proposed that the General Assembly resolution should be referred to the Commission on Human Rights.

30. Mr. TUNCEL (Turkey) said he would like to point out that the General Assembly seemed to think very little of the Council's prerogatives, since all it did was to request the Council to transmit to it such recommendations as might be made by the Commission on Human Rights, a subsidiary organ of the Council.

31. Mr. CHENG (China) recalled that in the General Assembly the Chinese delegation had voted against the resolution relating to international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination (General Assembly resolution 837 (IX)). In the first place, it doubted whether the Commission on Human Rights would be able to complete its recommendations on such an important and complex question, a question which the General Assembly and the Council had been studying for a long time. Furthermore, it would be inadvisable to add to the already overloaded agenda of the Commission on Human Rights.

32. While the Chinese delegation would not oppose reference of the General Assembly resolution to the Commission on Human Rights, it would like to emphasize that the Commission should be left free to decide whether it could accomplish the additional task that had been entrusted to it.

33. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Egyptian proposal to refer to the Commission on Human Rights the General Assembly resolution requesting the Commission to complete its recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination.

The proposal was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

34. Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium), explaining his vote, recalled that the Belgian delegation had already expressed its objections to the draft resolution in the General Assembly.

35. It would like to emphasize once more, however, that the Council derived its powers directly from the Charter of the United Nations and that no organ of the United Nations could restrict those powers. The Economic and Social Council could not be asked to play the part of a mere intermediary. It was the Council's duty to study such recommendations as might be prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and to transmit them to the General Assembly only when accompanied by the observations the Council thought fit to make on them. The Council could not disclaim interest in such a fundamentally important matter as international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination.

36. Mr. BLOUGH (Secretariat) drew the Council's attention to item I (viii) in the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.646): "Establishment of a world food reserve".

37. As the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations would not be ready in time for consideration by the Council at its nineteenth session, the Council might perhaps think it advisable to postpone the item until its twentieth or even its twenty-first session.

38. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) thought it might be possible to wait until the nineteenth session before making a final decision.

39. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) proposed that the item should be entered in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session in view of the fact that the Council would be able to amend that agenda at its nineteenth session if it considered that it would not be able to study the item at its twentieth session.

It was so decided.

40. Mr. BLOUGH (Secretariat), replying to a question from Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) concerning item I (ix) (International tax problems), explained that, owing to the importance and complexity of the matter, the Secretariat would be unable to present a full and detailed report to the Council before 1956.

41. Mr. SINGH (India) thought the order of the items in the draft list presented to the Council (E/L.646 and E/L.647 and Corr.1) was provisional and could be altered at the opening of the nineteenth or twentieth sessions.

42. Mr. ABDEL GHANI (Egypt) agreed with the Indian representative and said that he personally would like the Council to consider the questions of the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development and of the establishment of an international finance corporation (E/L.646, items I (vi) and (vii)) at its twentieth session, immediately after the item, "World economic situation".

43. The PRESIDENT declared approved the programme of work for 1955 (E/647 and Corr.1)² and also the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session, account being taken of the changes introduced and the statements made during the discussion.

Work of the Council in 1955 (concluded):

(b) Establishment of dates for opening debate on items allocated to the March session (E/2663, E/2667, E/L.647 and Corr.1)

[Agenda item 35 (b)]

44. Mr. GEORGES-PICOT (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic Affairs and of Social Affairs) recalled that under resolution 557 B (XVIII), the agenda of the Council's summer session was to be confined mainly to the study of the world economic situation and perhaps of the world social situation, and to a general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole. That was why the Council had decided that its July session should not last more than four weeks. For the twentieth session, however, the Council had made different arrangements. The agenda proposed by the Secretary-General (E/L.647 and Corr.1) already included fifteen items, to which the Council had just added the report of the Commission on the Status of

² See also the decision concerning the question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission, para. 83 below.

Women, the admission of new members to the Economic Commission for Europe, the financing of economic development and the establishment of a world food reserve. The agenda as amended by the Council would probably not permit the work of the session to be kept within the four-week limit prescribed by resolution 557 (XVIII). Furthermore, it was not possible to extend the session beyond 6 August. Under rule 2 of the Council's rules of procedure, an interval of at least six weeks had to elapse between the adjournment of the Council and the opening date of the General Assembly, so that the Council's report should reach Governments in time.

45. In order to meet that difficulty, it might, on the one hand, be decided immediately that the Council should convene one week before the date provided for in the calendar of conferences, that was to say on 5 July instead of 12 July; or, on the other hand, the Council could immediately state its intention to postpone certain items which it might not be able to consider until its twentieth session. In connexion with that last suggestion, the Council might wait until the time when, at its nineteenth session, it adopted the agenda of the twentieth session, before specifying the items which might be postponed. The members of the Council would also have to plan the composition of their delegations carefully, so that a number of committees could work simultaneously and make full use of the time allocated to the Council during the session.

46. The PRESIDENT proposed that, in accordance with established practice, the Secretariat should be requested, after consulting delegations and the specialized agencies, to prepare a document giving the order in which and the dates on which the items on the agenda could be considered.

It was so decided.

Question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 557 C I (XVIII)³ (E/2665 and Corr.1, E/L.653, E/L.654)

47. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) presented the draft resolution submitted jointly by Ecuador, the United Kingdom and the United States (E/L.653).

48. When it had been decided to discontinue the work of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission, some delegations had been afraid that the questions for which the Commission had been responsible would be neglected. That was not so, for many United Nations organs were concerned with them. The re-establishment of that commission would only complicate matters; it would be better to continue to handle the work as before, using groups of experts when desirable.

49. He drew the Council's attention to paragraphs 12 to 15 of the Secretary-General's report (E/2665 and Corr.1). In that report, the Secretary-General, who was in a particularly good position to judge, expressed the opinion that it was hardly desirable to re-establish the Economic, Employment and Development Commission with anything like its existing broad terms of reference. He himself thought it would always be possible to revert to the question if any real need to do so were felt later.

³ Resolution adopted by the Council at its 829th meeting, under agenda item 29.

50. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) expressed gratification at the Secretary-General's report (E/2665 and Corr.1), which clearly indicated why the Commission had been suspended. The United Kingdom delegation fully shared the views expressed in paragraph 15, and was of the opinion that there was no valid argument for re-establishing the Commission. The report showed that the Council had taken the necessary steps to ensure that the work for which the Commission had been established would be carried on.

51. He need hardly stress the lively and continuing interest which Her Majesty's Government had concerning high levels of employment and standards of living throughout the world, and the economic development of the less developed countries of the world. The United Kingdom delegation considered that the work being done in that field by the Council itself and by other existing bodies would be duplicated, and indeed impaired, if the Commission were re-established.

52. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the establishment of a new commission would involve further expense, and that room would have to be found for it in an already overloaded calendar of conferences.

53. Lastly, he was of the opinion that the "multiple discussion" referred to in paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report could only diminish the interest of delegations in the subject, lead to confusion and delay action.

54. Mr. DONS (Norway) said that the Secretary-General's report (E/2665 and Corr.1) clearly showed that the establishment of a new commission would raise some extremely complex problems of organization. Nevertheless, the Norwegian delegation was of the opinion that it was desirable to establish a body especially responsible for the particular study of questions of employment and economic stability. Before voting on the question of establishing a new commission, however, it was important to know exactly what its terms of reference would be and what services it would be able to perform. Furthermore, since the Council had just adopted new methods of work, it would be better to await the results of the reorganization before deciding on the functions to be assigned to a subsidiary body.

55. The purpose of the Norwegian resolution (E/L.654) was precisely to give delegations time to find the best solution. Furthermore, the agenda of the Council's twentieth session was already very heavily burdened, especially as the Assembly had decided to include in it the question of the establishment of a special fund for economic development and the question of establishing an international finance corporation. In his view, that was one more reason for waiting a year before making a decision.

56. Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan) favoured the immediate re-establishment of the Commission, but agreed that the Council did not have enough time to discuss the question in full just then. It would be inadvisable to take a hasty decision. His delegation would accept the Norwegian proposal, although it would prefer to see the question examined at the Council's twentieth session, when the Council considered the first report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its terms of reference and programme of work.

57. He felt that the Norwegian draft resolution (E/L.654) should be the first proposal to be put to the vote.

58. Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium) also praised the Secretary-General's report (E/2665 and Corr.1). The reasons which had induced the Council, in 1951, to suspend the work of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission were now stronger than ever. The Commission had encouraged the preparation of reports on numerous economic questions; that task was now entrusted to the competent departments of the Secretariat and to the specialized agencies. The Commission had admittedly also considered reports submitted by groups of experts, but its other work had consisted primarily of academic discussions. If the Commission was re-established, its work would duplicate the efforts of many other bodies.

59. The Belgian delegation would therefore vote in favour of the joint draft resolution (E/L.653) and against the Norwegian proposal (E/L.654).

60. Mr. SINGH (India) recalled that resolution 414 B I (XIII) had only provided for the discontinuance of the Commission's work until 31 December 1954. Therefore, if the provisions of that resolution were strictly followed the Commission would automatically resume its work in 1955. In the meantime many delegations had expressed themselves in favour of a re-examination of the Commission's terms of reference. In his delegation's view, the Council should have concentrated on that point.

61. As the Council's organization had recently been modified, he felt that it would be inadvisable, for the time being, to decide whether the Commission should be re-established or discontinued; it was better to accept the compromise solution proposed by the Norwegian representative and to give delegations time to assess the results of the reorganization of the Council.

62. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) agreed with the Belgian representative that the work formerly entrusted to the Commission had been largely taken over by other bodies. Notwithstanding the importance of economic and employment questions, it was not necessary to appoint a permanent commission to study them. It would always be possible, if the need arose, to appoint a special committee to study a specified question or assess the situation.

63. Mr. STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia) pointed out that the Secretary-General's report (E/2665 and Corr.1) had been circulated on 27 November 1954 and that consequently delegations had not been able to avail themselves of the prescribed six-weeks period to study the question and ask their Governments for instructions. In the case in point there was no reason why the six-weeks rule should not be observed.

64. So far as the re-establishment of the Commission was concerned, economic and employment questions raised important political issues which primarily concerned Governments. Any discussion of those matters should therefore be open to Government representatives and not only to experts. If the Commission's terms of reference were too wide, it might be desirable to restrict them, but there would be no justification for abolishing the Commission as such a body would be sadly missed. Moreover, the Commission would facilitate the Council's task by preparing part of its work.

65. For those reasons, he would support the Norwegian draft resolution (E/L.654), which should be put to the vote first.

66. Mr. HSIA (China) felt that, strictly speaking, there was no reason for re-establishing the Commission.

In any event, even if the Council decided to re-establish the Commission, its terms of reference would have to be changed and that would be tantamount to establishing a new commission. It would be advisable to follow the advice of the Pakistan representative and allow delegations a little more time to study the question. The Chinese delegation was not opposed to the re-establishment of the Commission, but, if the Norwegian draft resolution (E/L.654) was not adopted, it would vote in favour of the joint draft resolution (E/L.653).

67. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) said that, if the question had been raised at Geneva, at the time of the reorganization of the Council, his delegation would have proposed that the Commission should be given the same terms of reference as the Fiscal Commission, which had been abolished at that time (Council resolution 557 C II (XVIII)).

68. Nevertheless, accepting the conclusions reached by the Secretary-General's report, he felt that the Commission should not be re-established. He would consequently vote for the joint draft resolution (E/L.653).

69. Mr. CAFIERO (Argentina) was not convinced by the arguments adduced in favour of the joint draft resolution (E/L.653). He agreed with the Yugoslav representative that the United Nations should have a body specifically entrusted with the study of economic, employment and development questions.

70. Secondly, it would be premature to decide not to re-establish the Commission, as the Secretary-General had not completed his study of the structure of the United Nations. As far as the duplication of effort was concerned, it was one of the primary tasks of the Committee on Co-ordination to prevent it.

71. Consequently, it was preferable to display a conciliatory attitude and to adopt the Norwegian draft resolution (E/L.654).

72. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that in the Soviet Union, where full employment was guaranteed, the problem of unemployment did not arise. If the Commission was re-established, the manpower situation in the USSR could cause it no concern.

73. By contrast, in many countries, despite progress in social legislation and measures taken to guarantee employment to workers, there were large numbers of unemployed leading a precarious existence. Under the Charter of the United Nations, the Council had a duty to do all in its power to seek a solution of that economic and social problem affecting the lot of millions of human beings.

74. Advantages could certainly be derived, especially by the under-developed countries, from a special commission studying questions of employment and economic development. Therefore, the USSR would not oppose the re-establishment of the Commission, which might assist those countries in overcoming serious difficulties. The USSR delegation would therefore vote in favour of the Norwegian draft resolution (E/L.654); which did not exclude the possibility of re-establishing the Commission. If the Commission was re-established, however, it would be necessary to ensure that it did not lead to any duplication of effort with a number of existing agencies.

75. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) could not accept the Yugoslav representative's arguments. He did not agree that the Commission should

be re-established on the pretext that it could examine questions with which the Council itself could not deal for lack of time. There also seemed to be no very good reason for putting the Norwegian draft resolution (E/L.654) to the vote before the joint draft resolution (E/L.653). Nevertheless, he would not insist that the Council should decide first on the joint draft.

76. It would be wrong to regard the abolition of the Commission as an indication that the Council was losing interest in questions of employment and economic development. In point of fact, those questions were so important that the Council should deal with them direct. In any event, if it became indispensable, at a later stage, to establish some commission similar to the Economic, Employment and Development Commission, the Council would be perfectly free to take a decision to that effect.

77. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) felt that certain bodies were already exercising many of the functions which could be entrusted to the Commission if the Council decided to re-establish it. The re-establishment of the Commission might therefore lead to some unfortunate overlapping. For that reason, he could not accept the Norwegian draft resolution (E/L.654), which left the possibility of re-establishing the Commission open, and would abstain from voting on it.

78. On the other hand, his delegation supported the joint draft resolution (E/L.653), subject to certain modifications. He proposed that the following clause should be inserted at the end of the first paragraph of the preamble: "and (3) that the Commission on International Commodity Trade is to examine its terms of reference and submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its twentieth session". He also proposed that the operative paragraph should be slightly modified, so as to read: "Decides not to re-establish for the time being the Economic, Employment and Development Commission".

79. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America), Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) and Mr. TRUJILLO (Ecuador) said that they had no objection to the two amendments the Venezuelan representative had proposed.

80. In reply to Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium), who asked whether he was prepared to withdraw his draft resolution in view of the amendments to the joint draft resolution (E/L.653), Mr. DONS (Norway) said that he maintained his text (E/L.654).

81. Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) and Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium) disagreed with some previous speakers; the Norwegian draft resolution was not a procedural motion and rule 55 of the rules of procedure was not applicable. Consequently, the Council should first vote on the draft resolution which had been submitted earlier (E/L.653).

82. After an exchange of views between Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia), Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium), Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia), Mr. PIRACHA (Pakistan) and Mr. RIBAS (Cuba), the PRESIDENT said that the second paragraph of rule 66 of the rules of procedure applied to the Norwegian draft resolution, which should be considered as a previous question and put to the vote before any proposal on the substance.

83. The PRESIDENT put the Norwegian draft resolution (E/L.654) to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention.

Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board (E/2636 and Add.1/Rev.1 to Add.7, E/L.652) (concluded)

REPORT OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEE (E/L.652)

84. The PRESIDENT said that, according to information supplied by Governments, two candidates besides those mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Selection Committee's report (E/L.652)⁴ fulfilled the conditions set forth in the International Opium Convention of 1925. They were Mr. Georges Joakimoglu (Greece) and Mr. Estefanus Looho (Indonesia). He read rules 67 and 68 of the rules of procedure.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Amanrich (France) and Miss Bell (United States of America) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	18
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	18
Required majority:	10

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. Liang (China).....	5
Mr. Looho (Indonesia).....	5
Mr. Pernambuco (Brazil).....	3
Mr. Renborg (Sweden).....	3
Mr. Kusama (Japan).....	1
Mr. Taningco (Philippines).....	1

In accordance with rule 68 of the rules of procedure, a second ballot was taken, confined to the two candidates who had obtained the largest number of votes in the first ballot, Mr. Liang and Mr. Looho.

Number of ballot papers:	18
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	17
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	17
Required majority:	9

⁴ Paragraph 4 of the Selection Committee's report (E/L.652) reads as follows:

"The Committee examined the list of candidates and the information relating to them (E/2636 and addenda) from the point of view of the provisions [of article 19 of the 1925 International Opium Convention, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, and of Council resolution 49 (IV)].

"It is of the opinion that the following candidates satisfy them: Professor Felix Bergmann (Israel), Professor Werner Koll (German Federal Republic), Dr. Shiko Kusama (Japan), Dr. Chi-kwei Liang (China), Dr. Pedro Filho Pernambuco (Brazil), Mr. Bertil A. Renborg (Sweden), Professor A. Vartiainen (Finland), Mr. Khayrat Mamiche (Syria).

"The Council has been informed of the death of Mr. Ichiro Keimatsu (Japan).

"Since the Committee was appointed, it has been informed that the Government of Iran has withdrawn the nomination of Mr. Abbas Gholi Ardalan on his appointment to an official position under his Government.

"As regards the remaining candidates, the Committee is not clear, on the information presented to it, that they satisfy all the provisions of the Convention, namely: Professor Georges Joakimoglu (Greece), Dr. Paulino M. Taningco (Philippines), Dr. Estefanus Looho (Indonesia).

"At the direction of the Committee, further requests for information have been addressed to the nominating Governments in these cases, and any information so furnished, which might enable the Council to decide that a candidate satisfied the provisions, will be communicated to it."

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. Liang (China).....	9
Mr. Looho (Indonesia).....	8

Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Liang (China) was elected a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

85. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) pointed out that the only real representatives of the Chinese people were those nominated by the Government of the People's Republic of China and protested against the illegal appointment of an individual designated by the authorities of National China.

86. Mr. HSIA (China) felt that it was unnecessary to refute the Soviet representative's remarks and wished only to thank the Council for its selection of the candidate proposed by the Chinese Government.

Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council (E/2664 and Add.1 and 2)

[Agenda item 32]

87. Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) supported by Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked that the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Choh-ming Li (Statistical Commission), Mr. Cheng Paonan (Commission on Human Rights) and Miss Pao Swen Tseng (Commission on the Status of Women) should be put to the vote separately.

88. Mr. HSIA (China) asked that the confirmation of Mr. Ryabushkin (Statistical Commission and Population Commission) and of Mr. Zonov (Social Commission) should be put to the vote separately.

Mr. Choh-ming Li was confirmed as a member of the Statistical Commission by 13 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.

Mr. Cheng Paonan was confirmed as a member of the Commission on Human Rights by 13 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.

Miss Pao Swen Tseng was confirmed as a member of the Commission on the Status of Women by 13 votes to 4, with 1 abstention.

Mr. Ryabushkin was confirmed as a member of the Statistical Commission by 17 votes to 1.

Mr. Ryabushkin was confirmed as a member of the Population Commission by 17 votes to 1.

Mr. Zonov was confirmed as a member of the Social Commission by 17 votes to 1.

There being no objection, the appointments of the other persons listed in documents E/2664 and Add.1 and 2 were confirmed.⁵

Statement of the representative of the United States of America concerning the participation of his Government in the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade

89. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) recalled that at the 832nd meeting the United States delegation had been unable to state whether the United

States Government could participate in the recently established Commission on International Commodity Trade. He wished now make his Government's position known: it wished for the time being to keep in close contact with the work of the Commission in the hope that it might be of possible assistance. It was not prepared at that time to take part in the Commission's work. It was prepared, however, to re-examine the question of its eventual participation after the Commission's terms of reference and the scope of its activities had been clarified.

Closure of the session

90. The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. Georges-Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic Affairs and of Social Affairs, would soon leave the United Nations Secretariat to take up his duties as French Ambassador to Mexico. He wished to thank Mr. Georges-Picot for the devoted manner in which he had always carried out his task. All the delegations had appreciated the competence with which he had directed the departments entrusted to him and his outstanding intelligence, humanity and level-headedness.

91. He wished to express his deepest regret at Mr. Georges-Picot's departure and to wish him every success in the high office which he was about to assume.

92. Mr. RIBAS (Cuba) and Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia) paid a tribute to the President for the high qualities which he had displayed in conducting the debates. He had enabled the Council to complete its work in a spirit of co-operation.

93. They thanked Mr. Georges-Picot for his unceasing efforts on behalf of the United Nations during his three years with the Secretariat.

94. Mr. TUNCEL (Turkey), Mr. CAFIERO (Argentina), Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom), Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela), Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America), Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. HSIA (China), Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium), Mr. EPINAT (France), Mr. STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia), Mr. MIR KHAN (Pakistan), Mr. RAMADAN (Egypt) and Mr. NOSEK (Czechoslovakia) joined in the statements made by the Cuban and Australian representatives.

95. Mr. GEORGES-PICOT (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic Affairs and of Social Affairs) expressed his deep gratitude for the tribute paid to him by the President and members of the Council. He was proud to have been associated with the Council's work, which had enriched his experience.

96. He was convinced that no better successor could have been chosen for a post requiring such a high degree of skill and impartiality than Mr. Philippe de Seynes, whose profound knowledge of economic matters delegations had been able to appreciate.

97. The PRESIDENT thanked the members of the Council for their kind remarks and for the co-operation which they had always displayed. It was because of general goodwill that the Council had been able to complete its work satisfactorily, despite inevitable differences of opinion.

98. He declared the session closed.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.

⁵ For the list of members of functional commissions as confirmed see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 1A*, Other decisions taken by the Council at its resumed eighteenth session.

