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President: Mr. Carlos SOSA RODRIGUEZ
 (Venezuela).

AGENDA ITEM 8

Adoption of the agenda (concluded)*

**FIFTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
 (A/5650)**

1. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The first item on our agenda for this morning is the fifth report of the General Committee [A/5650].
2. The General Committee recommends that an additional item entitled "Admission of new Members to the United Nations" should be included in the agenda of the eighteenth session and that it should be referred to plenary meetings.

*Resumed from the 1253rd meeting.

3. If I hear no objection, I shall assume that the Assembly adopts the General Committee's recommendation.

The recommendation was adopted.

4. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The General Committee also recommends that a sub-item (f), entitled "Investments Committee; confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General", should be added to agenda item 61.

5. If I hear no objections I shall assume that the General Assembly also adopts this recommendation of the General Committee.

The recommendation was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 57

Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1963
REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/5644)

AGENDA ITEM 58

Budget estimates for the financial year 1964
AMENDMENTS TO THE PENSIONSCHEME REGULATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Report of the Fifth Committee (A/5636)

AGENDA ITEM 61

Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly
(continued)**

(f) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/5637)

AGENDA ITEM 62

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/5659)

AGENDA ITEM 66

Personnel questions:

(a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;

(c) Other personnel questions

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/5646)

AGENDA ITEM 67

Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/5633)

6. Mr. BOUDJAKDJI (Algeria), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly six reports of the Fifth Committee. They do not, I believe, call for lengthy comment on my part. I may, however, perhaps draw the attention of representatives to a few points. In so far as the report on the "Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1963" [A/5644] is concerned, it is worthy of note that, for the first time in many years, no additional provi-

sion is required. As will be seen from the draft resolution, the 1963 appropriation level can be reduced by an appreciable amount—over \$1 million.

7. As regards the "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations", the report of the Fifth Committee [A/5659] contains, in paragraph 11, a draft resolution which provides for the assessment of the States admitted to membership of the Organization at the seventeenth session and at the fourth special session of the General Assembly—they are Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Kuwait, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda—and for reductions in the rates of assessments for Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It also contains a request to the Committee on Contributions to give due attention, in calculating rates of assessments, to the developing countries in view of their special economic and financial problems. I may add that the draft resolution recommended was adopted unanimously by the Fifth Committee.

8. The report on "Personnel questions" [A/5646] is intended to reflect, in its first part, the discussion that was held during thirteen meetings of the Fifth Committee on the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat and on the proportion of fixed-term staff.

9. In the draft resolution that emerged, and which is annexed to the report as draft resolution I, special stress is laid on the equitable distribution of posts among Member States of each region, especially at the levels of D-1 and above. The Secretary-General is also requested, when recruiting staff, to consider suitable persons from Member States not already "represented" at those levels. The second part of the report deals with a series of actions proposed or taken in connexion with the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules. As many of these actions are of a highly technical nature, it would not be fitting to take up the time of the General Assembly with a detailed exposition.

10. The report of the Fifth Committee [A/5636] describes the action which that Committee recommends in regard to the pensions of the members of the International Court of Justice. The action flows logically from the revision of the members' salaries which the General Assembly approved in December 1961 [resolution 1738 (XVI)]; its purpose is to reconcile the benefits under the pension scheme with the revised higher salaries now being paid.

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Fifth Committee.

11. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): In accordance with the decision just taken by the Assembly, statements relating to the various draft resolutions will be limited to explanations of vote.

12. I shall now submit to the Assembly each of the draft resolutions contained in the reports of the Fifth Committee. We shall first take up agenda item 57. The relevant recommendation of the Fifth Committee is to be found in its report [A/5644, para. 19].

13. Mr. SHATSKI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): My delegation will vote against the draft resolution on the supplementary estimates for 1963 [A/5644, para. 19], just as it voted against approval of the budget estimates for 1963 at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly [1201st meeting].

**Resumed from the 1265th meeting.

14. It feels that the expenses of the United Nations in 1963 were unjustifiably high and that the substantial increase in the cost of maintaining the swollen United Nations Secretariat was especially unwarranted. Moreover, in 1963 as in past years, the appropriations for the item "Established posts" were so liberal that the Secretariat found itself physically unable to utilize them. A large part of the sum of more than \$1 million left unspent in 1963 under "Established posts" has been used by the Secretariat to cover over-expenditure under other budget heads.

15. The foregoing further bears out the contention of my own and other delegations that the United Nations Secretariat staff is too large and can be considerably reduced without prejudice to the normal functioning of the Secretariat.

16. My delegation finds unlawful and contrary to the Charter the inclusion in the regular budget for 1963 of appropriations in the amount of more than \$4.6 million to cover interest and principal payments on United Nations bonds. It has already stated that the USSR will not pay its assessed share of these expenses. My delegation also finds improper the inclusion in the regular United Nations budget of appropriations for various activities, in particular for the financing of certain special missions and of the United Nations Field Service, which were established in violation of the Charter. The Soviet Union cannot accept responsibility for those expenses.

17. My delegation does not regard the inclusion of technical assistance expenditure in the regular budget as lawful practice. In particular, the USSR cannot pay United States dollars for technical assistance activities which are being carried out virtually without the help of specialists from the Soviet Union and many other socialist countries.

18. We have addressed special letters on that subject to the United Nations Secretariat [16 July 1963 and 28 September 1963] in which we indicated that the Soviet Union will pay its share of the cost of the regular technical assistance programme in Soviet currency, which can be used to send Soviet experts to countries in need of assistance, to supply Soviet equipment and to bring specialists to the Soviet Union from the developing countries to receive training and familiarize themselves with various branches of production. We have also informed the United Nations Secretariat that a special account in roubles can be opened for that purpose at the State Bank of the USSR on behalf of the United Nations and we regret that we have not yet received a favourable reply from the Secretariat.

19. My delegation also opposes the inclusion in the 1963 budget and the payment by the United Nations [A/5616] of expenses amounting to \$30,500 in connexion with the journey to South Viet-Nam at the invitation of the South Viet-Nameese régime of a fact-finding mission composed of representatives of certain Member States. In our opinion, the special machinery which was set up long ago and is still functioning, namely the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam, consisting of representatives of India, Canada and Poland, should have been used to investigate the violation of human rights by the South Viet-Nameese régime.

20. For all the foregoing reasons, my delegation cannot agree to the supplementary estimates for 1963 and will vote against the draft resolution now before us.

21. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on the draft resolution relating to agenda item 57, which is contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/5644, para. 19].

The draft resolution was adopted by 71 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

22. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now take up the third item on the agenda for this meeting, that is agenda item 58. The Fifth Committee approved, without objection, the draft resolution contained in its report [A/5636, para. 7]. May I assume that the General Assembly also adopts this draft resolution without objection?

The draft resolution was adopted.

23. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now take up the fourth item on the agenda for this meeting, that is agenda item 61 (f). The draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee is contained in its report [A/5637, para. 4]. If I hear no objection, I shall assume that the General Assembly confirms the appointment made by the Secretary-General.

The draft resolution was adopted.

24. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now take up the fifth item on the agenda for this meeting, that is agenda item 62. The relevant draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee is contained in its report [A/5659, para. 11].

25. I give the floor to the representative of the Soviet Union for an explanation of vote.

26. Mr. ULANCHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): My delegation has explained its position on the question of the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations in the statement it made in the Fifth Committee [1022nd meeting] during the general debate on the United Nations budget for 1964. It noted the very unfortunate situation prevailing in the United Nations in connexion with that question and pointed out that it was essential to remove the present shortcomings as soon as possible.

27. In that statement, my delegation laid particular stress on the need when calculating the scale of assessments, for strict adherence to the resolution [resolution 14 A (I), paragraph 3] adopted by the General Assembly at its first session on the main factors which must be taken into account in the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations. Today, we should like to recall these main factors, which include the following:

(a) Comparative income per head of population;

(b) Temporary dislocation of national economies arising out of the Second World War;

(c) The ability of Members to secure foreign currency. 1/

28. In calculating the scale of assessments on the basis of national income figures, one cannot disregard the fact that a certain proportion of the national income of some States is still earmarked for expenditure arising out of the Second World War. As we have already said, expenditure of that kind includes the

1/ Report of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations (document PC/20), chapter IX, section 2, para. 13, p. 108.

pensions payable to ex-servicemen and to the families of the war dead, the provision of medical services for such persons, the upkeep of homes for disabled ex-servicemen, and so on. The cost of the rebuilding of housing destroyed in the Second World War and of the reconstruction of industrial, agricultural and other enterprises, roads, hospitals, schools, etc., also comes under that type of expenditure.

29. Hence, when the scale of assessments is being calculated, allowances must be made for States over whose territory the destructive tide of war ebbed and flowed and whose economy suffered serious damage as a result of the Second World War.

30. In calculating the scale of assessments, account must also be taken of another main factor defined by the General Assembly, namely, the ability of Members to secure foreign currency [A/5659, para. 6], as was convincingly stated in the Fifth Committee by the representatives of Hungary [1021st meeting] and Brazil [1045th meeting].

31. For the United States, to take one example, the problem of contributing to the United Nations budget in a foreign currency does not arise, inasmuch as the payments are made in that country's own currency. A number of countries in the West which have considerable earnings in convertible currencies experience much less difficulty in securing such currency than other States Members of the United Nations. The States with non-convertible currencies or a low level of foreign currency earnings have considerable difficulty in securing United States currency, and this factor must be taken into account when their contributions to the United Nations budget are assessed.

32. On the basis of the General Assembly decision on the main factors which must be taken into account in the calculation of the scale of assessments, we think that the Committee on Contributions must devise a coefficient of allowances for Member States whose ability to secure foreign currency is limited.

33. We are of the opinion that the Committee on Contributions must undertake a thorough review of the question of the so-called "ceilings" on contributions since they run counter to the guiding principles laid down by the General Assembly at its first session for assessing the contributions of Member States towards the expenses of the Organization [resolution 69 (I)]. A review of this question is of the utmost importance, and the state of the Organization's finances will depend on whether a correct solution is found.

34. Those are my delegation's views concerning the preparation of the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations among Members of the Organization in 1965-1967.

35. We have no objection to the draft resolution before us [A/5659, para. 11].

36. That does not mean, however, that we find the present scale of assessments acceptable. Our delegation has never accepted it, and our attitude must be made clear.

37. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): In view of the fact that the draft resolution relating to agenda item 62 was approved unanimously by the Fifth Committee, and since no formal objection has been raised to this draft, may I assume that the General Assembly also unanimously adopts the draft resolution

recommended by the Fifth Committee in its report [A/5659, para. 11]?

The draft resolution was adopted.

38. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now take up item 6 on today's agenda, that is agenda item 66. The relevant draft resolutions which are recommended to the General Assembly are contained in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/5646, para. 29].

39. I give the floor to the representative of the Soviet Union for an explanation of vote.

40. Mr. SHATSKI (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): My delegation's position on the question of the geographical distribution of United Nations staff is well known and has been stated repeatedly in the Fifth Committee.

41. My delegation feels that an important problem on whose correct solution the success of our Organization's activities largely depends is that of establishing the proper structure for the Secretariat and properly recruiting its staff with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts among States Members of the United Nations. If our Organization is to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it, the Secretariat, which is its executive organ, must be a truly international body in which all groups of States have equal rights and opportunities to participate in the work and in which the interests of no State or group of States are discriminated against or disregarded.

42. Do the present structure and composition of the Secretariat satisfy these conditions? We regret to say that the United Nations Secretariat, with its existing composition and structure, is not yet a truly international body. The key posts are held by representatives of the Western Powers, with the result that those Powers enjoy a dominant position in most departments of the Secretariat.

43. It will be recalled that the question of the need for a radical reorganization of the structure of the entire United Nations Secretariat was put forward by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. Khrushchev, at the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly [869th and 882nd meetings] and that Mr. Khrushchev's position was supported by many Member States.

44. Although some steps have been taken since then to improve the structure and composition of the Secretariat, they have as yet produced no appreciable results, so that it would be wrong to speak of any progress in this matter. The situation in the United Nations Secretariat is still such that nationals of the socialist and neutral countries, as in the past, play no significant role in directing and guiding the activities of this principal executive organ of the United Nations.

45. Can we regard as proper a situation in which, of all the professional posts in the United Nations Secretariat (from Under-Secretary down to P-1) covered by the principle of geographical distribution (about 1,390 posts), 68 per cent are held by nationals of the Western countries and their allies, 20 per cent by nationals of the neutral countries, and only 12 per cent by nationals of the socialist countries?

46. If we take the senior posts, that is Under-Secretaries, Directors and Principal Officers, about 70 per cent are held by representatives of the Western

countries and approximately 15 per cent each by representatives of the neutral and socialist countries.

47. Moreover, it should be noted that almost all Secretariat staff members from Western countries are employed on the basis of permanent, in effect lifetime, contracts and that the over-all proportion of staff members holding these life-time contracts is more than 70 per cent. This system makes it difficult to bring new blood into the Secretariat and leads to further expansion of an already over-expanded Secretariat.

48. The improper and one-sided recruitment and placement of United Nations Secretariat staff, especially in the senior posts, unquestionably has an adverse effect on the work and the orientation of this executive body, in which a majority of Member States are clearly in an unequal position and are discriminated against as regards an opportunity to contribute to the activities of the Secretariat, while a minority, the Western countries, occupy what is virtually a dominant position in the Secretariat, and it is they who are responsible for the low level of efficiency in many departments of the Secretariat as measured against the cost of the latter's maintenance.

49. In a number of committees, particularly the Second and Third Committees, during the present session of the General Assembly, just criticism has been levelled at the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the low quality of the documentation prepared and the Department's low level of efficiency and low output. Many Secretariat departments are in effect standing idle. One of the reasons for this situation is that specialists from the socialist and developing countries are excluded from active work by the heads of departments and sections. Many sections and departments are directed by bureaucratic officials who have long since ceased to be qualified in their former fields of specialization but are retained in their posts in order to prevent the infusion of new blood into the United Nations. Certain senior officials retain staff members from Western countries who on the basis of their age and efficiency should by now have been pensioned off and retired but are retained in order to prevent capable workers from the socialist and developing countries from taking their place.

50. For the time being, we shall not mention the names of these officials in order not to offend them, since it is not they who are at fault but the heads of their departments. If the necessary steps are not taken, however, we shall be obliged to cite their names.

51. All this points to the urgent need for improvement in the system of recruitment of staff for the executive organ of the United Nations in order to ensure equal participation in the work of the Secretariat by nationals of the various groups of States which exist in the world today, thereby raising the Secretariat's level of efficiency. The United Nations Secretariat must become a genuinely international body in which all questions are decided on the basis of equal rights and opportunities for all countries, not on the basis of discrimination against and disregard of the interests of any group of Member States.

52. If the Secretariat is to become a genuinely international body, we must take effective steps to improve the situation with regard to the geographical distribution of Secretariat staff, thus improving the work of the Secretariat and giving it the authority it

must command among all Members of the United Nations.

53. However, the measures envisaged in the draft resolution now before us [A/5646, para. 29, draft resolution I] would not really improve the situation with regard to the equitable geographical distribution of staff. Hence, my delegation cannot support the proposals contained in the draft resolution on the geographical distribution of Secretariat staff.

54. The proposal in draft resolution I to redistribute senior Secretariat posts without abolishing the permanent contracts of all officials in those posts would mean that the senior posts held by nationals of the Western countries on permanent contracts would not be included in the redistribution. The only senior posts subject to this redistribution would be those held by nationals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and of some developing countries, who are on temporary contracts. Implementation of the resolution would mean that there would be no change or weakening in the position of the Western Powers in the Secretariat, while the position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would be considerably weakened, since the posts held by their nationals would be subject to redistribution among those Members of the United Nations whose nationals do not at present hold senior posts in the Secretariat. For this reason, my delegation wishes to stress that there can be no redistribution of staff and posts in the United Nations Secretariat without abolishing permanent contracts. If the redistribution is not accompanied by the abolition of permanent contracts, it will be highly one-sided, improper and inequitable in nature and will be to the detriment of only one group of countries, namely the socialist countries, while further strengthening the position of another group of countries, namely the Western Powers.

55. My delegation is prepared to consider proposals for the redistribution of posts in the Secretariat if such a redistribution is accompanied by the abolition of permanent contracts. Even if an insignificant number of posts is redistributed as a result of the retirement of nationals of Western countries, the redistribution will still be carried out at the expense of the quota assigned to the USSR and the other socialist countries (which is only half filled), while the Western Powers, which have exceeded their quota and are more than adequately represented in the Secretariat, will suffer virtually no perceptible change or weakening in their position.

56. For the reasons I have indicated, my delegation cannot vote for the draft resolution now before us. We will, however, abstain in the vote in an effort to meet the wishes of certain sponsors of the resolution, who have explained that it is in no way directed against the countries which are inadequately represented in the Secretariat, particularly the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which are concerned with improving their representation.

57. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I give the floor to the representative of Cuba for an explanation of vote.

58. Mr. ALVAREZ TABIO (Cuba) (translated from Spanish): Before any decision is taken on draft resolution I, which appears in the report of the Fifth Committee [A/5646] on personnel questions, the Cuban delegation would like to give a brief explanation of the vote it intends to cast in this connexion.

59. The Cuban delegation voted against the draft resolution of the sixteen African-Asian Powers [*ibid.*, para. 112], which was submitted to the Fifth Committee. On that occasion the Cuban delegation fully explained the reasons motivating its decision.

60. Cuba has always firmly upheld the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat at every level and in every category where it is applicable, and among all regions and all States represented in the Organization. On this basis we cannot do less than support all those measures and proposals that in our opinion would effectively contribute to ensuring the equitable geographical distribution of staff that is our objective.

61. It is the view of the Cuban delegation that, unfortunately, the provisions and recommendations contained in the draft resolution now before us do not by themselves represent a really effective contribution to the solution of the problem. On the contrary, in the present situation those provisions and recommendations, far from being effective, would tend to consolidate the present imbalance, in which citizens of the United States and other Western countries occupy the most important posts.

62. During the debate in the Fifth Committee the Cuban delegation nevertheless expressed firm support for the spirit of the draft resolution we are now considering and for the aims of its co-sponsors. On that basis only, and bearing in mind the considerations I have mentioned, the Cuban delegation will not oppose this draft resolution, and will therefore abstain from voting.

63. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now vote on the two draft resolutions, I and II, recommended by the Fifth Committee in its report [A/5646, para. 29]. I shall first put to the vote draft resolution I.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

64. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on draft resolution II.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 98 votes to none.

65. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I now give the floor to the representative of Indonesia, for an explanation of vote.

66. Mr. SOSROWARDOJO (Indonesia): The delegation of Indonesia notes that a modification of voting has taken place on draft resolution I—"Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat"—as recommended by the Fifth Committee. While welcoming this change from a negative vote to an abstention on the part of some delegations, my delegation—and, I am sure, many other delegations here which have been closely associated with the drafting of this document—would have been fully satisfied if draft resolution I had achieved the unanimous concurrence of the Assembly. That not being the case, it is only the hope of my delegation that the implementation of the resolution will in due time prove that the concern expressed earlier by some delegations will soon vanish.

67. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now take up agenda item 67. The draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in its relevant report [A/5633] was approved by the Committee without objection. May I assume that the General Assembly also adopts it without objection?

The draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 34

Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: report of the Secretary-General
REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/5652)

AGENDA ITEMS 12, 33, 35, 39 AND 76

Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I to VI, VII (sections I to III), IX (section III), XI (section I, paras. 549 to 552, and section II)] (continued)*

Economic development of under-developed countries:

- (a) Planning for economic development: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development: report of the Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions;
- (d) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
- (e) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund

United Nations training and research institute: report of the Secretary-General

Co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Means of promoting agrarian reform

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/5653)

AGENDA ITEMS 12, 36 AND 37

Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters VIII and XIII (section VIII)] (continued)*

Progress and operation of the Special Fund

United Nations programmes of technical co-operation:

- (a) Review of activities;
- (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
- (c) Technical assistance to Burundi and Rwanda: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/5654)

68. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana), Rapporteur of the Second Committee: It is an honour for me to present to this Assembly the reports of the Second Committee [A/5652, A/5653 and A/5654]. These reports are the results of thorough and comprehensive discussions on items allocated to the Second Committee. As such, there is no need for me to make a lengthy introduction.

69. The increasing importance and urgency which is being accorded to economic matters in the United Nations is adequately reflected in the work and reports

*Resumed from the 1274th meeting.

of the Second Committee during this session. Thus, it is of more than symbolic importance that the Second Committee was the first among the seven Committees of the General Assembly to have completed the task which the General Assembly assigned to it on 20 September 1963. Economic development is a continuous process. In any case, it is also a measure of the progress which man is able to make when he applies his talents to the resources with which nature has endowed him. What we have done in the Second Committee this year, as in past years, is to try to create the favourable conditions under which economic development can be carried out. It is this latter aspect of our work which makes it such a rewarding experience.

70. These reports which I have the honour of presenting deal with such subjects as flow of capital, agrarian reform, industrialization, eradication of illiteracy, technical assistance and the training of skilled manpower. In the discussions of these and other subjects, there was no doubt that there is agreement among all the representatives in the Second Committee that everything should be done to narrow the gap between the developed and the developing nations. Of the seventeen resolutions recommended for adoption, eleven were adopted unanimously in the Second Committee. The draft resolution on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament [A/5652, para. 9] was not only approved unanimously, but also by acclamation, as an expression, I hope, of our desire that nations shall turn their swords into ploughshares.

71. I should make special mention of the report due to come before this Assembly tomorrow [A/5651], in which the Second Committee took action on the excellent and most useful statement which our Chairman, Mr. Thajeb, prepared with regard to the reorganization of work in the Second Committee [A/C.2/222] at future sessions of the General Assembly. It is my hope that Member Governments will consider these useful suggestions as recommended, so that the decision could be taken by the Second Committee at the beginning of the next session of the General Assembly.

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Second Committee.

72. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I give the floor to the representative of Cyprus, for an explanation of vote.

73. Mr. ROSSIDES (Cyprus): My delegation wishes to express its full support of the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee [A/5652, para. 9] which we believe is very important. It promotes most necessary studies with regard to the economic and social consequences of disarmament and really alerts the Governments of the various nations to the need for practical studies on this problem, which should be realized in the not too distant future.

74. It is also very important that an *ad hoc* group be appointed by the Economic and Social Council for the purpose of continued studies of this problem and relevant activities.

75. There is, however, one point which I think should be brought to the notice of the Assembly, with a view to the nineteenth session, which should, I believe, not be overlooked. I refer to operative paragraph 3, which says:

"Expresses the hope that the Governments of all States will intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the desire to realize the benefits for mankind to which the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament is addressed."

This paragraph, we feel, could be further considered in the light of very significant developments during the last year. These developments result from the conclusion of the test ban Treaty.^{2/}

76. Previous to the conclusion of that Treaty, it was believed not practical to consider as possible any partial measures of disarmament, any aspects of separate agreements independent of general and complete disarmament. And that is why in the previous resolution, 1837 (XVII), mention was specifically made to "resources . . . released following an agreement on general and complete disarmament". Now, however, the test ban Treaty itself is an agreement taken out of the plan of general and complete disarmament and acted upon; also, there is the agreement not to place nuclear weapons in orbit. Furthermore, the General Assembly resolution on disarmament [1908 (XVIII)] this year for the first time expresses the hope and the desire that there will be separate agreements. Now regarding those separate agreements, it was emphasized in the discussions in the First Committee by several delegations—at least I have four before me—which brought out the idea of the necessity of a separate agreement for the arrest or limitation of production of armaments. Apart from the actual destruction of armaments—which is implied by the general and complete disarmament—there could be a separate agreement to limit their production. For indeed, the arms race is really dependent on the continued production of armaments; and the release of resources results from the arrest of the production of armaments and not from their actual destruction.

77. Therefore, we would have to consider at the nineteenth session whether the release of resources should no longer be linked only to general and complete disarmament. That is, whether it is necessary to wait for general and complete disarmament before any release of resources for the under-developed countries, or whether we should also link such a release with a possible agreement on the limitation of the production of armaments—which is far easier to achieve than general and complete disarmament—thus bringing the release of resources nearer to realization, than if it were to depend entirely on general and complete disarmament—a rather remote prospect.

78. Another aspect which makes it necessary to consider this view next year is the growing awareness in the whole world of the widening gap between the developed and the under-developed countries. This was brought out in various studies, particularly during this past year; and, in this connexion, I might quote what the late President Kennedy said in one of his last speeches—before the Protestant Council of the City of New York on 8 November 1963, when the Family of Man Award was conferred on him—and when he brought out this aspect, he said:

^{2/} Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963.

"The family of man can survive differences of race and religion . . . it can accept differences of ideology, politics and economics. But it cannot survive, in the form in which we know it, a nuclear war—and neither can it long endure this growing gulf between the rich and the poor."

79. So we have here two aspects that developed during 1963 which should be taken into account: one, the growing awareness that the dangers resulting from the gap between the rich and the poor would become equal, in their threat to humanity, to nuclear war itself; and the other, the possibility of administering to both these great needs by the cut-off of production—it should not be too difficult to reach an agreement for the cut-off of production after the consensus, more or less, between the two nuclear Powers about the "nuclear umbrella". It would be very important from the standpoint of the release of resources that this release should be connected more with the cut-off of production than with general and complete disarmament. That is an aspect which my delegation feels should be taken into consideration at present with a view to its promotion next year when this item comes up for discussion.

80. With this qualification, my delegation fully supports the draft resolution and will vote for it.

81. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The draft resolution contained in the Second Committee's report [A/5652, para. 9] was unanimously approved by the Committee. May I assume that the General Assembly also adopts it unanimously?

The draft resolution was adopted.

82. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now take up item 9 on today's agenda. The report of the Second Committee relates to agenda items 12, 33, 35, 39 and 76. I shall give the floor to those speakers who wish to explain their votes on any of the draft resolutions, I to XIII, included in the Committee's report [A/5653, para. 144].

83. Mr. CALDERON FRANCO (Mexico) (translated from Spanish): The delegation of Mexico wishes to explain its vote on draft resolution VI entitled, "World Campaign for Universal Literacy".

84. The text of this draft resolution was the outcome of a very lengthy debate and of a whole series of difficult negotiations, which sometimes seemed as though they would never end. As often happens in such cases, the Committee reached complete agreement on the wording but there was strong disagreement about the meaning of that wording.

85. In the Second Committee the delegation of Mexico expressed its perplexity at a situation which was as strange as it was disconcerting. Unfortunately, at that time, all the Committee desired was to dispose of the matter. The Mexican delegation therefore felt obliged to abstain in the vote, thus preventing—through no fault of its own and to its great regret—the achievement of the unanimity which the co-sponsors of the draft resolution had sought with so much determination.

86. The delegation of Mexico does not wish to thwart the desire for a unanimous vote on this item in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly. This is partly because it gave satisfactory expression to its doubts by abstaining in the vote in the Second Committee and partly—perhaps to an even greater extent—because it is confident that the Secretary-General and

the Directors of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations Special Fund will consider the eradication of illiteracy with all the seriousness and urgency required by the scope and complexity of the problem.

87. In this way, we shall eliminate the apple of discord which so divided the Second Committee. It will, in fact, be seen that the world campaign must be supported by the other measures, and, equally, that the other measures cannot be a substitute for the world campaign. In order to solve this complex, deep-rooted and widespread problem it will be necessary to employ every possible and imaginable means, and thus we shall all be agreed both on the wording of the resolution and on its meaning.

88. With that hope in mind, the delegation of Mexico will vote in favour of the draft resolution.

89. Mr. VIAUD (France) (translated from French): In the Second Committee the French delegation explained its vote on a number of the draft resolutions contained in document A/5653. I do not intend to repeat those explanations of vote here, since they have been reported in the summary records of the Second Committee.

90. However, I am obliged to repeat my explanation in connexion with one of the draft resolutions now before us, namely draft resolution III [A/5653, para. 144] concerning the establishment of a United Nations training and research institute. The French delegation voted against the approval of this draft resolution in the Second Committee and will take the same position here, for the following reasons.

91. In our opinion, the Second Committee's decision was taken on the basis of a draft which did not receive sufficiently thorough consideration and is of a hasty nature that would have justified at least some further study. As regards the substance of the problem, our preference goes not to the creation of an institute, or organ, but rather to the training programme method, which would have made it possible to channel to the developing countries, through the United Nations, the assistance they need for the training of their administrators.

92. Our last reason is that the establishment of a central institute at United Nations Headquarters seems to us to involve duplication with the regional training institutes which have been set up in Asia, Latin America and Africa at the request of the regional economic commissions, or at least to constitute an element of undesirable competition for these institutes, which were established only recently and are still in the period of adjustment and adaptation.

93. For all these reasons, the French delegation feels obliged to vote in the plenary meeting as it voted in the Second Committee.

94. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on each of the draft resolutions, I to XIII, recommended by the Second Committee in its report (A/5653, para. 144). We shall begin with draft resolution I, which was approved unanimously by the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it unanimously?

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

95. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall now put draft resolution II to the vote.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

96. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on draft resolution III.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 78 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

97. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on draft resolution IV.

98. This draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee was approved unanimously in that body. May I take it that the Assembly also wishes to adopt this draft resolution unanimously?

Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously.

99. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on draft resolution V.

100. In connexion with this draft resolution, the representative of France has requested a separate vote on sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 2. Therefore, in accordance with rule 91 of the rules of procedure, in the absence of any objections, I will put this paragraph to a vote first.

Sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 79 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions.

101. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I now put to the vote draft resolution V as a whole.

Draft resolution V was adopted by 81 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

102. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We must now vote on draft resolution VI.

103. The representative of Mexico has the floor.

104. Mr. CALDERON FRANCO (Mexico) (translated from Spanish): Since, as I indicated previously in our explanation of vote, the delegation of Mexico was the only one to abstain in the vote on this draft resolution in the Second Committee, and since, as I have already explained, we now intend to vote in favour of it, I formally propose that the General Assembly should adopt this draft resolution unanimously.

105. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): You have heard the proposal made by the delegation of Mexico. Since Mexico's was the only abstention and since the wish has been expressed that the draft resolution should be adopted unanimously, I should like to consult the General Assembly as to whether it is willing to adopt this draft resolution unanimously. In the absence of any objections, I shall consider that it has been adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution VI was adopted unanimously.

106. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I shall now put to the vote draft resolutions VII, VIII and IX, which were approved unanimously in the Second Committee. Is the General Assembly also willing to adopt them unanimously?

Draft resolution VII was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution VIII was adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IX was adopted unanimously.

107. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on draft resolution X.

Draft resolution X was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

108. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We are now going to vote on draft resolution XI. In connexion with this draft resolution, I must remind you that the representative of France has requested a separate vote on the first paragraph of the preamble. Therefore, in accordance with rule 91 of the rules of procedure, in the absence of objections, we shall first take a separate vote on this paragraph.

The first paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 17 abstentions.

109. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now vote on draft resolution XI as a whole.

Draft resolution XI was adopted unanimously.

110. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on draft resolution XII. This draft resolution was approved unanimously in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it unanimously?

Draft resolution XII was adopted unanimously.

111. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now consider draft resolution XIII. This draft resolution also was approved unanimously in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly also adopts this draft resolution unanimously?

Draft resolution XIII was adopted unanimously.

112. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We have now concluded the voting on the thirteen draft resolutions [I-XIII] which appear in the report of the Second Committee [A/5653].

113. I give the floor to the representative of Paraguay.

114. Mr. SOLANO LOPEZ (Paraguay) (translated from Spanish): Before we take up the next item on the Assembly's agenda, I should like the President to allow me to make one comment.

115. Two of the Second Committee's reports [A/5652 and A/5653] which we have been considering were not available in Spanish before the voting took place. Nevertheless, in a spirit of co-operation and so as not to delay our work, my delegation did not mention this fact before the vote on the fourteen draft resolutions and agreed to vote on the basis of the English text, which was available. The only reason I am making this comment now is to prevent, as far as possible, a similar situation from arising in the future.

116. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): The comment of the representative of Paraguay will appear in the record of the meeting.

117. We shall now take up agenda items 12, 36 and 37, on which the General Assembly has the report of the Second Committee containing three draft resolutions, numbered I to III, which the Committee recommends for adoption [A/5654, para. 13].

118. I have no speaker on my list for an explanation of vote in connexion with these draft resolutions and we shall therefore vote on them in turn. We shall vote first on draft resolution I, which was approved unanimously in the Second Committee. If there is no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly also adopts it unanimously.

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

119. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): I now put draft resolution II to the vote.

Draft resolution II was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.

120. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We shall now proceed to vote on draft resolution III. This draft resolution was approved unanimously in the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly also adopts it unanimously?

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

121. The PRESIDENT (translated from Spanish): We have now concluded our consideration of agenda items 12, 36 and 37 which are dealt with in the report of the Second Committee [A/5654], which was the last item on this morning's agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.