

that there will be greater concerned practical action in the future than has been the case in the past where responsibilities between the Agencies and the United Nations overlap.

10. In an effort to make the Council more significant the U.S.A. initiated a move to expand its membership by six. This proposal may be unsuccessful because of Soviet opposition but could have useful political results for that reason alone. The Canadian Delegation considered that this move should have been better prepared than it was. (See the Delegation's report† on Agenda Item 2 (a) for further details). The issue will certainly be revived at the 13th session of the General Assembly.

11. One of the new developments at the 26th Session of ECOSOC was the practice initiated by the Netherlands of holding meetings of the heads of delegations without their advisers. The Netherlands believed that it promoted Western unity on the Council. Others considered that difficulties of coordination within delegations resulted (particularly within the U.S.A. and the U.K. Delegations).

12. There are however grounds for general satisfaction with the work of the 26th session. It should be recognized however that the less developed countries and the Soviet bloc were less aggressive and active at the 26th session of ECOSOC than they will be at the 13th session of the General Assembly. Some of the harmony and unanimity at the 26th session may prove to be illusory.

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13. The following more specific comments on the work of the individual committees may be useful in support of the above conclusions.

Coordination Committee

The work of the Coordination Committee this year was, in comparison with its work in previous years, remarkable for the degree to which the under-developed countries and the agencies concerned seem to have accepted the view of the more advanced countries on the value of good coordination. The singular measure of "likemindedness" prevailing in the Committee is reflected by the unanimity achieved on all eight resolutions tabled in respect of coordination. The three most important of these resolutions deal respectively with coordination in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, prospects for further advances towards concerted action, and finally, plans for the completion of five-year appraisals by the United Nations and a number of the larger Specialized Agencies. The latter resolution was the main preoccupation of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands Delegations to whom this subject is of first importance. The reservations entertained by the Canadian Delegation last year on this exercise of five-year forecasting were not entirely dispelled. However, the more conservative attitude of the sponsors and the willingness of the agencies to cooperate with goodwill permitted us to vote for the resolution. It seems likely that Dr. Davidson will be nominated to the Committee to which the task of collating the appraisals will be given. As President of the Council, Dr. Davidson will also be asked to participate on an ECOSOC Delegation chosen to meet a delegation selected by I.L.O.

A second noticeable difference in the coordination field this year, as opposed to last year, was the almost complete apathy displayed by the Soviet Delegation and to a lesser extent by the Polish Delegation to the subject of coordination — Item 3 (a). This apathy changed to live interest when the Coordination Committee devoted its attention to Item 3 (b) arising out of General Assembly Resolution 1164 (XII) and dealing with exchanges in the fields of science, culture and education. Under this heading, the Soviet Delegation tabled three resolutions calling respectively for a survey by the Secretary-General of external relations and exchanges in the fields mentioned, the preparation of a convention on this