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Chairman : Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand).

Economic development of under-developed countries : report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter III) (A/1884¹ and A/1924) (*continued*)

(d) General aspects of economic development (A/C.2/L.81 and Corr. 1, A/C.2/L.84/Rev.2, A/C.2/L.95 and A/C.2/L.119 (*continued*))

[Item 26] *

1. Mr. VARGAS GOMEZ (Cuba), introducing the revised text of his draft resolution on integrated economic development (A/C.2/L.84/Rev.2), explained that apart from a few drafting changes, it differed in only one important respect from the earlier text : the latter had requested the Council to submit the relevant studies to the seventh session of the General Assembly, while the new text merely stated that those studies should be submitted "as soon as practicable".

2. The representative of Cuba had altered his draft so as to take account of the remarks of some delegations, which had reminded him that the Council would be overburdened with work at its forthcoming sessions, and the imposition of new tasks might hamper the progress of its work.

3. ABDEL RAZEK Bey (Egypt) recalled that on 20 November 1951 (148th meeting) he had stated that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, should prepare a detailed report on the technical, financial and administrative aspects of industrialization to supplement the studies on defects in the agrarian structure. He also thought that a survey on the reform of systems of social legislation in various

countries would be very valuable; actually, the experts considering the measures to ensure economic development had dealt with the question very superficially. The representative of Egypt therefore accepted the preamble and sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of the operative part of the Cuban draft resolution.

4. With regard to sub-paragraph (iii), he felt that fiscal reform was essentially within the province of governments and many under-developed countries would refuse to permit intervention in their internal affairs even by an international organization. He therefore asked the representative of Cuba to delete that sub-paragraph.

5. Mr. CORLEY SMITH (United Kingdom) said that the draft resolution left him somewhat at a loss. He approved its substance and ultimate aim, but he did not believe that the Cuban representative had approached the problem correctly.

6. The Economic and Social Council was overloaded with work and had met that very morning to consider the best means of dealing with its agenda for 1952 in the light of the short time it would have for its session. By entrusting it with a new task, the Cuban representative's aim would not be attained and, further, the work in progress might suffer.

7. He accordingly thought that the Cuban representative, whose country had just been elected a member of the Economic and Social Council, would be well advised to submit his proposal direct to that body if he had grounds for believing that the Council and the Secretariat would have time to deal with the question properly.

8. Furthermore, his delegation was not sure that draft resolutions of a general nature offered the best means of solving the problems with which the Cuban representative was concerned. The United Kingdom representative would not go as far as the Egyptian represen-

* Indicates the item number on the General Assembly's agenda.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*.

tative and raise the question of sovereignty, since he considered that States were perfectly free to accept or reject recommendations emanating from the United Nations. He was prepared to admit that the three points mentioned in the draft resolution were very interesting and very important, not only for the under-developed countries but also for those which were more advanced, since all countries, whatever their stage of economic development, had to grapple with those problems.

9. It was none the less true that each region, and even each country, had its own special features. Good results could only be obtained by studying the special situation of each of them and providing technical assistance to help it to solve its own industrialization, social legislation and fiscal reform problems. Such a direct and individual method of technical assistance would be far more useful than the method which consisted in carrying out general studies and formulating theoretical rules.

10. Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium) shared Mr. Corley Smith's views and like him also approved the Cuban draft resolution but thought it could not be expected that the studies which it was proposed to entrust to the Council would be of a particularly constructive character. Industrial development depended on factors such as the extension of education, public health, technical training, the development of markets, the construction of means of communications, etc., problems which had already been studied by the General Assembly, the Council and the specialized agencies. The work needed in all those fields must be done gradually; it necessitated long-term action the main elements of which were technical and financial assistance and the contribution of the specialized agencies and the Bank.

11. As for operative sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii), the questions mentioned therein came within the competence of the International Labour Organisation—which had been dealing with them for twenty-six years—and of the Fiscal Commission. It therefore seemed to him unnecessary to invite the Council to undertake new studies on the subject. His delegation had no objection in principle to the Cuban draft resolution; it merely doubted its practical usefulness.

12. Mr. BORIS (France) agreed with the previous speakers. The Fiscal Commission was not the only body which was studying the problem of fiscal reform. When examining the measures to be taken for economic development, the Council had also considered the reforms which should be introduced into the fiscal system, reforms upon which development depended essentially. The Economic and Social Council, which was responsible for technical assistance, had thus studied all the problems relating to economic development, and hence to industrialization; in those studies it had had the benefit of the advice which the under-developed countries had been able to provide. For all those reasons, he was doubtful whether a new resolution on the question would really help to accelerate industrialization.

13. However that might be, he thought that if the representative of Cuba did not withdraw his draft resolution, paragraph 5 (a) should be amended in order to do justice to the work already accomplished in that field by the Economic and Social Council and other competent bodies. Instead of saying "Requests the Economic and Social Council to study...", it might be better

to draft the text somewhat as follows: "Requests the Economic and Social Council, the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies in their studies not to lose sight of the problems involved in..."

14. Mr. ARUTIUNIAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that the Cuban delegation in its draft resolution had mentioned one of the most important problems of economic development when it requested the Economic and Social Council and the Secretariat to study the means to accelerate industrialization and alleviate its social consequences.

15. He agreed with the United Kingdom representative that the Economic and Social Council would be overworked in 1952. He said, however, that it was precisely for that reason that the Cuban representative no longer proposed that the reports in question should be submitted to the seventh session of the General Assembly and used the formula "as soon as practicable". Such a purely formal argument should surely not prevent the adoption of the draft resolution.

16. In the other argument put forward by the United Kingdom representative he had noted a contradiction: on the one hand, Mr. Corley Smith admitted that the problem of industrialization was a general problem common to all countries, while on the other hand he said that it could not be generalized, but that each country must be studied separately.

17. The USSR representative thought that it was obvious that every country had peculiarities attributable to its historic and cultural origins, the nature of its natural resources, etc. It would be foolish to pretend that all industries in all countries should be developed according to a single set plan. It must be admitted, however, that the problem of accelerating industrialization was one of particular interest to all the under-developed countries without exception, and that it did not take the same form in those countries as in the highly developed countries.

18. In 1948, the output of steel in Latin America, continental Asia (excluding the USSR and Manchuria) and Africa barely amounted to 3,500,000 tons, the equivalent of fifteen days' output in western Europe. The steel industry, however, was a key industry of fundamental importance for all economic development.

19. With regard to light industry, and the textile industry in particular, the difference between the under-developed countries and the highly developed countries was equally great. India, for example, with a population eight times that of the United Kingdom, had only 10 million spindles, as against 41,500,000 in the latter country; nevertheless, it had the necessary raw materials to develop its industry and it exported some to the United Kingdom. In the whole of Latin America there were only 4,500,000 spindles.

20. The disproportion between the industrial production of the under-developed countries and that of the highly developed countries raised a serious problem, the comprehensive study of which was particularly important in view of the fact that industrialization was the keystone of the political and economic independence of the countries concerned.

21. While no one was openly opposed to the actual principle of the industrialization of the under-developed countries, there were very powerful forces seeking behind the scenes to retard that process. He quoted in

that connexion a book by Mr. James Martin, the former head of the decartelization branch of the United States Military Government in Germany. On the basis of secret documents discovered in Luxembourg in 1947, the author stated that the representatives of the three great United States iron and steel companies had taken part that year in a secret conference of the international steel cartel in Brussels. That cartel sought to limit the production of steel and cast iron in the under-developed countries.

22. The reasons for that policy were obvious; the cartels were anxious to import raw materials obtained from the under-developed countries and to keep in their own hands the production of manufactured goods. Thus 62 per cent of the lead ore mined in Bolivia, 40 per cent of that mined in Indonesia, 35 per cent of that mined in Thailand and 7 per cent of that mined in the Belgian Congo went to the United States for one single American plant in Texas City.

23. The monopolies were clearly seeking to hinder the industrialization of under-developed countries, and particularly the development of the metallurgical industry. There was an extraordinary coincidence between the measures taken by the monopolies to that end and the doubts expressed by the three previous speakers concerning the practical utility of the Cuban draft resolution. His delegation thought that the United Nations should study the essential problem of the industrialization of under-developed areas; in his opinion the Committee should give strong support to the Cuban draft resolution.

24. Mr. GARCIA (Philippines) could see no grounds for thinking that paragraph 5 of the draft resolution could be regarded as criticizing the Economic and Social Council in any way whatever. The text merely stated that, when studying the problems of economic development, the Council had not been sufficiently explicit on the question of industrialization, and requested it to make good that deficiency.

25. The Philippines, which was embarking on a new programme of economic development, had already successfully applied the policy of tax exemption, mentioned by Mr. Vargas Gomez on a previous occasion, which had contributed to the establishment of many new industries. Furthermore, that policy had the advantage of encouraging the investment of foreign capital in national industries, as had been pointed out by the Economic and Social Council at its thirteenth session.

26. In the matter of social legislation, the Philippine Congress had adopted, in June 1951, a social security act applicable to officials, which would, sooner or later, be extended to cover all workers.

27. Finally, the new fiscal laws promulgated in the Philippines had enabled the State's revenues to increase during the first quarter of 1951 by 75 per cent in comparison with the first quarter of the preceding year.

28. The Philippine delegation would therefore support the Cuban draft resolution, on the understanding that the measures referred to in sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii) were a matter for the governments themselves to decide.

29. Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium) wished to reply to the USSR representative, who seemed to have misinterpreted the meaning of his previous statement.

30. The Belgian delegation recognized the advantages

of the measures proposed in the Cuban draft resolution. Belgium in no way feared the industrialization of the under-developed countries, as was shown by the fact that ever since the end of the nineteenth century, it had helped various under-developed countries towards industrial development.

31. In his previous statement he had merely said that it was doubtful whether a general and abstract study would yield practical results. In his opinion, it would be better to continue the practical activities pursued by the technical assistance services, missions of experts, the Bank and the governments, with a view to encouraging the economic development of under-developed countries. All parties concerned would, moreover, be glad if the USSR would participate in those activities.

32. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that the purpose of the Cuban draft resolution was clear; it was to ensure that over and above the steps already being taken, the Economic and Social Council would consider those aspects of economic development which it had not yet had the opportunity of studying. The Cuban representative had been right to recall that technical assistance and financing were not the only factors in such development, but that it had many other aspects, including in particular the social aspects, to which, moreover, the General Assembly had drawn the attention of the Council in 1948. He was thus in favour of the actual principle of the draft resolution.

33. He recognized, however, that as it stood there were several controversial points in the text. It could hardly be said, for example, that the Economic and Social Council had not devoted sufficient attention to the problem of industrialization, since its work on technical assistance and methods of financing related to that question. It was of course impossible to separate economic and social problems. Nevertheless, the Council could not be asked to study social legislation solely as a part of economic development when it had social and humanitarian aspects which came within the competence of the Third Committee and the specialized agencies. Lastly, fiscal reform was being studied by the Fiscal Commission and the Economic and Social Council itself had already made recommendations in that respect.

34. In order to avoid all those difficulties, which might cause confusion, he proposed that at the end of sub-paragraph (a) of the operative part, the words "including the problems involved in", should be replaced by the following: "problems the solution of which is likely to accelerate the economic development of the under-developed countries, including their industrialization", then deleting the list of measures that followed in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii).

35. The list of measures was not at all complete, for economic development also included agricultural development and many other aspects. If the Committee adopted the formula he suggested, it would leave the Council all desirable freedom to study those aspects of the development process which it deemed advisable.

36. Mr. ALLANA (Pakistan) intended to vote for the Cuban draft resolution, but thought that it would have been improved by being more explicit on the co-ordination of economic development. He hoped, however, that the discussions which had taken place in the Committee on the joint draft resolution which had been submitted by Chile and France (A/C.2/L.111) on the

co-ordination of economic development would give the Economic and Social Council an indication of the way in which delegations would like to see the problem of economic development approached. The important and positive part of the Cuban draft resolution was paragraph 5 (a) (i), which drew the Economic and Social Council's particular attention to the need for rapid industrialization of the under-developed countries, a problem which had hitherto been rather neglected. He thought that the Chilean verbal amendment to the sub-paragraph improved the text, but suggested that the Cuban and Chilean representatives should add to the amended sentence the following words: "as well as the relative contribution to be made by the under-industrialized and the under-developed countries to the industrialization of the latter". He was also in favour of sub-paragraph (ii) in paragraph 5, provided that it was stated that the reform of systems of social legislation was a problem which came within the competence of the ILO. He went on to support the objections to paragraph 5 (iii) made by the Egyptian and Philippine representatives, and asked the Cuban representative to delete it. He also suggested that the Cuban representative should delete the words "to the under-developed and developed countries", in paragraph 5 (b), as being too general to add anything to the meaning of the paragraph. Lastly, he proposed that the words "*Recognizing that*" should be substituted for the words "*In view of the fact that*", in paragraph 1.

37. Mr. LUBIN (United States of America) agreed with the Cuban representative that the time had come to take up the problem of economic development from a more general standpoint than the purely technical one of financing and to study the various problems raised by the industrialization of the under-developed countries: for instance on the economic plane, the vocational training of workers and executive personnel, and, on the social plane, security for workers, the health and housing conditions in which they had to live, etc. As regards the objections to paragraph 5 (iii) made by the Egyptian, Philippine and Pakistani representatives, he acknowledged that fiscal reform fell wholly within the purview of governments. However, the sub-paragraph was merely a request to the Council to study the question of fiscal reform within the framework of economic development, and any recommendation the Council might make on the conclusion of the study would not be binding upon governments or in any way an infringement of their sovereignty. He accordingly supported the draft resolution and hoped that the Committee would request the Council and the Secretary-General to study, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, the various problems involved.

38. Mr. TAUBER (Czechoslovakia) observed that hitherto United Nations organs had studied the question of economic development under a number of its separate aspects only, namely: financing, land reform, etc. Although in the course of the debates on the matter, the need for industrialization of the under-developed countries had always been plainly recognized, the Council had not yet adequately tackled the problem. The merit of the Cuban draft resolution was that it called the Council's attention to the matter. Study of questions of social and fiscal legislation was important, but the key problem for the speeding up of industrialization was the supplying of equipment to the under-developed countries. In that connexion, it was worth

while recalling the importance of the draft resolution submitted by the Polish delegation (A/C.2/L.81 and Corr.1), paragraph 4 of which suggested specific means that might hasten the industrialization of the under-developed countries. The Czechoslovak delegation would vote for the Cuban draft resolution.

39. Mr. ZOLOTAS (Greece) approved of the draft resolution in principle but had misgivings about the wording of paragraph 5. He was not afraid that it might lead to encroachment upon the sovereignty of the countries concerned, but the list of problems connected with economic development contained in that paragraph was far from complete and might distract attention from other problems of equal importance. The paragraph should therefore be amended along the lines proposed by the Indian representative; the various kinds of problem to which the industrialization of the under-developed countries might give rise, namely, economic, social, technical, fiscal and organizational problems, might be indicated after the sentence proposed by the Indian representative. The Economic and Social Council would then select those which it considered should be studied in detail.

40. Reference should also be made in paragraph 5 to the part played by the United Nations Secretariat in that field.

41. ABDEL RAZEK Bey (Egypt) was afraid that his objection to paragraph 5 (iii) had been misunderstood. With regard to fiscal reform there were only two things that the United Nations could do: prepare reports on the subject or grant technical assistance. The under-developed countries, however, were well aware that technical assistance could lead to direct interference in their domestic affairs. The Greek representative had said that the Charter protected States against any interference by the United Nations or by a foreign State: however, was it not true that there had already been instances of non-observance of the Articles of the Charter?

42. Mr. VARGAS GOMEZ (Cuba) was surprised that many representatives, while expressing complete agreement with him on the substance and aims of his draft resolution, should raise one objection after another with regard to its individual paragraphs. The study of the economic development of the under-developed countries had hitherto consisted almost exclusively in the study of its financing, land reform and the technical assistance to be furnished to the under-developed countries. His intention had been to emphasize the importance for economic development of the rapid industrialization of the under-developed countries and of the reforms to be introduced in their social and fiscal legislation. In enumerating those problems he had not intended to draw up a complete list, but to indicate those to which he attached essential importance. It was unnecessary to attempt at greater length to demonstrate how vitally important it was for the under-developed countries to speed up the rate of their industrialization. The danger to those countries resulting from the fact that their economies were undiversified — comprising the extraction of raw materials or agricultural production — had been amply demonstrated. In order to hasten their industrialization, however, it was not sufficient to consider exclusively the grant of technical assistance or the study of financing. Although closely connected with industrialization, those problems were merely aspects, albeit important

aspects, of economic development. Increasing the rate of industrialization of those countries raised another problem which had its own particular features.

43. He acknowledged that social and fiscal questions had already been considered, either by such specialized agencies as the ILO, or by United Nations organs such as the Fiscal Commission. They had not, however, been examined from the point of view of economic development. He would therefore like to retain the provisions contained on that subject in paragraph 5 (a) of his draft resolution.

44. In reply to a number of objections, he emphasized that no time limit was laid down in his draft resolution for consideration by the Economic and Social Council of the questions included in that draft. In view of the objections made by many members of the Committee, he was prepared to delete the passage relating to fiscal reforms, but pointed out that those provisions could in no circumstances give rise to interference in the domestic affairs of States. In any case, the General Assembly's resolutions were merely recommendations which did not commit governments.

45. He would like, on the other hand, to retain the provisions relating to the social aspect of the question, which was one of the essential aspects of economic development.

46. He was surprised to note that certain representatives of highly developed countries, although in favour of economic development, were opposed to any study by the Economic and Social Council of the question of industrialization. That was a highly complex problem of which objective and practical studies should be made; otherwise, it would have to be concluded that the United Nations was unable to solve the problem of economic development.

47. As he did not wish to make things difficult for the Committee, he would be prepared in principle to accept the Chilean oral amendment if it provided an answer to the objections made in certain quarters. He would, however, like first of all to see the text of that amendment and of the Pakistani representative's proposals.

48. U KYIN (Burma) was happy to announce the support of his delegation, representing an essentially agricultural country, for the Cuban draft resolution. There had been no objection to the guiding principles or the objects of that draft resolution; only the practical methods it recommended had been questioned. The Economic and Social Council, however, should be given discretion to adopt whatever method it deemed most appropriate in that regard. If it considered that the question exceeded its competence, it could either refer it to the General Assembly or simply leave it pending. He approved the specific proposals contained in paragraph 5 (a) of the Cuban draft resolution and, while not objecting to the Chilean amendment, preferred the original text because of its greater simplicity.

49. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that the purpose of his remarks had been to recall the Economic and Social Council's methods in dealing with economic and social questions. He had wished to avoid confusing the general and particular aspects of the question, or the ends and the means, a confusion to which the provisions of paragraph 5 (a) of the Cuban draft resolution might give rise.

50. The basic objectives of the United Nations in the

economic and social field were to raise the standard of living and enhance social progress. Industrialization was one of the chief ways in which those objectives could be realized. It was not correct to say that the question of industrialization had not been contemplated by the United Nations, for it was along such lines that technical assistance should be afforded, with a view, among other things, to aid the under-developed countries to establish industrialization programmes. Similarly, when the question of financing had been considered, it had to a large extent been concerned with plans for industrialization. He was of course in agreement with the purpose of the draft resolution, but he considered that industrialization should be considered as an end and not as a means, and it was with that idea in mind that he had presented his suggestions.

51. The two proposals put forward by the representative of Cuba regarding the reform of social legislation and fiscal reform were of a nature calculated to promote economic development. There was no reason, however, as far as fiscal reform was concerned, to confuse the general problem with means which were of more restricted importance. Similarly, the importance of the progress of social institutions was not limited to its advantages from the point of view of economic development, for as a matter of fact such progress was in itself a basic objective of the United Nations. He hoped that his amendment, which was designed to distinguish general objectives from specific means, would solve the difficulties, while continuing to maintain the principle on which the Cuban draft resolution was based.

52. Mr. STADNIK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) stated that the attitude of his delegation as regards the industrialization of the under-developed countries had already been presented on numerous occasions. Industrialization was a question of basic importance to the economic development of those countries. The experience of his own country illustrated the beneficial effects of industrialization as far as improvement of the standard of living of the people was concerned. He had, therefore, great pleasure in supporting the resolution of Cuba, but requested that representative to consider deleting sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 5 referring to fiscal reform, for such provisions might well be interpreted as allowing interference in the domestic affairs of States.

53. Mr. LUBIN (United States of America) asked whether it might not be possible to eliminate the difficulty associated with fiscal reform by modifying the over-imperative form of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 5, by replacing the phrase "measures which should be recommended to the under-developed and developed countries for dealing with..." by the phrase: "measures which *may be of aid* to the under-developed and developed countries *in* dealing with..."

54. The CHAIRMAN asked the representative of Egypt whether he insisted on the deletion of sub-paragraph (iii).

55. ABDEL RAZEK Bey (Egypt) recalled that his country had refused technical assistance in regard to fiscal reform, and re-affirmed his opposition to the passage in question.

56. Mr. VARGAS GOMEZ (Cuba) agreed to the deletion of sub-paragraph (iii) but preferred to retain the preceding sub-paragraph. He requested that in order to expedite the discussion, amendments that had been

suggested during the meeting might be submitted formally and voted upon. He also accepted the proposal of the United States concerning paragraph 5, sub-paragraph (b).

57. The CHAIRMAN called upon the representative of ILO.

58. Mr. METALL (International Labour Organisation) stated that he would not deal with the question of the substance of the Cuban draft resolution but of procedural and drafting aspects. He pointed out that the maintenance of the original version of the sub-paragraph 5 (a) of the draft resolution would raise certain problems as far as his Organisation was concerned. He stressed the fact that, normally, specialized agencies were not only consulted, but were invited to co-operate or to collaborate with the United Nations. He requested that, if possible, some explanation be given about the meaning of the word "internal" (re-form of systems of social legislation) since ILO would be called upon, as the competent specialized agency to co-operate with the Council in implementing the resolution, should it be adopted in its original form. He recalled the authority exercised by ILO in regard to social legislation and wondered how the Economic and Social Council could submit to the General Assembly concrete proposals for measures which should be recommended to countries for dealing with problems referred to in sub-paragraph 5 (a) (ii), since it was clearly within the exclusive competence of the International Labour Conference to formulate proposals for dealing with problems of social legislation. He wondered whether the adoption of the Cuban draft resolution might not give rise to overlapping and thus hinder such progress as had been made with regard to concentration of efforts. He stressed the interest frequently shown by ILO in questions of economic development and industrialization of under-developed countries and requested some clarification about the meaning of sub-paragraph 5 (b), since he did not suppose that it was the intention of the author of the draft resolution to give rise to a clear case of duplication.

59. Mr. ARUTIUNIAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), on a point of order stated that the Committee could not express any views on the subject in the meeting. He therefore requested that the meeting should be adjourned.

60. The CHAIRMAN asked the representative of Chile

to submit the text of his amendment, and requested the representative of Cuba to submit the revised text of his draft resolution.

61. Mr. KATZ-SUCHY (Poland) asked what the order of the discussion at the forthcoming meetings would be.

62. The CHAIRMAN stated that the draft resolution of Poland (A/C.2/L.81 and Corr. 1) regarding which the delegation of the United States had just proposed an amendment (A/C.2/L.120) could not be discussed before the proceedings of the Assembly were resumed.

63. Mr. KATZ-SUCHY (Poland) requested that in that case the draft resolution and the draft submitted by his delegation regarding land reform should not be discussed before the return of the Polish delegation. He regretted that it had not been possible for the discussion and the vote on the first of those drafts to take place before the interruption of the proceedings. He could understand, however, from the amendment submitted by the United States, the reasons why certain delegations considered that they needed a further respite. The amendments plainly reflected the statements made by a representative of the United States who had informed journalists that his delegation would give a lesson to such countries as Poland who were attempting to attract the sympathies of the under-developed countries. The Polish delegation, which had in the past fought against many drafts and amendments put forward by the United States, would continue to wage its campaign against the methods employed by the "procedural gangsters".

64. Mr. LUBIN (United States of America), on a point of order in reference to the Polish representative's remark about "procedural gangsters", wished to register a most vigorous protest against any attack of the kind directed against his own or any other country. He considered that the Chairman should henceforth call to order any speaker who used such expressions in reference to any government.

65. Mr. KATZ-SUCHY (Poland) regretted the incident and added for the benefit of the United States representative that he had not made any specific accusation against the Government of that country, but had merely been referring to methods which represented a departure from normal procedure.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p. m.