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Chairman: Sir Douglas COPLAND (Australia).

AGENDA ITEM 25

Economic development of under-developed countries (A/2686, A/2702) (concluded)

**ADOPTION OF THE RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT
(A/C.2/L.251)**

1. The CHAIRMAN invited comments on the Rapporteur's report on the subject of the economic development of under-developed countries (A/C.2/L.251).
2. He pointed out that in paragraph 24 of the report Pakistan and Turkey should be added to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/L.249.

There being no objections, the Rapporteur's report was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 66

**Establishment of a world food reserve (A/2710 and
Corr.1 and 2, A/C.2/L.250/Rev.2 and Add.1)
(continued)**

3. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the statement of the financial implications (A/C.2/L.250/Rev.2 and Add.1) of the draft resolution concerning the establishment of a world food reserve (A/C.2/L.250/Rev.2).
4. He proposed that the Committee take note of that document.
It was so decided.
5. The CHAIRMAN invited debate on the revised text of the joint draft resolution.
6. Mr. A. P. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the United Nations had been concerned with questions of nutrition from the very beginning of its existence and that, at its first session, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 45 (I) concerning the world shortage of cereals and other foodstuffs. The Soviet Union had always taken an active part in the discussion on those questions. The

afore-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly had been based on a draft resolution (A/C.2/49) presented by the USSR. At various sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council the Soviet delegation had proposed concrete and constructive measures, such as raising the productivity of small and medium-sized farms by providing low-interest credit and by making equipment, seed and fertilizer available on favourable terms. All those, as well as other proposals of the Soviet delegation, had lost none of their timeliness.

7. In the Soviet delegation's view, the questions of nutrition required careful consideration and study and should not be limited to the issues referred to in the preamble of the draft resolution. For example, reference should be made to the need of expanding international trade with a view to ensuring normal distribution of the world's food resources without any speculation and without the exporting countries deriving political or other advantages. Special attention should be given to the reasons preventing the increase of production and consumption of food and, in particular, the question of providing land to farmers owning little or no land, and other important questions covered in the statements and proposals made by the USSR delegation in various United Nations organs and in the statements made by certain representatives in the course of the present discussion.

8. The USSR delegation did not object to the question being studied by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and by the Economic and Social Council, on the understanding that all possibilities and aspects would be covered.

9. It would abstain in the vote on the last paragraph of the preamble and on paragraph 1 of the operative part of the draft resolution. He reserved his delegation's position on the second paragraph of the preamble, which was not clear. In view of those considerations, he asked that the draft resolution be put to the vote in parts.

10. Mr. OFER (Israel) said that he would support the joint draft resolution. Costa Rica was to be congratulated on its initiative in placing the question of establishing a world food reserve on the agenda of the current session. Such a proposal was of particular interest to small countries such as Israel, where any food shortage could rapidly become disastrous.

11. The joint draft resolution was realistic. To begin with, the United Nations should establish the contemplated reserve on a small scale; in that way, the Organization would forthwith possess machinery for coping with crises, while at the same time it would discover what administrative and financial difficulties had to be overcome before the plan could be expanded and would learn what potential influence a food reserve could exert on the stabilization of world prices.

12. With regard to operative paragraph 2, he considered that FAO should reproduce in its report all the useful information it could obtain from the various countries which had established national food reserves; the information concerning cost of food storage, handling, preservation and the like would be most valuable. The report should also describe the experience in emergency food supply gained by Members which had so generously come to the relief of countries threatened by famine in recent years.

13. The CHAIRMAN called for a vote on the revised joint draft resolution (A/C.2/L.250/Rev.2).

The second paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 38 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The fourth paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 35 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

14. Mr. EL-TANAMLI (Egypt) said that he had been unable to vote for that paragraph because the word "jamais" in the French text was too categorical.

15. The CHAIRMAN said that the Egyptian representative's comment would be taken into account in the preparation of the final text.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 39 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The revised draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 43 votes to none, with one abstention.

16. Mr. LIRA MERINO (Chile), explaining his vote, spoke of the grievous problem of the ever-widening gap between the rate of increase of world food production and the rate of population growth; the adoption of the draft resolution marked a step towards the solution of that problem. The establishment of a world food reserve did not mean, however, that all other methods of improving food production should be neglected; the reserve was only a temporary means of alleviating some of the sufferings of the world's population until the time when science and modern technology would enable it to produce enough from the land to save it from starvation. The initiative of the Costa Rican delegation had earned it the warmest congratulations.

17. Mr. UMARI (Iraq) said that, although the Iraqi delegation had not participated in the debate, it had long taken a keen interest in the problem of malnutrition, and indeed took an active part in FAO's work in that connexion. It was time that the international community found a way of putting an end to an anomalous and iniquitous state of affairs in which both famine and an undisposible food surplus existed simultaneously. Hence, the Costa Rican delegation could only be congratulated on its most laudable initiative. The draft resolution just adopted implied no disregard of FAO's excellent studies, but the specialized agencies had reached a stage in their work from which they could hardly advance without the support of a political decision carrying all the moral authority of such an international organ as the United Nations General Assembly. The comprehensive report which FAO was asked to prepare would undoubtedly present the situation in its proper perspective and make it possible to take considered action on the matter of food supplies.

18. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) said that when the Costa Rican delegation's memorandum (E/2710 and Corr. 1 and 2) had been submitted, it had aroused some doubt as to the advisability of establishing a world food reserve to endeavour to remedy the malnutrition from which the world suffered. The food supply prob-

lems to be solved were so vast and complex that they could scarcely be studied satisfactorily in the Committee. Moreover, there probably existed no more comprehensive study of world food supplies than that given in FAO's annual report.

19. Despite the enormous wheat surplus of Canada and the United States, half the world's population suffered from malnutrition; serious shortages would occur if the steady expansion of world agricultural production were halted in any way whatsoever. In FAO's annual report on the state of food and agriculture,¹ that agency, having initially warned the reader against the serious consequences of any such occurrence, stated that, owing to the surplus accumulated in North America, it was plain that the only solution was to apply a policy of selective development of agricultural production.

20. The Greek delegation believed that the problem of wheat constituted the focal point of the problem of agricultural surplus in general. Despite a reduced wheat harvest in the United States, Canada and Australia, the export carry-over at the beginning of the 1954-55 season had reached the record figure of 1,700 million bushels, or 600 million bushels above the already excessive stock as of August 1953.

21. The shrinkage of the current crop in North America and Australia tended to offset the growth of stocks, but might tend to encourage producers to intensify their yield and exporters to raise their prices, whereas in a free market, and without the International Wheat Agreement, prices would have tended to decline. In other words, the restriction of production in those countries tended to delay the readjustment of the balance of supply and demand on the international wheat market.

22. Numerous factors affected the world agricultural economy. It was to be feared that, owing to the complexity of those factors, the Secretary-General would be unable for the time being to make any substantial contribution to their study. Furthermore, by the early part of 1955 FAO was expected to complete the comprehensive study of the establishment and utilization of buffer stocks which it had been asked to prepare by its Committee on Commodity Problems. Nor should it be forgotten that the Economic and Social Council had very recently established a Commission on International Commodity Trade, with which the Secretariat would doubtless co-operate, and that the first item on that Commission's agenda was the review of the world primary commodity market.

23. In the past, FAO had always co-operated with the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCI); he suggested that perhaps the procedure described in the resolution might be applied in the case of the new Commission. The fact that, under sub-paragraphs 3 a and b of resolution 557 F (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission was free, subject to prior authorization from the Council, to invite non-member States to participate in its work made it even more desirable that it undertake the proposed studies.

24. Nevertheless, in deference to the sentiments of the Costa Rican delegation and of the other delegations which were associated with its fine initiative, he had not wished to vote against the joint draft resolution,

¹ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food and Agriculture 1954*, Rome, 1954.

particularly since the revised text was a considerable improvement on the original draft.

25. Mr. YU (China) thanked the Costa Rican delegation for drawing attention to a problem which was of concern to every country and, first and foremost, to agricultural countries.

26. The Chinese delegation had gladly voted for the joint draft resolution, which marked a step towards the solution of the problem and which could be expected to produce splendid results.

27. When drafting its report FAO would no doubt take into account the experience of various United Nations organs, particularly of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), in dealing with emergency food relief.

28. Mr. QUEUILLE (France) congratulated the Costa Rican delegation on its initiative in the matter of the establishment of a world food reserve.

29. The food problems of under-developed countries had been closely studied by FAO for years, especially when serious crises occurred which brought famine in their train. It possessed technical information of the greatest value and had made detailed studies on certain subjects, especially on that of diet. It had even completed working arrangements which enabled it to predict crises some time in advance of their occurrence, so that, when a crisis was imminent, FAO could send out its experts to evaluate the extent and nature of the shortage. It could scarcely go further than that.

30. If arrangements involving financial contributions were to be made, it was for the General Assembly to take the necessary decisions. Thus, having dealt with general questions like the establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development and the international finance corporation, the General Assembly was now proceeding to tackle a specific problem for which a suitable solution had to be found.

31. The French delegation hoped that that work, which would presumably continue for a number of years, would make it possible to put an end to a situation which was intolerable under modern conditions; entire populations should not be suffering from famine or malnutrition while the inhabitants of other countries lived in easy circumstances. The United Nations should undertake the work, in view of the Charter requirement that the United Nations should take the necessary steps to protect the world against poverty as well as against fear.

32. Mr. NASH (United States of America) said that his delegation was fully in sympathy with the ultimate objectives sought by Costa Rica in placing the question of the establishment of a world food reserve on the agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly.

33. The last paragraph of the preamble did not seem to correspond to the facts, since a number of international agencies, more particularly FAO, had carried out detailed research into the world food situation and FAO was continuing its work on the subject unremittingly. The United States delegation had therefore abstained from voting on that paragraph.

34. It had also abstained from voting on the draft resolution as a whole because it considered that the problem was extremely complex, that it was not confined exclusively to the establishment of food reserves or the stabilization of agricultural prices and that it would call for efforts continuing over many years before a solution could be found. The United States

delegation thought it preferable that the General Assembly should not enter that field, which was essentially within FAO's sphere of activity.

35. Mr. BUENO DO PRADO (Brazil) said that the Brazilian delegation had voted in favour of the joint draft resolution, just as it had voted for the establishment of national food reserves at the sixth session of the FAO Conference.

36. Brazil realized that the problem was complex and hoped that the FAO studies and the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade would make it clear whether a world food reserve could be established in the near future and what benefits could be expected from it.

37. Congratulations and thanks were due to the Costa Rican delegation for its splendid initiative.

38. Mr. OZGUREL (Turkey) said that the report which FAO was being invited to prepare would not only supply useful information in connexion with the establishment of a world food reserve but would also be of assistance to the Commission on International Commodity Trade, which was to meet in January 1955. The experts' report entitled *Commodity Trade and Economic Development* (E/2519) contained a detailed analysis of all the facts connected with the price stabilization problem and a discussion of practical action to be taken. It had, however, not exhausted the subject, and the experts had realized that some aspects merited more thorough study. Those were the considerations which had prompted Turkey to vote for the draft resolution.

39. He thanked the Costa Rican delegation for its initiative.

40. Mr. EL-TANAMLI (Egypt) said that he had voted for the joint draft resolution. The first paragraph of the preamble appeared to be a clear statement of the main facts of the problem and stressed its importance for the under-developed countries.

41. Like the Greek and Turkish delegations, the Egyptian delegation thought that the price stabilization question would be thoroughly discussed by the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

42. He wished to thank the Costa Rican delegation for its initiative and the Chairman for the efforts he had made in drawing up a text which had enjoyed almost unanimous support.

43. Mr. FISCHER (Union of South Africa) said that he had voted for the draft resolution as a whole, but had abstained in the vote on the fourth paragraph of the preamble for the same reasons as those mentioned by the United States delegation. The paragraph was not clearly drafted and furthermore it did not represent the true facts.

44. As the South African delegation saw it, the draft resolution was no more than an invitation to FAO to prepare a report, and it in no way prejudged the Economic and Social Council's decision on the substance of the matter. The South African delegation shared the United States representative's doubts as to the advisability of having the Second Committee consider such a complex problem as the establishment of a world food reserve. However, no definite decision could be made on that point until FAO had submitted its report.

45. In conclusion, he thanked the Costa Rican delegation.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council, chapters II and III (A/2686, A/C.2/L.247, A/C.2/L.248 and Corr.1, A/C.2/L.252 and Add.1, A/C.2/L.253 and Add.1) (continued)

46. Mr. BEREZIN (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) observed that the Economic and Social Council's report (A/2686) had made special reference to the rapid increase of industrial and agricultural production in countries with planned economies, without describing the remarkable successes achieved by the USSR and the peoples' democracies.

47. The people of Byelorussia, for example, were engaged in the peaceful and constructive work of rebuilding an economy which had been seriously affected by the war and the occupation. Through the fraternal assistance of the USSR and the progress of Soviet science, Byelorussia had achieved extremely satisfactory results both in the economic and in the social fields.

48. Gross production in 1953 had shown an increase of 79 per cent over 1940. Twenty-five times more machines had been produced in 1953 than in 1940. Electricity and fuel output increased each year and the transport and communications system was being developed. The capital devoted by the State to the development of the national economy between 1951 and 1953 had amounted to 5,330 million roubles. The production of consumer goods had increased considerably and their quality had been improved.

49. With regard to agriculture, the area of land under cereals and the area of pasture-land had almost doubled between 1952 and 1953. The livestock population had also expanded considerably since 1940. Agriculture was being mechanized at a rapid rate, and ploughing, sowing and harvesting were almost completely mechanized.

50. The progress achieved had made it possible to improve the living conditions and cultural level of the people. In 1953, workers' real income had exceeded that of the previous year by 13 per cent, and the increase has been greater still in the case of collective-farm workers. The most backward region of Byelorussia, where 80 per cent of the population had been illiterate, now had thirty institutions of higher education attended by 10,000 students. Progress in the field of social insurance had been speeded up still further.

51. Full employment was a matter of great importance. There was no unemployment in Byelorussia, but it was well known that unemployment had increased in some countries in recent years. The United Nations should shoulder its entire responsibility in that field and recommend to Governments effective steps to reduce unemployment, particularly by developing peaceful industry, reducing armaments expenditure, expanding foreign trade and increasing expenditure on social services, as well as steps to alleviate the plight of the unemployed. The USSR delegation had proposed a draft resolution to that effect (A/C.2/L.247). Byelorussia would vote for this draft in the expectation that every country anxious to improve the lot of the working classes would eagerly support it.

52. With regard to the removal of obstacles to international trade, he pointed out that the discriminatory trade policy which some countries, like the United States, persisted in applying with regard to the USSR,

the People's Republic of China and the peoples' democracies, was unjustified and harmful to the interests of those who practised it. It was not surprising, therefore, to note that in an increasing number of countries businessmen were unanimous in recognizing the immense opportunities offered by trade with the USSR, the People's Republic of China and the peoples' democracies and in calling for the removal of the restrictions on trade with those countries. The need to expand East-West trade was admitted in the United Kingdom as well as in France, Western Germany, Italy and Japan. Even in the United States there seemed to be a more favourable attitude to the question. At the last session of the Economic Commission for Europe, all the western European countries had declared in favour of expanding intra-European trade.

53. The USSR and the peoples' democracies, whose policies were directed towards strengthening peace and developing international co-operation, were prepared to expand their trade with any country willing to do so on a basis of equal rights and mutual interests. While it was true that trade between the USSR and peoples' democracies and the capitalist countries had increased in recent years, it was essential in the interests of the under-developed countries and in the interests of international peace and security to abolish once and for all the restrictions which still limited East-West trade. The USSR draft resolution (A/C.2/L.248) recommended steps to that effect, and the Byelorussian delegation would fully support it.

54. The United Kingdom representative's objections (336th meeting) to the USSR draft resolution were without foundation, since it was quite clear that, as far as the removal of the obstacles to international trade was concerned, the Economic and Social Council was not carrying out its obligations under the United Nations Charter. In view of the Council's failure to act, it was essential that the General Assembly adopt, without delay, the practical measures on which the welfare of millions of persons depended.

55. Mr. RENOUF (Australia) said that he too was of the opinion that the General Assembly should follow the Council's work, and if necessary intervene, for it was the Assembly which in the last resort was responsible for decisions on economic and social questions. But if, after consideration, the Assembly held that the Council had taken satisfactory and appropriate action, there was no need for it to do more and it should merely approve the Council's work. In the Australian delegation's opinion, Council resolutions 531 B and 531 C (XVIII) were at present satisfactory, and it had therefore joined in sponsoring the draft resolutions (A/C.2/L.252 and A/C.2/L.253), under which the General Assembly would endorse the Council's resolution.

56. The Australian delegation had always been keenly interested in the question of full employment. Council resolution 531 B (XVIII) had convinced it that the United Nations was giving the matter due attention; it therefore saw no reason to adopt measures of the kind proposed by the USSR delegation in its draft resolution (A/C.2/L.247). Furthermore, the Australian delegation could not accept some parts of that text. In the first place, the essential point of the USSR draft resolution was the convening of a conference, in

which non-governmental organizations would take part, to consider the problem of full employment. In his opinion, the problem of full employment, while admittedly of interest to the non-governmental organizations, was essentially the concern of the Governments in question. A conference of non-governmental organizations would not help much to elucidate the problem at the present time, for it could only formulate general considerations which Governments would find of little value. In the second place, it was stated in the first paragraph of the preamble that in some countries unemployment had increased and that in others there was a real threat of its doing so. That would seem to be an exaggeration. The Byelorussian representative, for example, had just said that in his country unemployment did not exist. The same was true of Australia, where there was actually a labour shortage, although the population was increasing and there was a large flow of immigrants. A report just published by the Australian Government described an economy in full development, in which the level of production and investment was very high and constantly rising, especially in the case of wool and steel production and the manufacture of chemical products, automobiles and aircraft. The country had a very well-organized system of social services, comprising social and other forms of insurance, family allowances, old-age pensions, etc. It was difficult, therefore, for the Australian delegation to approve the terms of the USSR draft resolution.

57. With regard to the development of international trade, he pointed out that Australia was seeking to expand its trade with all other countries. In particular, foreign countries wishing to buy wool were welcome and were not subjected to any discrimination. In matters of trade and payments, Australia applied the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund and those provided in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In Australia, trade was so important that the Australian delegation would be prepared to support any reasonable proposal which seemed appropriate and would permit a general expansion of trade. But the USSR draft resolution (A/C.2/L.248 and Corr.1) did not seem to offer such prospects. At its last session, the Council had adopted a resolution which provided that the question should be studied, analysed in detail and included in the agenda of its twentieth session. The action provided for seemed adequate, and the General Assembly had no need to intervene. He stressed the important services of GATT, which included studies on some of the problems raised by the USSR in its resolution.

58. The second paragraph of the USSR draft resolution (A/C.2/L.248 and Corr.1) referred to the contraction of civilian production and an increase in unemployment. In the Australian delegation's opinion, the implied assertions were untrue. The third paragraph contained the following sentence: "the normal development of trade between States would help to improve relations between them and to reduce international tension". It might perhaps be better to say the converse, namely that "the improvement of relations between States and the reduction of international tension would help to promote the normal development of trade".

59. For all those reasons the Australian delegation would vote against the two USSR draft resolutions and would support the draft resolutions contained in

documents A/C.2/L.252 and A/C.2/L.253. He hoped that the USSR delegation would refrain from pressing its draft resolutions to a vote, so that the Second Committee might make its decision unanimous.

Mr. Umari (Iraq), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

60. Mr. LIRA MERINO (Chile) observed that much progress had been made on all the matters with which the Council had dealt and which had been submitted for consideration by the Committee. In view of the importance of those questions to countries which were economically under-developed and which sought to raise the standard of living of their population, that was an encouraging sign.

61. The Chilean delegation had already expressed its satisfaction over resolution 512 A (XVII), by which the Council had decided to establish the Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade, and over resolution 557 F (XVIII), which dealt with the organization and constitution of that body. The raw-material producing countries, especially the countries of Latin America, were particularly interested in the Commission's work because raw materials, together with agricultural produce, accounted for 75 per cent of their exports. Furthermore, it was with the income from their exports that those countries had financed 95 per cent of local investment in the years 1945-1952. Thus, the serious effects which the constant fluctuations in commodity prices could have on the economy of those countries would be readily appreciated. It also had to be remembered that the prices of some products, including the so-called strategic products, were arbitrarily fixed. The Chilean delegation had been anxious to be a member of the Commission, which was to begin its meetings in January next. Its work and discussions would doubtless have very important consequences for the under-developed countries. He took that opportunity of thanking those delegations which had supported Chile's application for membership.

62. The Chilean delegation would support the joint draft resolution (A/C.2/L.252) which endorsed Council resolution 531 C (XVIII). That resolution already contained the essential ideas of the USSR text and had the further advantage of having been unanimously approved by the Council.

63. He cited a statement made by the Chilean Minister of Finance at the tenth Inter-American Conference at Caracas to the effect that it was difficult to understand how one could speak of market prices in the case of certain products which could not circulate freely on the world market and it was difficult to understand how one could speak of free prices in a restricted market. President Eisenhower had remarked that some European countries had been and still were trading with the countries behind the Iron Curtain, and still more explicitly he had added that Great Britain was selling to those countries not only ships, but also copper wire, a commodity which Chile could not sell to those countries. Chile had always respected its international engagements and would continue to do so. Besides, it could not ignore the geo-political factors affecting its situation and the responsibilities they imposed. Nevertheless, Chile had confidence in the moral authority of the United Nations and it was sure that the existing obstacles to world trade would disappear. The Chilean delegation attached such importance to

that question that it proposed the addition of the following paragraph at the end of the joint draft resolution (A/C.2/L.252):

“Decides to include the question of the removal of obstacles to international trade and means of developing international economic relations as a special item in the agenda of its tenth regular session.”

64. Mr. KAYALI (Syria) stated that there was no unemployment in his country, but Syria felt bound to participate in the consideration of international problems and associate itself with the efforts made to resolve them.

65. One of the chief criticisms of the USSR draft resolution on the subject of unemployment (A/C.2/L.247) had been directed against the idea of convening a conference of non-governmental organizations. In the Syrian delegation's opinion, such a conference would be useful and would facilitate the search for a solution to the world unemployment crisis. It had to be recognized that Governments did not always accurately represent public opinion. That was especially the case in a number of new countries where democratic ideas had not yet been able to find expression and where, owing to foreign influence, the people were not represented in the organs of government. The opinions of the populations in the various countries were generally closer together than those of their Governments, so that it was easier to bring peoples together than Governments. The Syrian delegation would accordingly vote for the USSR draft resolution (A/C.2/L.247).

66. While the Syrian delegation approved the principles underlying the USSR draft resolution on the subject of international trade (A/C.2/L.248 and Corr. 1), it considered that the recommendations contained in that text constituted an excessively direct intervention in the affairs of Member States. It would therefore vote against the draft resolution.

67. The Syrian delegation held that the Council's resolutions contained some useful recommendations, and

it would accordingly vote for the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.2/L.252 and A/C.2/L.253.

68. Mr. EL-TANAMLI (Egypt) said that his delegation endorsed the general principles which underlay the USSR draft resolution on the subject of international trade (A/C.2/L.248 and Corr.1). Those principles indeed had already been expressed in the resolution on that subject adopted by the Council at its eighteenth session. He would therefore have had no difficulty in voting for the USSR draft, had it not contained a number of political allusions, as for example in the words “the artificial obstacles . . . created during the past few years” and the words “measures of discrimination applying to trade with individual States or groups of States”. Freedom of trade was so important that it should not be associated with a political situation that might only be transitory. Moreover, the USSR delegation had already presented a draft resolution (E/L.614/Rev.2) on that subject to the Council, but the Council, after considering the various texts before it, had unanimously adopted resolution 531 C (XVIII).

69. The proposals contained in the other USSR draft resolution (A/C.2/L.247) had also been presented to the Council in the form of a draft resolution (E/L.624). During the consideration of the question at the eighteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, the Egyptian delegation had pointed out, with reference to the fourth paragraph of the preamble, that though it was quite proper to wish to indicate what action should be taken to reduce unemployment, it was difficult to define such action precisely, because in some economies the measures in question might not have the desired effect. The Egyptian delegation was also opposed to the suggested conference, and it would therefore be unable to vote for the USSR proposal.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.