

ance Bureau), which acted as a labour exchange and had carried out a large number of experiments in professional re-education.

66. The difficulties encountered in Belgium had convinced the Belgian delegation of the necessity of international co-operation in overcoming the evil of unemployment. His delegation greatly appreciated the fruitful discussion which had taken place as a result of the Australian initiative, and supported the draft resolution presented by the representative of Australia.

67. Mr. CHANG (China) said that all representatives had been encouraged by the way in which the problem of unemployment had been approached. The world had attained such a degree of consciousness that the problem of economic activity was no longer faced as an end in itself but as a means to promote man's welfare. Production should be for man and not man for production.

68. In considering the problem the historical perspective must always be kept in view. The preceding 150 years had been a period of expansion, in which those countries which had first become industrialized had carried their trade to all parts of the world. It was clear that the margin of free expansion was now narrowing and that whatever happened in one country was bound to influence others. Mutual consideration was therefore necessary and inevitable.

69. A second factor in the historical perspective was the attempt by the under-developed countries to overtake the industrialized countries. Before the First World War the economic expansion of western Europe had been taken for granted by under-developed areas, but in the last thirty years those areas had realized that they were equally entitled to such industrial expansion and had made efforts to achieve it. Their efforts had fol-

lowed different patterns but they had all been based on the same unshakable motive; nothing could stop them.

70. In dealing with the first two items of the Committee's agenda, there had been a tendency to establish a distinction between under-developed countries and industrialized countries, and to consider that item 1 applied to the former and item 2 to the latter. That division was not justified and should not be made.

71. Under-developed countries might be divided into three groups. The first group comprised under-industrialized countries in which handicrafts had been largely developed. The second group included under-industrialized countries where handicrafts were under-developed. And the third was composed of those countries which had been among the first to become industrialized but which had later fallen behind in technical advances. Those three groups would all require technical assistance sooner or later, and in consideration of item 1 of the agenda attention must not therefore be limited to industrially under-developed countries. In the same way, full employment was also a problem for all countries and not only for the economically developed.

72. Consequently, he supported the Pakistan amendment to the Australian draft resolution.

73. After consultation with the representative of India, he had decided to submit a joint Indian-Chinese amendment (A/C.2/L.17) to paragraph 1 of the Pakistan amendment (A/C.2/L.15). The amendment called for deletion of the words "to remove this perennial source of unemployment and economic weakness in these countries" and for substitution therefor of the words "to promote conditions for the relief of this type of unemployment in these countries".

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

HUNDRED AND SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Lake Success, New York, on Thursday, 27 October 1949, at 10.45 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Hernán SANTA CRUZ (Chile)

Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Second and Third Committee

1. The CHAIRMAN reminded the members of the Committee that the Joint Committee of the Second and Third Committees would meet the following week and asked delegations to hand in the names of their representatives on that Committee.

2. He then consulted the Committee on the question of the Chairman of the Joint Committee and suggested that Committees might like to follow the previous year's precedent and authorize their Chairmen to settle the question between them.

3. Mr. KARMARKAR (India) thought the Chairman's suggestion a good one and that the precedent of 1948 might be followed.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

Full employment (A/972) (continued)

4. Mr. PLIMSOLL (Australia) said, with reference to the Indian and Pakistan amendments (A/C.2/L.15) to the Australian draft resolution (A/C.2/L.14) that the Australian resolution had been drafted so that it would cover the question of under-employment in under-developed countries. Paragraph 1 of the operative part of the Australian draft resolution called for "full and productive employment", and therefore, if this were adopted, the problem of under-employment would be covered. However, the Indian and Pakistan representatives had indicated their view that some more specific reference to the problem was required.

5. The Australian representative was ready to accept such amendments to his draft resolution as would indicate the existence of the problem of under-employment, but some points in the Indian and Pakistan amendments did not come within

the limits of the subject of the agenda item. The problems of under-employment and of the inefficient use of labour must not be confused. There was under-employment, or "disguised unemployment", when a person was employed without any resulting increase in production, the production of the person employed being almost nil. An example occurred in Japan, where factory workers often went back to their farms when they were put out of work; though the production of the farm often did not rise, nevertheless these persons did not appear on unemployment returns. Similarly, when wealthy people employed a large number of domestic servants not performing any useful function, it could not be claimed that that was unemployment properly so called, but it was not productive employment. When productivity was negligible, hidden unemployment could be said to exist.

6. The solution of the problem concerned not only agriculture, and the problem existed not only in under-developed countries. Certain forms of employment in the United States, for example, were in reality only a form of private charity.

7. The question of the inefficient utilization of labour arose, for example, when the labour force did not have at its disposal the necessary tools and machinery. That was not a form of unemployment but a problem which should be dealt with within the framework of economic development, including technical assistance and investment.

8. The representative of Australia approved the intentions behind the Indian amendment. They should certainly be taken into account, but the insertion of the proposed text at the place proposed seemed undesirable and dangerous. Maintenance of full employment was in fact a universal aim. Unemployment and obstacles to full employment must be overcome wherever they existed, in both the under-developed and the economically advanced countries. Fortunately, it was not a question of choosing whether we were going to have full employment in a developed country or in an under-developed country, because the promotion of full employment in a fully developed country helped the achievement of full employment in under-developed countries. That question had been extremely well dealt with by the representative of Lebanon at the Committee's 105th meeting.

9. Mr. Plimsoll drew the Committee's attention to the section entitled "International Trade and Finance" of the report (A/C.2/168) submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 221F (IX) of the Economic and Social Council. That report showed that, during the recession in economic activity in the United States, during the first six months of 1949, United States imports of wool had diminished by 64 per cent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1948, and imports of vegetable oils and oil seeds by 42 per cent. This illustrated that a decrease in employment in the economically advanced countries meant a decrease in the exports of the under-developed countries, and therefore a decline in their ability to promote economic development and sustain employment.

10. Economic prosperity could not be limited to certain countries. Prosperity was interdependent. Full employment must be secured throughout the

world. He would not propose any formal amendment to his draft resolution, but he would suggest inserting after the paragraph beginning with the word "Approves" a new paragraph which might read:

"Believing that the promotion and maintenance of full employment, and the prevention and remedying of unemployment and under-employment, are needed in all countries, including those which are under-developed, and in all branches of industry, including agriculture as well as manufacturing;"

11. Mr. ZOLOTAS (Greece) recalled that the General Assembly was political in character, but that it could make decisions on economic matters when competent organs, such as the Economic and Social Council and its economic committees and sub-committees, had prepared a clear analysis of the problems to be studied and had agreed on a specific line of policy to be followed.

12. He had the impression that there was some confusion with regard to the problem of full employment and economic stability. If the technical bodies instructed to study these problems had not reached any practical conclusions, surely neither could the General Assembly be expected to do so. Yet the Assembly had to discuss measures likely to ensure and maintain full employment, since, if such measures were not taken, the result would be a crisis with all its disastrous consequences. Gratitude was therefore due to the Economic and Social Council, and to the Australian delegation for asking that that item should be placed on the agenda.

13. In that connexion, he said his delegation would support the Australian draft resolution.

14. The United Nations could contribute to the achievement and maintenance of full employment in several ways: first, by making a fuller study of the problem of employment; secondly, by arranging for co-ordination among the internal measures taken by various countries; thirdly, by recommending the adoption of co-ordinated measures for international application.

15. With regard to the first method, it was gratifying to note that the Economic and Social Council had invited the Secretary-General by resolution 221E (IX) "to appoint a small group of experts to prepare . . . a report on national and international measures required to achieve full employment . . ."

16. With regard to the second method, the Secretary-General had taken a first step by transmitting a questionnaire¹ to Governments and specialized agencies. The replies to that questionnaire had been varied and, in some ways, conflicting. The contribution of the United Nations in that field could be especially valuable, for it might try to co-ordinate those methods.

17. Finally, with regard to the third method, the Economic and Social Council had emphasized the main aspects of international co-operation in its resolutions 221D(IX) and 221E(IX). It had urged the Governments, in working out their national plans for anti-cyclical measures, to consider the possibilities of giving such measures a form which might promote economic development; and it had also urged them, in considering

¹ See document E/1111,

measures for the promotion of full employment, to avoid as much as possible such measures as were likely to result in the restriction of international trade.

18. The Greek representative would confine himself to making a few remarks on the various measures so taken. He agreed with the representatives, especially the representative of Lebanon, who at the 105th meeting had said that the economic development of under-developed countries led to an increase in effective demand and constituted an important factor of full employment.

19. Financial assistance by economically developed countries to under-developed countries was the most effective means of creating an effective demand for equipment goods and consumer goods, and of achieving full employment and economic development throughout the world. That assistance might, indeed, contribute to the maintenance of full employment, stimulate effective demand if the demand declined and give work to the populations of the under-developed countries where there was partial unemployment.

20. The development of economically developed countries had been more rapid after the war than that of under-developed countries, and the difference between their economies had become more marked. Hence financial assistance to under-developed countries should be stepped up, and it was highly gratifying that the United States had realized that fact.

21. The United Kingdom representative, when speaking at the 104th meeting, had alluded to certain rumours that under-developed countries had not shown much enthusiasm in discussing the question of full employment in the various subsidiary bodies of the United Nations; the United Kingdom representative had dealt with those rumours as they deserved. The question of full employment was vital to under-developed countries for two reasons: in the first place, because any recession in the activities of economically developed countries might lead to a decline in the exports from the under-developed countries, and to a fall in the prices of raw materials exported by those countries; in the second place, because the under-developed countries suffered from constant hidden unemployment. Hence his delegation would vote for the Pakistan amendment.

22. Although he did not wish to dwell on the use of restrictive measures in foreign trade as a method of countervailing deflationary pressures exerted from outside, he felt bound to add that it was not enough to urge Governments to combat unemployment by expansionist, rather than by restrictive, measures. Unless other more effective measures were taken, countries would have to reduce their imports. It would be too late to act when once a crisis had begun.

23. The immense assistance which the countries of Europe had derived from the Marshall Plan, which had been instrumental in preventing the collapse of trade, unemployment and poverty, should not be ignored.

24. Mr. Zolotas was convinced that the economic situation was less alarming than some representatives had asserted. The decrease in employment in the United States was the result of a readjust-

ment caused by the change from a sellers' market to a buyers' market. That decrease could, however, develop into a depression if an effort were not made to solve the problem.

25. Finally, he said that even if the United Nations could not, for the time being, accomplish much in the political field, it could do much in the economic field.

26. Mr. CHAUVET (Haiti) observed that under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, and in pursuance of many other international instruments, the United Nations had undertaken certain obligations with a view to promoting full employment and higher standards of living. Those obligations implied a duty to supervise and stimulate world economy. If the whole world could not be treated as an economic unit, a compromise solution should be sought, and the problems of currency control, economic planning and customs barriers should be considered.

27. If full employment was to be maintained there had to be currency control in order to avert both inflation and deflation. The task was a difficult and complicated one, but the action of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) could be strengthened by closer collaboration between the banks of issue, while keeping in close touch with the United States money market through the IMF.

28. The Marshall Plan was the only plan so far conceived on an international scale. A general plan could not be contemplated, since that would presuppose the existence of an authority capable of applying it. The compromise solution would be to control a few key sectors of world economy. The distribution of primary commodities among the various countries would have to be organized in cases where there was a shortage of essential goods needed for the maintenance of living standards and full employment. Distribution would have to be handled in such a way as to encourage and not to limit production as a whole. Equitable distribution would not be feasible unless some restrictions on the sovereignty of States were accepted. There would have to be an international body, composed of representatives of the countries concerned, whose duty it would be to ensure that no barriers were placed in the way of international trade other than those likely to create full employment and to raise standards of living. It would also be part of its functions to co-ordinate national plans.

29. A solution might be a committee, composed of representatives of sovereign States, which would be empowered only to approve recommendations to States Members of the United Nations.

30. With regard to the question of full employment, he considered that it was necessary:

(a) To do everything possible to develop the industrial activities concerned with the treatment of agricultural raw materials, in order that the indigenous peoples should no longer have to depend on foreign countries for their most essential needs, for which they reimported their own products after treatment;

(b) As far as possible to export semi-finished articles instead of raw materials, since the former represented a plus-value and provided work for local labour;

(c) To develop the import of semi-manufactured products, the work on which would be completed by the indigenous inhabitants, thus reducing the cost of the goods, and providing work for indigenous labour;

(d) To facilitate the import of the whole or part of the raw materials needed for the manufacture of goods for internal consumption, the treatment of which called neither for extensive machinery nor highly skilled labour;

(e) To import the raw materials needed by small new industries whose products could be exported for sale at a lower price than that prevailing on the world market, local labour being much cheaper than that in countries with a high standard of living.

31. The above suggestions, if put into practice, would be an effective means of combating unemployment and would thereby help to consolidate international peace and friendship.

32. Mr. ALTMAN (Poland) stated that the struggle against unemployment was of such importance that it demanded the immediate adoption of concrete measures. A solution in accordance with the purpose stated in Article 55 a of the Charter should be approved immediately because, at the present time, unemployment had reached disturbing proportions, and was lowering living standards in an alarming way in several countries.

33. The Secretary-General's report on Recent Developments in the World Economic Situation (A/C.2/168) showed how correct the opinions expressed by the Polish delegation at the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council had been. Since then, the consequences of the economic subordination of various countries to the United States had become apparent. In view of balance of payment difficulties, more than twenty States, whose prosperity depended on trade with the United States, had given way before United States pressure and had devaluated their currency. But in the case of the United Kingdom, for instance, its exportations to the United States could not be sufficiently increased to compensate for the decrease in revenue due to devaluation. That fact was noted in the aforesaid Secretariat report, which added that devaluation would result in a lowering of the real wages of the workers.

34. The economic depression which was being felt in the United States and the increase in unemployment resulted in a decrease in imports. The number of unemployed in the United States had risen from 2,227,000 in July 1948 to 4,095,000 in July 1949. Those figures were quoted in the *Survey of Current Business*, but the study of demographic statistics in the United States showed that the number of unemployed must, in fact, be even greater than that shown by official statistics. Moreover, those statistics classed as persons employed those who were in fact partially unemployed, and whose numbers had certainly increased during the last two years. The fact should also be noted that in the processing industries, the working week had been decreased by one hour in the last year. Taking all those facts into account, one reached the conclusion that the number of unemployed, including those who were partially employed, was at least six millions.

35. It was therefore not surprising that the United States tended to export unemployment,

which also had an adverse effect on the balance of payments of other countries. The representative of the United States in his statement at the 105th meeting had predicted a renewal of economic activity, but the organ of the Labor Department entitled *Labor Market* stated that, according to the latest information, employment in production and in the processing industries continued to decrease. In addition to those regions where unemployment remained acute it had now spread to twenty-two others.

36. Table 18 of the Secretary-General's report showed that, outside the United States, in seventeen capitalist countries the number of unemployed had increased from 4,528,000 to 6,214,000 persons from the second quarter of 1948 to the second quarter of 1949. Norway alone was an exception, because the number of its unemployed had decreased. However, in France, in the Anglo-Saxon zones and in the French zone of Germany, in India and in Japan unemployment had increased even during that period of the year when a seasonal increase normally occurred. The hope expressed by the Economic and Social Council, that the decline in employment noted the preceding year would be temporary, had not been confirmed by facts.

37. In accepting devaluation at the instigation of the United States, the Governments of various countries had taken a measure to prevent a decline in exports towards the dollar area. The effects of that decrease had not yet been felt in production. But they would certainly be felt in the branches of industry working for export; the level of employment would decline, and the difficulties of buying raw materials in the Western Hemisphere would be accentuated. Such was the situation in the capitalist countries "benefiting" from the Marshall Plan.

38. On the other hand, the peoples' democracies, which had refused to submit to that plan, had succeeded in considerably increasing their trade exchanges. They had done away with unemployment, and their production was constantly increasing. The rise in industrial production was absorbing the surplus agricultural labour which had become available as a result of mechanization.

39. Instead of increasing their volume of business by balanced trade with the countries of the peoples' democracies and the USSR, which would have enabled them to sell their industrial production and to acquire stocks of raw materials, the countries of western Europe had preferred the method of devaluation in a vain hope of increasing their exports to the dollar area. In fact, the working masses were to bear the burden of the approaching crisis. Such a policy, together with that of continually increasing armaments, could have only a disastrous effect. The blocking of salaries and the inevitable rise in prices could only lead to a new decrease of effective demand, to a lowering of consumption and production, in other words, to a new lowering of the standard of living. The growing resistance of the working masses in France and in the United Kingdom could alone prevent such a development.

40. The United Nations was in duty bound to oppose a policy resulting in increased unemployment. Unfortunately, resolution 221 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council and the replies received (A/C.2/168, appendix C) from special-

ized agencies such as the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank) had been disappointing in that respect. The International Labour Organisation (ILO), which was most closely concerned with the prevention of unemployment, had taken a belated first step towards a solution of the problem in adopting, at the 21st meeting of its 32nd conference a resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia, which proposed, *inter alia*, a study of measures, to achieve a fuller and more effective use of manpower and co-operation between the United Nations, in the formulation of recommendations to combat unemployment.

41. The resolution (221 E (IX)) adopted by the Economic and Social Council did not, however, contain a concrete programme. It urged "all Governments, in considering measures for the promotion of full employment, to avoid as much as possible such measures as are likely to result in the restriction of international trade". Its wording was so vague that any desired interpretation could be placed upon it.

42. The Council's resolution also proposed a study of full employment and the appointment of a group of experts to report on measures to achieve that aim. In that connexion, it was to be noted that the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) had submitted a draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council, embodying measures, whose utility had been recognized even by those States which had voted against that draft resolution.

43. In any event, the United Nations should not confine itself to declarations on economic progress and make no attempt to intervene. It was a well-known fact that the existence of reserves of unemployed workers contributed to the success of the manoeuvres of capitalist employers to obstruct the endeavours of the toiling masses to improve their lot. The United Nations must give the unemployed immediate and effective help.

44. The draft resolution submitted by Australia was similarly limited to declarations, which had no binding force, and which merely reiterated the provisions of the Charter. It did not recommend any measures of co-ordination and virtually advocated a policy of *laissez-faire*.

45. The Polish delegation could not support that draft resolution, since it was not compatible with the aims of the United Nations.

46. The draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia (A/C.2/L.16) on the other hand, outlined a programme which must necessarily remedy the calamity of unemployment. Far from being vague, it recommended the adoption of practical measures. Unemployment insurance would guarantee an adequate standard of living to unemployed and even to partially unemployed workers, thereby increasing effective demand and hence consumption. Purchasing power would also be augmented by the increase in wages and the reduction of prices, particularly of those fixed by the monopolies, whose margins of profit would be cut. The national income would be distributed on a more equitable basis. The reduction in middlemen's profits would at least partially compensate the workers for the fact that the proceeds of increased production would not be passed on to

them. Finally the redistribution of taxes would be mainly directed at the profits of the large monopolies, would reduce the taxes levied on the working masses and would help to reduce unemployment.

47. Such measures would be more effective than those favoured by the Governments of the capitalist countries in their replies to the Secretary-General's questionnaire. Although those Governments envisaged increased governmental expenditure on unemployment benefits and the financing of public works in the event of a slump, there was nothing to indicate the source from which the necessary funds would be obtained. That omission appeared to be deliberate. It would in fact be possible to increase taxation at the expense of the working masses. In order to safeguard the workers' standard of living, it was essential that the new fiscal burdens should be levied on the large incomes. There was no other means of achieving an increase in effective demand and in production.

48. As regards the reduction of working hours and of the intensity of work proposed in the Czechoslovak draft resolution, the Polish delegation wished to emphasize that such reductions should not be accompanied by any reduction in wages. The object was to secure full employment while maintaining a stable and effective demand on the part of those already in employment. On the other hand, the intensity of work should not be reduced to the detriment of increased production, but only to the extent to which conditions of overwork prevailed.

49. The Czechoslovak draft resolution also recommended that productive public works should be undertaken in the countries suffering from unemployment. That obviously excluded the armaments industry, which had been encouraged, especially in the United States, as a means of overcoming the depression.

50. The Czechoslovak draft resolution provided for the extension of the domestic market by an increase of the industrialization and the mechanization of agriculture. It called for control of investments, prices, taxes and profits, as well as control of their utilization. It was well known that such control had already been applied during the war by the capitalist countries themselves, but, as was to be expected, the abolition of those controls had had disastrous results. It was therefore advisable to re-establish them permanently with the participation of the trade unions.

51. Finally, the Czechoslovak draft resolution provided for the development of international trade relations based on the principle of equality of rights, and on respect for national independence and for the free political and economic development of each country.

52. It was unusual that a country like the United States, having a favourable balance of trade, should maintain high tariffs while it required other countries to lower customs barriers. Moreover, by means of export licences, the United States was carrying out a policy of discrimination in regard to eastern European States.

53. Such were the economic aspects of the problem, but the human aspect, which was, in fact, the essential aspect, must not be lost sight of, for unemployment condemned millions of human

¹ See document E/1332/Add.2.

beings to poverty and hunger. It was to end their sufferings that the Polish representative was urging all the other delegations to vote for the Czechoslovak draft resolution. By voting for that resolution, the Assembly would be making a real effort to achieve the aims set forth in Article 55 of the Charter.

54. IBRAHIM Pasha (Syria) stated that, since the great crisis of 1929, the problem of unemployment had become of the utmost importance. It had been proved, in fact, that a prolonged period of unemployment produced extremely dangerous economic, political and social consequences.

55. The representative of Syria thought there were two methods of approaching the problem. It could be considered from a purely national point of view, and an effort could be made to achieve full employment within the economic framework of one country. That method had been successfully applied by certain countries, but it resulted in a policy of autarchy which exported unemployment and isolated the country concerned from the rest of the world.

56. Ibrahim Pasha therefore favoured the other method, based on international co-operation. Such a policy, which was necessary in order to ensure full employment in the world, was indispensable in combating masked unemployment which was widespread in the under-developed countries. In those countries, the crisis took the form mainly of a drop in agricultural prices, which decreased the revenue and the standard of living of the people and reduced their purchasing power as regards industrial products from the more developed countries.

57. The maintenance of full employment on the international level was closely linked with the economic development of the under-developed countries. That development, which was carried on through international co-operation in the form of the supply of machinery, would open new markets to the industries of the developed countries and would, at the same time, suppress the chronic unemployment from which the under-developed countries suffered. Moreover, the latter had a vital interest in the maintenance of full employment in the great industrial countries, for that was the only means of ensuring stable markets for their principal export products.

58. The representative of Syria therefore believed that it was not advisable to draw a line of demarcation between the problems of full employment and those of economic development. Efforts made with a view to promoting economic development would, in fact, contribute to a great extent to the maintenance of full employment on the international level.

59. Mr. COLMAN (Liberia) stressed the vital importance of the problem of full employment and pointed out that unemployment was a problem which was common to all countries, whatever their economic structure might be. The efforts made to solve the problem would contribute largely to the maintenance of peace.

60. Mr. Colman therefore approved the effort made by the Economic and Social Council and supported the Australian draft resolution and the

amendments submitted by the delegations of India and Pakistan. Those amendments related especially to the under-developed countries and called the attention of the Economic and Social Council to those regions the development of which was one of its principal tasks.

61. Mr. HALIQ (Saudi Arabia) pointed out that his country, which was not directly interested in the problem of full employment, was making a great effort to modernize its economy. The result of that effort would be to transform the structure of its economy which had been, in the past, purely pastoral and agricultural, but which would become semi-industrial. In that respect, Saudi Arabia might serve as an example to other countries of similar economic structure; Mr. Haliq expressed the hope that Non-Self-Governing Territories, in particular, would be able to follow that example.

62. Turning to the draft resolution of Australia, the representative of Saudi Arabia criticized the mention of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (Havana Charter) and of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which appeared therein. His country had not signed those instruments and he could therefore not approve that passage of the draft resolution.

63. Mr. Haliq remarked, on the subject of the paragraph concerning international investments, that his country offered an example of the advantages which investments of that kind afforded. There were, at that time, in Saudi Arabia investments of several kinds: international investments properly so called, inter-Asian and inter-Arab investments. Mr. Haliq stressed, in particular, the example of regional economic co-operation presented by the Arab League. All the Arab countries were participating in the economic development of Saudi Arabia and were benefiting from the expansion of production in that country. Economic co-operation had also been established with other neighbouring countries; thus, the Government of Pakistan had just convened at Karachi an economic conference of all the countries of the Middle East to study problems of regional co-operation.

64. Mr. Haliq thought that the question of international investments was only one factor in economic stability, and was surprised to see that no mention had been made of the Bank in the draft resolution. He supported the amendment of Pakistan which stressed the importance of the chronic unemployment prevailing in the under-developed countries.

65. The CHAIRMAN recalled that, so far, only two draft resolutions on the problem under discussion in the Committee had been submitted. It was necessary for draft resolutions dealing with that question to be submitted as promptly as possible, so that the following speakers might express their opinions on them. He proposed that 10.45 a.m. on Friday, 28 October, or, in other words, the time of the opening of the following meeting should be fixed as the time-limit for submitting new draft resolutions.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.