



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/2008 and Add.1 to 3)	461
Problem of food shortages and famine in many regions (<i>concluded</i>)	}

President: Mr. Hernán SANTA CRUZ (Chile).

Present: Representatives of the following countries:

Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies:

International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, International Refugee Organization.

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/2008 and Add.1 to 3)

Problem of food shortages and famine in many regions (*concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to resume discussion of the reports of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (E/2008 and Add.1 to 3) together with the problem of food shortages and famine in many regions, upon which the delegations of Chile and the United States had submitted a joint draft resolution (E/L.240).

2. Mr. ALVAREZ OLLONIEGO (Uruguay) wished to associate his delegation with the expressions of appreciation on the reports of FAO. His Government had derived substantial benefits from the work done by FAO in conjunction with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. His delegation would therefore vote in favour of the joint draft resolution (E/L.240).

3. Mr. BLUSZTAJN (Poland) thought that the discussion at the previous meeting had shown a basic contradiction in the approach of various delegations to the problem. He was unable to reconcile the praises bestowed on FAO's activities by several delegations with the gloomy picture painted of the agricultural situation in many regions of the world. The Organization's international responsibilities in the field of agriculture

should be viewed in the light of the world agricultural situation as a whole. But all those who had taken part in the discussion had evaded the crucial issue—namely, whether FAO had helped solve the basic problems facing agriculture at the present time.

4. The facts and figures quoted by the Chilean representative at the 529th meeting afforded clear evidence that the condition of agriculture in most regions of the world, and particularly in the under-developed countries, was far from satisfactory, and no convincing proof had been forthcoming that FAO's activities had adequately met the situation.

5. In his delegation's view, the question of food shortages could not be dissociated from the over-all question of economic development and industrialization, especially in the case of the under-developed countries. It had been said that nutritional standards had deteriorated since the Second World War in some of the more highly developed countries of Europe as well as in the under-developed countries. Thus, food shortages were a general problem that concerned almost all countries. Moreover, food shortages being closely linked with the economic structure of the various countries, the position could not be remedied by emergency action only, but called for far-reaching development measures in the economic field, including more particularly adequate land reforms to remove the last vestiges of feudalism.

6. It was therefore apparent that FAO had failed in its mission of promoting increased agricultural production and productivity in the under-developed countries. Had it succeeded, the situation described by the representative of FAO would not have existed. Consequently, the Polish delegation felt unable to accept a draft resolution which took note with satisfaction of the FAO report. As, however, it considered that the Council should devote attention to the question of food shortages, it would view with satisfaction the adoption of a suitable resolution on that subject.

7. Mr. REISMAN (Canada) said that the Council was aware of the extent to which Canada had been associated with FAO's work from its inception. It continued to take an active interest in that Organization's activities.

8. His delegation also wished to commend FAO for its excellent work in the past and for orienting its activities towards the most crucial problems of the present, particularly those connected with under-developed countries. It had been much gratified to note that, in establishing priorities in its programmes, FAO had paid special attention to the need for raising nutritional standards in the under-developed countries in connexion with the expanded programme of technical assistance.
9. Referring to the problem of food shortages and famine in many regions, he emphasized that his Government had always co-operated to the utmost in meeting any emergency situations which had arisen. Nevertheless, it felt very strongly that a long-term view was essential in order to try to find a solution of that problem by way of progress and economic development. Furthermore, his Government had always stressed the need, in connexion with technical assistance and economic development generally, for devoting all possible efforts to the agricultural aspect of development, thus providing a basis for more advanced industrialization programmes. At the same time, it recognized that, until such a long-term policy had yielded results, emergency situations would continue to arise, and believed that it was the clear responsibility of governments which were in a more favourable position and of international organizations such as FAO and the Economic and Social Council to furnish effective assistance with the least possible delay.
10. His delegation whole-heartedly endorsed the joint draft resolution (E/L.240) which made a sound and realistic approach to the problem. It fully recognized the value of the aid rendered by FAO experts in advising on preventive measures and believed that the adoption of such a resolution would provide the machinery for speedy and effective assistance.
11. Mr. GARCIA (Philippines) supported the views expressed by representatives on the progress of FAO's activities.
12. He wished to call particular attention to the question of awards of fellowships by FAO. His Government had the impression that such fellowships were granted to nationals of under-developed countries only in cases where they were related to expert assistance. It would, in his delegation's opinion, be desirable that FAO should consider granting fellowships in other cases as well, since the governments of under-developed countries could not formulate requests in connexion with all agricultural programmes owing to the existence of priorities among the various projects.
13. It was significant that the highest percentage of allocations under the programme of technical assistance had been made to FAO, and he took the opportunity of reiterating that his Government's official policy was that agricultural development should take place on a par with general economic development.
14. The joint draft resolution looked towards the time when food shortages and famine would cease to exist. His delegation wholeheartedly endorsed the humanitarian principles embodied therein and hoped that it would have the unanimous support of the Council.
15. Mr. CHA (China) wished to commend FAO for its effective work, particularly with respect to the under-developed countries. He was gratified that the benefits of the latest techniques and experience were being extended to them and that FAO was playing a prominent part in the programme of technical assistance.
16. His delegation recognized the possibility of famines arising from a variety of causes, and believed that relief work should be undertaken immediately, irrespective of the political convictions of the populations concerned or of the difficulties involved in coming to their aid.
17. Food shortages were in some cases due to the policy pursued by the governments concerned. For instance, he believed that cases existed where governments were eager to further industrialization, but neglected the agricultural aspect of development, with the result that food shortages had not been abated although industries had in fact been developed on a considerable scale. To his knowledge, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was prepared to grant loans to governments which would undertake to promote agricultural production on a par with industrialization, and it was highly desirable that governments should avail themselves of such aid.
18. His delegation had appreciated the concern shown by the United States representative with the problem of land reform, to which his delegation attached special importance, believing that such a measure could have significant effects on the production of foodstuffs. Agricultural output had not been increased in many countries because the profits of such increase would accrue not to the tenant farmers but to the landed aristocracy. Farmers consequently had no incentive to make further exertions. He would refer to that problem again during the discussion on land reform.
19. His delegation would vote in favour of the joint draft resolution and hoped that the Council's attention would be drawn with the minimum delay to any cases of food shortages or famine which might arise.
20. Mr. ABELIN (France) said that the documents submitted to the Council by FAO sounded a serious warning, for they revealed the fact that food supplies were far from adequate to satisfy the needs of the world's hungry people and that the increase in production was not keeping pace with the growth of world population.
21. The setting-up of FAO, the first of the post-war specialized agencies, had been hailed as a great world achievement. Unfortunately, the absence or departure of a certain number of States from the Organization had to a certain extent weakened it.
22. Furthermore, the specialized agencies should be organs enabling States to take concerted action and not only to exchange information. Instead of that, the world was divided economically between east and west, and financially between the dollar zone and the soft-currency countries.
23. As the international trade organization had not been set up, the problem of the movement of foodstuffs from surplus to deficit countries had not been examined to the extent it deserved.

24. FAO had only a comparatively modest budget at its disposal. The French delegation was, however, gratified to note from the report of the Council of FAO that the Organization's financial position had improved, and that its income in 1950 had been 4,800,000 dollars, as against an expenditure of 4,500,000 dollars. The installation of FAO in Rome, and its accompanying reorganization, should render possible administrative economies. In view, however, of the importance of its tasks, it was highly desirable that its budget should not be limited and that the necessary resources should be made available. Although the expanded programme of technical assistance offered FAO the possibility of extending its work, the Organization's regular budget should be reserved for its regular programme.

25. Although certain representatives had severely criticized FAO's work, some of its highly important achievements should not be forgotten. Special stress should be laid on its extremely valuable studies on forestry and forest products and fisheries. Such distributing organs as the International Emergency Food Committee and the Committee on Rice had been dissolved, but it should be remembered that millions of human lives had been saved by their efforts.

26. In the economic field, the report on the work of FAO in 1949/50 reviewed all the conferences which had investigated the situation with regard to production of all kinds. In the matter of direct technical assistance, FAO officials had studied, both in the Near East and in Latin America, the methods that might best be adopted by the governments concerned for improving programmes of agricultural development.

27. FAO's studies on nutrition had already yielded valuable results, on which the Organization was to be congratulated.

28. The French delegation hoped that FAO would go deeper into certain important subjects. The study on problems of foreign trade and international payments, mentioned in the report on the work of FAO in 1949/50, should devote considerable attention to coarse grains and animal feeding-stuffs, a very important subject in view of its relationship to meat supplies and prices. FAO should also pay attention to the cost of the industrial supplies and services required by agriculture and, more generally, to industrial and agricultural prices, with a view to studying those unduly wide fluctuations which had serious repercussions on the distribution of crops and, consequently, on the peoples' food. FAO's investigations on nutrition might include an analysis of developments in food fashions; such an analysis would have a very definite interest.

29. The French delegation hoped that FAO would develop activities with a social connotation, in particular with regard to full employment, agrarian reform, rural welfare, migration and the operation and financing of co-operatives. It also considered that the Organization's work should receive as wide a publicity as possible and that agricultural producers, who should have the direct benefit of its experience, should be associated with its work.

30. His delegation approved the joint draft resolution submitted by Chile and the United States (E/L.240), which was of real practical value. It had sympathized with certain comments made during the discussion on paragraph 7 thereof, and held that in urgent cases where it might be useful, the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the Council or Conference of FAO or of the Economic and Social Council should be considered.

31. Mr. ARKADIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed the view that the linking of a discussion of the reports of FAO with the problem of food shortages and famine in many regions was somewhat artificial. It would seem that the latter was a problem which FAO must solve, but it was impossible to endow it with magic powers, the more so in that the weakness of its past work would not justify such an exaggeration of its role and possibilities. That had been made clear by a number of speakers, including the representatives of Belgium, Chile and India. It was significant that whereas many speakers had begun by paying tribute to FAO, all had ended with criticisms of its practical work. Although reference had been made to the fifty different achievements of FAO, the following criticisms had been levied. It had been said that FAO had not shown sufficient energy in promoting increased production and had become a clearing-house for statistics rather than an organ responsible for improving and spreading the application of agricultural techniques. It had not sufficiently taken into account the regional features of agriculture, with the result that its recommendations were not practical and were consequently not implemented by governments. Its activity had not led to the negotiation of any international conventions on technical questions. Nor had it won recognition among farmers and professional circles. It had not promoted the use of fertilizers or endeavoured to teach techniques of combating soil erosion in countries where that problem was acute. Last but not least, its numerous documents were not of a high scientific standard. To those criticisms he would add that FAO, while evading its immediate tasks, had in the political sphere supported the aggression of the United States against the Korean people, executing the orders of the United States in Korea. There were consequently no grounds for believing that it was competent to solve those serious problems which were connected with increasing production and preventing famine. That was why items 42 and 8 of the agenda should have been considered separately.

32. The Chilean representative, using a wealth of material, had at the 529th meeting shown that agricultural production in the under-developed countries and in a number of countries in Asia and in other regions of the capitalist world was not increasing and that consumption had fallen in several European countries, such as the United Kingdom, Italy, France, Yugoslavia and Austria. It was therefore to be expected that the problem of measures designed to remedy food shortages retained and would continue to retain all its urgency. Naturally, each country must face the task of improving its agriculture and increasing its production so that the main responsibility for appropriate measures rested on governments

themselves, and they must mobilize all their resources and direct their efforts to those ends. They should certainly be given the assistance which was essential, although without any infringement on their independence and their sovereign rights. FAO, with its academic approach, could not serve as an organ capable of solving a problem of vital importance to humanity.

33. There followed the question as to the conditions on which help would be given to countries which needed it. It was essential to ensure that the sovereignty of the country receiving help should be fully respected. In his delegation's view, a country which gave assistance must not exploit the country it was helping by demanding from it political, economic or military privileges. To take such an egoistical advantage of need was inadmissible and contrary to the spirit of international solidarity, collaboration and justice. Unfortunately, instances of such illegitimate practices existed.

34. Since, as he had shown, FAO was not deserving of the high praise bestowed on it in the joint draft resolution (E/L.240), he proposed in his amendment (E/L.242) the deletion of the first three paragraphs thereof. The latter entirely failed to reflect the criticisms made of FAO's work, the negative aspects of which had been clearly brought out in the discussion. As for the problem of critical food shortages and famine, the Council should adopt the guiding principle which the Soviet Union delegation had expressed in the final paragraph of its amendment.

35. Mr. McDOUGALL (Food and Agriculture Organization) agreed with the Soviet Union representative that the FAO was not endowed with any magic powers for the solution of world food problems. He regretted that the Soviet Union had at the Quebec Conference decided to withdraw from the Organization. That fact had deprived FAO of the great technical knowledge on agricultural problems available in the Soviet Union.

36. He had been somewhat disturbed by the Polish representative's remarks, particularly as FAO had sent its second most important mission to that country. The Polish representative had stressed the contrast between the congratulatory comments made by certain representatives on FAO's reports and the unsatisfactory world food situation. No one was more conscious of that contrast than the Director-General of FAO. He (Mr. McDougall) would remind the Polish representative that 1,200 million people—namely, half the total population of the world—were engaged in agriculture. During the last ten years the population of the world had increased by 13 per cent, but food production had not kept pace with that increase. The task of bridging the gap would require considerable time and the expanded programme of technical assistance had in that respect hardly had sufficient time to have effect.

37. FAO had already done valuable work in enabling under-developed countries to produce more crops and in providing governments with expert advice. It fully realized that such assistance was limited by budgetary considerations, but much could be done in the agricultural field with relatively small capital expenditure. That fact should be borne in mind.

38. In reply to the Indian representative's statement at the 529th meeting, he expressed FAO's gratitude for the assistance rendered by the Indian Government, particularly in allowing Indian research stations to be used as centres for the study of rice production throughout the whole of South East Asia. It would seem possible to use those stations for the study of other crops also. He concurred with the Indian representative on the importance of the problem of fertilizers.

39. In reply to the Mexican representative, who had stressed the importance of agricultural credits, he drew attention to the joint studies on that question carried out by FAO, the Organization of American States and governments in the Central American countries. The question raised by the Pakistani representative about the development of agricultural extension projects would be discussed at the next conference of FAO in November 1951.

40. The Belgian representative had emphasized the importance of not allowing statistical publications to take precedence over the supply of technical information. FAO had paid particular attention to that problem and, for the year 1952/53, 70 per cent of its funds had been allocated to its technical divisions and 30 per cent to its economic division. It had also had to face the fact that a number of abstract journals were published on the application of scientific methods to agriculture. In an effort to avoid duplication, it was seeking to co-operate with the authorities publishing those journals. The Belgian representative had pointed out that, unlike other specialized agencies, FAO had not drawn up any important conventions. It should be remembered, however, that there was not quite the same scope in FAO as in, say, the International Labour Organisation, for work on conventions, although the important International Plant Protection Convention was to be signed next November. The Belgian representative had also stressed the lack of enthusiasm among farmers for FAO's work. It was more difficult for FAO to mobilize public support in the way that some other specialized agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) were able to do either through the universities or through the medical profession. The Belgian representative had suggested that FAO, following the example of the tripartite structure of the International Labour Organisation, should include representatives of producers and consumers in its conferences. That point would be discussed at the forthcoming conference, but it should be remembered that it was difficult to obtain effective representation of consumers.

41. The United States representative had urged that FAO's work in regard to economics and statistics should not lag behind its other work. The inter-governmental working party which had evolved recommendations to the Director-General and for the next conference had noted a reduction in the resources available for work on economics and statistics owing to the pressure of other activities and had recommended that that trend should not be carried further. The United States representative had also referred to the meagre services rendered by FAO in such questions as statistics on prices and trade.

He (Mr. McDougall) was well aware of that fact, but reminded the United States representative that budgetary considerations heavily affected the possibility of expanding such activities. FAO realized, however, the importance of helping governments to improve their agricultural statistics both under the regular and the expanded programmes of technical assistance. It was important that governments should award a high priority to their own programmes of agricultural extension. FAO attached the utmost importance to the recommendation of the group of experts responsible for the report *Measures for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries* (E/1986) that not less than 1 per cent of the national income of under-developed countries should be utilized to develop agricultural extension services. As to the question of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), which the United States representative had also raised, FAO believed that much could be accomplished towards the improvement of the standards of child nutrition. In particular, milk supplies had been speeded up in many countries, and in those countries where milk was not available it was hoped to develop other foods as substitutes. He agreed with the United States representative that the work of locust control was important and must be effectively dealt with, but damage by weevils and other pests of stored produce was just as important and had received considerable attention from FAO.

42. The French representative had said that more work should be done on the economic side of the Organization's activity, especially on such questions as commodity studies, allocation problems and the supply of coarse grains. In that field, much work had been accomplished on a regional basis and a report on the coarse grains situation in Europe was available. But in dealing with those problems, FAO was also faced with budgetary difficulties.

43. In reply to the Philippines representative, who had raised the question of fellowships, he would point out that FAO had had no fellowship programme in its own regular programme and had only begun to organize one under the expanded programme of technical assistance after it had moved to Rome in April 1951. In awarding fellowships, FAO considered that the best candidates should be selected in consultation with resident representatives, and that proper openings must be assured for them after they had been trained.

44. With regard to the points raised on the problem of food shortages and famine, he pointed out to the representative of Chile that it might be misleading to suggest that there had been a fall in nutritional levels in certain European countries as a result of decreased cereal consumption. It was often the case that cereal consumption fell as the consumption of animal products rose.

45. Several representatives had said that FAO should do more to achieve price stability in commodities and should establish international stocks to meet national emergencies. Such schemes had been proposed by FAO in the past, but had not received sufficient government backing to be properly implemented. Until greater co-operation was forthcoming on the part of governments,

all that FAO could do was to keep the commodity situation under review.

46. The United States representative had said that increased food production was the key to the problem of food scarcities. FAO was fully aware of that and was certain that such increased production would be greatly encouraged through the programme of technical assistance.

47. In reply to the Canadian representative, he stressed that FAO was willing to co-operate in any measures required for dealing with emergencies in the world food situation which might lead to famine in certain areas. FAO could supply reports on such matters provided it was kept fully informed by governments.

48. Mr. SCHNAKE VERGARA (Chile), replying to a remark made by the Indian representative at the preceding meeting, said that the last paragraph of the joint draft resolution (E/L.240) did not explicitly refer to the possibility of an extraordinary session of the Council, as the Chilean original draft resolution had done (E/L.236). In point of fact, should a threat of famine arise, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council, was empowered to take steps to convene a special session.

49. With regard to the amendments proposed by the Soviet Union delegation (E/L.242), he stated that the Chilean delegation could not accept the deletion of the first three paragraphs of the joint draft resolution expressing the Council's appreciation of FAO's work.

50. Nor was the third amendment acceptable. It recommended the adoption of the guiding principle that assistance to regions experiencing food shortages and famine should not be conditional on demands for political, economic or military privileges. It was, in fact, quite obvious that, in the case of India, for example, no such conditions had ever been imposed on that country by the United States of America, Canada, or the Soviet Union, when those three countries had gone to India's assistance. In addition, a provision of that kind would be out of place in the draft resolution, which referred, not to assistance arising out of bilateral agreements, but rather to international aid sponsored by FAO.

51. With reference to the FAO representative's last observations, he pointed out that the fact that FAO had not applied itself to the problem of the exchange of foodstuffs was the fault not of FAO itself but of governments. It was stated in part I, section 1, of the draft programme of work for 1951 that FAO had contemplated setting up an international commodity clearing-house, but had abandoned the idea on account of what the report described as "the retreat from internationalism".

52. Mr. TAUBER (Czechoslovakia) said that his delegation attached great importance to the problem of food supplies and would have preferred the Council to discuss it apart from the reports of FAO.

53. The Czechoslovak delegation was unable to support the joint draft resolution which had been substituted for the draft resolution originally submitted by Chile (E/L.236) because it dealt with the activities of FAO and the problem of food shortages conjointly. He did

not think that FAO was in a position to contribute effectively to solving the latter problem.

54. The Chilean representative had said that he was unable to accept the Soviet Union amendment recommending that assistance to regions experiencing food shortages should not be subject to political, economic or military conditions. Yet the Council had recently unanimously adopted a similar provision in connexion with methods of financing economic development.

55. In view of the importance of the problem of food shortages and famine, the Czechoslovak delegation was anxious that the Council should take a unanimous decision on the subject, and therefore asked the authors of the joint draft resolution if they would not be prepared to withdraw its first three paragraphs.

56. In conclusion, he stressed the fact that the problem of famine ought not be considered in isolation. Its solution lay in a change in the structure of the under-developed countries, which would have to be helped to carry out agrarian reforms and establish heavy industry, in order to raise the living standards of their peoples.

57. Mr. SCHNAKE VERGARA (Chile) pointed out that the resolution on the methods of financing economic development (E/2107) dealt with the conclusion of bilateral treaties, so that a provision of the kind proposed by the Soviet Union delegation was there in order; but it would serve no purpose in the draft resolution under discussion, since the latter aimed at solving the problem of food shortages by concerted international action.

58. Mr. ADARKAR (India) thought that the points raised by the Soviet Union delegation's amendments (E/L.242) could be met if the joint draft resolution (E/L.240) were voted on paragraph by paragraph. His delegation could not agree to the deletion of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 in the latter because, though it did not consider the assistance rendered by FAO sufficient at the present time, it nevertheless approved of its past work. It could not support the additional paragraph proposed by the Soviet Union delegation, as it raised questions somewhat irrelevant to the immediate purpose of the resolution.

59. Mr. BLUSZTAJN (Poland) said that the international action proposed in the joint draft resolution seemed very inadequate for the solution of so serious a problem, confining itself as it did to the recommendation that FAO should make reports.

60. Contrary to the belief of the Chilean representative, matters should not stop short at concerted international action and, in the event of famine, there would also have to be bilateral assistance. The additional paragraph proposed by the Soviet Union therefore seemed to him entirely relevant.

61. Mr. ARKADIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his amendments made it perfectly clear that his delegation wished the decisions on the evaluation of FAO's work and on the problem of food shortages and famine in many regions to be taken separately. Even though only one discussion had been held on both those items, there was no reason why that mistake should be perpetuated in the Council's decisions. It was only by

taking two decisions that the Council would clearly show its attitude towards each of the two questions. Whatever the decision taken on the work of FAO, it would have no influence on the practical solution of that serious problem of food shortages which affected millions of people and deserved careful attention. Certainly, should a serious situation arise—and the possibility could not be excluded—international action as provided for in the last paragraph of the joint draft resolution should be undertaken; but at the same time help to countries needing assistance could also be given on the initiative of individual countries acting of their own free will. Who, for instance, could forbid the Soviet Union Government from helping the starving populations of India or any other country? Indeed, no country could be prevented from taking such action in cases of need. That was why his delegation wished to add a rider to the joint draft resolution (E/L.240) to the effect that such help should in no way be made conditional on the granting of political, economic or military privileges. He failed to see that there was anything illogical or irrelevant in a proposal which merely expressed a just principle. The Czechoslovak representative had very pertinently recalled the adoption by the Council of a similar provision in its resolution on methods of financing economic development (E/2107). The Council had in that case admitted the principle that financial aid to under-developed countries must not be accompanied by demands, the fulfilment of which would infringe upon national sovereignty or lessen the independence of a country's foreign policy. There could be no valid objections to the Soviet Union amendment, the more so in that it was framed in general terms.

62. The PRESIDENT said that, since the Council had decided to discuss item 42 and 8 together, the joint draft resolution (E/L.240), which dealt with both items, was undoubtedly acceptable in its present form.

63. Mr. TAUBER (Czechoslovakia), observing that all the members of the Council were agreed upon the principle of assistance in the event of food shortages, asked the authors of the joint draft resolution whether they would not be willing to submit two drafts, one on food shortages and the other on the reports of FAO.

64. Mr. SCHNAKE VERGARA (Chile) stated that his delegation did not feel able to comply with that request, because paragraphs 2 and 3 of the joint draft resolution (E/L.240) explained why the authors of the draft wished the work to be entrusted to FAO.

65. The PRESIDENT declared the discussion closed, and put to the vote *seriatim* the three amendments (E/L.242) submitted by the Soviet Union delegation.

The first amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

The second amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

The third amendment was rejected by 11 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

66. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the joint draft resolution (E/L.240).

The resolution was adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

67. Mr. SCHNAKE VERGARA (Chile) said that he had voted against the third Soviet Union amendment, not because he was opposed to it in principle, but because he thought the provision out of place in the context of the resolution.

68. Mr. ARKADIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said, in explanation of his vote, that he had voted against the resolution because it expressed approval of FAO's work, the weaknesses of which did not warrant praise. But his delegation had had no objections to those paragraphs of the resolution which related to the international measures to be taken in regard to the problem of food shortages and famine and the assistance which should be given to necessitous countries.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.

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