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President: Mr. Jerzy MICHALOWSKI (Poland).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Observer for the following non-member State: Republic of Korea.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 11

United Nations Children's Fund
(E/3568 and Corr.1, E/3591 and Corr.1) (*concluded*)

1. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was gratified to note that the very comprehensive UNICEF reports covered all aspects of the valuable assistance rendered by that institution to children in need. The scope of the programmes and the amount of money spent on them were increasing constantly. His country had supported all the activities of UNICEF and, in particular, those dealing with environmental sanitation, primary education, nutrition and urbanization. The "Survey of the needs of children",¹ which had just

¹ Report by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/410 and Add.1) and supplementary reports by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO (E/ICEF/411-415 and 415/Add.1).

been completed, had shown clearly that infant mortality was still high and that general living conditions were still very unsatisfactory in many countries because of inadequate social advancement, due to colonialism. He presumed that, in establishing its order of priorities, UNICEF would make every effort to accelerate the execution of its social service programmes and to include in them projects relating to primary education.

2. In order to gain an idea of the work which had been accomplished, it would be useful to know exactly what requests had been granted, as well as the reason why the others had not been accepted. It was necessary to ensure that, like the posts in the Secretariat, the funds provided for assistance were distributed in an equitable manner. Only a limited amount of funds appeared to have been allocated for Africa, and he was not sure that the sole reason for that tendency was the small number of requests made by countries of that continent. Since the essential needs of children were so great, too much attention should not be paid to certain activities which still constituted a luxury for very impoverished regions. Finally, it might perhaps be possible to reduce the amounts provided for the remuneration of experts and for administrative costs. The expansion of nutrition programmes and the development of high-protein foods were certainly useful, but constituted essentially a palliative. The countries concerned should themselves make an effort in the field of milk production and conservation.

3. Mr. ALVAREZ OLLONIEGO (Uruguay) associated himself with all the representatives who had commended the Executive Director of UNICEF for the competence and dedication he had shown in the performance of his task. The new direction given to UNICEF's activities was entirely in line with present needs: not only should children be protected against disease, but their mental and spiritual well-being should be ensured and they should be prepared for their future responsibilities. It should not be forgotten, either, that each child had his own individual personality and should be taught to take advantage of his particular abilities. There were at present more than 500 million children in need of assistance in the under-developed countries. The task was beyond the capacity of UNICEF, but the latter's means of action could be increased through intelligent co-operation with various international bodies such as the International Children's Centre in Paris, or the Inter-American Children's Institute. UNICEF should co-operate with national administrations, as well as with the private agencies, which had already rendered valuable services and to which he wished to pay tribute.

4. Finally, the only means of saving children was to

save the families in which they would have to grow up. He therefore favoured an extension of family programmes and congratulated UNICEF, in particular, for having undertaken in the Philippines a family placement programme which he was sure would prove successful.

5. Mr. REVOL (France) recalled that, after the Second World War, UNICEF had been able to save the lives of many children, particularly in the war-devastated countries of Europe. Today, the main task was to meet continuing needs, especially in the developing countries. UNICEF had perhaps been the first international organization fully to appreciate that change, without ceasing to give assistance whenever an exceptional situation necessitated emergency aid.

6. The primary role of UNICEF still consisted in action to eliminate disease and hunger, and most of its resources were devoted to that task. The benefits which children derived from UNICEF's anti-malaria campaigns were undeniable, but it might perhaps be desirable to increase the share of funds reserved for the combating of tuberculosis and for child nutrition. The Executive Board of UNICEF had recently stressed the need for adapting its programmes to each individual country and for linking them with general development programmes at the national and regional levels. UNICEF had also undertaken a general survey of the needs of children, so as to give a new and more accurate direction to its work and no longer to confine itself, as in the past, to the prevention of disease and hunger.

7. The International Children's Centre gave UNICEF valuable assistance: it was increasingly adapting its work in the field of studies and training to the needs of the under-developed countries. His country had always favoured an expansion of UNICEF's field of activities, but it felt that that body should avoid entering into competition with the specialized agencies. It was therefore pleased that UNICEF was carrying out its family welfare and urbanization programmes in co-operation with WHO, FAO and UNESCO, and in particular that, for the first time, the ILO was co-operating directly with UNICEF (environmental sanitation and slum eradication programme in Mexico); it hoped that such co-operation would increase in the future. Finally, his delegation wished to pay a tribute to the Executive Director of UNICEF and to all his staff for the quality and effectiveness of their work.

8. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that no other body enjoyed such public support as UNICEF. Its success was reflected upon the United Nations, of which it was perhaps the most constructive organ. By giving children the feeling of belonging to a community that cared for them, UNICEF was preparing for a better tomorrow. It was also helping to raise the economic level of the countries it assisted through its health, housing and water supply programmes. He hoped that the measures taken by the General Assembly to reinforce its staff would enable it to perform its task more easily. He was satisfied with the new orientation of its work and, in particular, with the proposed expansion of maternal and child welfare programmes in the villages and towns

into which rural populations were streaming; he hoped that those activities would be crowned with success.

9. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) expressed his country's gratitude for the assistance it had received from UNICEF. The Ethiopian Government had endeavoured to assist the public health and child welfare programmes, and hoped that further participation in the work of the Executive Board would permit it to do still more. All societies had a moral duty to enable each child to develop his abilities, and to protect him against disease and social maladjustment, but money spent on help for children was also a particularly profitable economic investment. He was glad to note that UNICEF was expanding its activities in Africa and that, while intensifying the campaign against leprosy and yaws, it was also concerning itself with long-term programmes in public health, nutrition and maternal welfare. His Government, for one, had understood the need to tackle the problems of maternal welfare within the general context of public health. It had established, with the generous help of the United States of America, a Public Health College whose programme of studies had been drawn up in large part by UNICEF experts. Fifty service health centres would be operating at the end of 1962, and courses would be organized to train staff for the public health and child welfare services. In all those areas, the Ethiopian Government would see to it that the funds made available by UNICEF were used with maximum effectiveness.

10. Mr. Miguel BUSTAMANTE (Chairman, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) thanked members of the Council, on behalf of the Executive Director and all the UNICEF staff, for their helpful and encouraging remarks. The Executive Board would be informed of the approval given to the new orientation of activities and to co-operation with national bodies and specialized agencies. UNICEF would do its utmost to continue to be worthy of the vast responsibilities placed upon it.

11. The PRESIDENT expressed to the Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board the gratitude of the Council. As no draft resolution had been submitted, he suggested that the Council should adopt the following text:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its December 1961 session and of the report of the Executive Director of the Fund."

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Non-governmental organizations (concluded)

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON APPLICATIONS FOR HEARINGS (E/3601)

12. The PRESIDENT noted that the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had decided, as stated in its report (E/3601), to recommend the

hearing of two ten-minute statements of the International Chamber of Commerce on agenda items 6 and 9 and two ten-minute statements of the World Federation of Trade Unions on agenda items 3 and 6. He suggested that if there were no objections, the Council might wish to approve that recommendation.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Travel, transport and communications (E/3590 and Add.1, E/L.939, E/L.941)

13. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, a joint draft resolution concerning the nature, scope and location of the conference on international travel and tourism (E/L.939). Bearing in mind the potential value of an international conference, the sponsors of the draft resolution believed the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Experts on International Travel and Tourism (E/3590) and the recommendations of that Group established a sound agenda and framework for the proposed conference. He also outlined the valuable work which had been done thus far, in Asia and the Far East under the auspices of ECAFE, and also in Central America. The conference, he suggested, would have to be held in the autumn of 1963, since the sixth session of the Facilitation Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization would take place in March 1963. The United States delegation, while still favouring the holding of the conference in New York, would not stand in the way of the acceptance of the generous invitation of the Italian Government for convening the conference at Rome in September 1963.

14. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) briefly reviewed the resolutions adopted by the Council and the measures taken by other interested bodies in the three years that had elapsed since the idea of a conference on international travel and tourism had first emerged in the Council, and he recalled that a final decision on the matter must now be taken.

15. While reserving his right to suggest some amendments to draft resolution E/L.939, he wished to express his delegation's general approval of that text. Although he recognized the importance of the cultural and social aspects of international tourism, he would confine himself to examining its economic implications. Italy was known as a country in which tourism was highly developed. In recent years, the number of tourists and excursionists had increased beyond all expectations; in 1961, of the 19.3 million aliens who had entered Italy, 10.2 million had been tourists in the full sense and 9.1 million had been excursionists. Only 11 per cent, however, had visited the south of the country, and only 8.9 per cent had remained there for any length of time. While southern Italy was economically not so advanced as other parts of the country, it was none the less interesting from the touristic point of view; however, tourism could not be developed there without a financial effort

and an organizational endeavour made under a definite governmental policy. For that reason the Italian Government was systematically promoting tourism in southern Italy, and that policy might be of interest to the less developed countries which also wished to develop tourism.

16. With respect to the agenda proposed by the Group of Experts in part III of its report, his delegation greatly favoured a conference of a technical character whose deliberations would culminate in the adoption of recommendations. It hoped that Governments would do their utmost to give the earliest possible effect to the recommendations which the conference would adopt. Although it was necessary to simplify to the greatest possible extent governmental formalities regarding travel, the main concern of the conference should be with questions relating to economic development, in other words with sections III and IV of the provisional agenda. His delegation fully endorsed operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution (E/L.939).

17. He wished to suggest a few changes to the text of draft resolution E/L.939. He thought it would be desirable to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council periodic notes on progress in the application of the conference's recommendations. It was also necessary, as the Group of Experts had proposed in paragraph 8 of its report, to request Governments to report to the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in implementing the recommendations.

18. Lastly, his delegation renewed its invitation to the Council to select Rome as the place of the conference. Participants could thus appreciate what Italy had done and was currently doing to develop tourism as a source of revenue and an important element in the balance of payments. The Italian Ministry of Tourism would furnish participants with all the information they might desire and would offer them every opportunity of benefiting from the experience acquired by Italy in the matter of tourism. The conference might be held in September, as suggested by the Group of Experts and the Secretary-General. If the Council accepted the invitation, the Italian Government would assume responsibility for the additional expenses arising because the conference took place away from United Nations Headquarters. The nature and amount of such expenses would be determined, as usual, in consultation with the Secretary-General.

19. Mr. PAVICEVIC (Yugoslavia) considered that the provisional agenda proposed by the Group of Experts would allow the conference to consider a number of important problems, particularly with respect to the abolition or standardization of governmental formalities. Yugoslavia had already taken many steps in that direction, particularly in regard to the issuance of passports and foreign currency. No transit visa was required of persons who remained in Yugoslavia less than three days. Entry visas were issued directly at certain frontier posts, and other measures to simplify formalities were currently being considered.

20. Nevertheless, important though that aspect of the problem was, the fact remained that the establishment of an infra-structure for tourism (hotels, means of transport, competent staff) was the essential condition

for tourism's development. For that reason, developing countries greatly needed economic and technical assistance such as would enable them to exploit their touristic potentialities which currently "lay fallow" because they lacked the necessary capital and qualified personnel. It was therefore reassuring to note that the various documents submitted to the Council stressed the economic aspects of tourism in the developing countries. Since the Secretary-General emphasized that point in paragraph 9 of his note (E/3590), it would be desirable to mention that paragraph in operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution E/L.939. Moreover, it would be of value if the Secretariat informed the Council of measures taken in that field (Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, Special Fund, etc.). He hoped that the conference would find it possible to formulate specific recommendations leading to a strengthening of existing bilateral and multi-lateral agencies and to the establishment of effective new ones.

21. Mr. VIAUD (France) recalled the economic and human benefits of international tourism and confirmed his delegation's agreement in principle to the holding of a conference on international travel and tourism. His delegation would support draft resolution E/L.939 and the amendments suggested by the representative of Italy.

22. In its existing form, however, the draft resolution did not bring out sufficiently clearly a point to which the Group of Experts had devoted attention, namely the need to abolish — or at least to standardize — the formalities of all kinds to which tourists were still subject in many countries. For that purpose, he submitted an amendment (E/L.941) proposing the insertion, between the first and second preambular paragraphs of draft resolution E/L.939, of a new paragraph worded as follows:

"Recognizing that, in order to encourage the development of international travel, it is desirable to reduce frontier formalities and, in any case, to standardize wherever possible such formalities as are still deemed necessary,".

23. Various western European countries had already made considerable progress in that connexion by abolishing visas and sometimes even passports and by no longer requiring special documents for motor cars. That example could be examined and possibly extended to other countries.

24. He had no objection to the conference being held in September 1963. He commended the Italian Government for its generous offer and willingly accepted the choice of Rome as the site for the conference.

25. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) thought that the draft resolution, of which he was a sponsor, should not give rise to any serious controversy, since it was directly in line with the Council's efforts. Operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution had been worded in such a way as to ensure as wide a representation as possible of all the organizations concerned. It had not been specified where the conference would be held because

the Group of Experts had not decided whether it should be at Geneva, Vienna or Rome, but after the speech by the representative of Italy, the sponsors of the draft resolution considered that Rome would be the best possible place, both for the various reasons given by Mr. Franzi and in view of the fact that that choice would not involve additional expenses. The sponsors of the draft resolution therefore gratefully accepted the generous offer of the Italian Government and thanked the other Governments which had extended invitations. The conference would undoubtedly take careful note of the constructive recommendations set out in document E/3590.

26. Mr. HOSHI (Japan) recalled that his country had always encouraged the development of tourism through legislative, administrative and budgetary measures aimed at encouraging the construction of hotels and roads and promoting all the other necessary services. Japan was making further efforts to accommodate tourists on the occasion of the next Olympic Games, which would be held at Tokyo in 1964.

27. The Japanese delegation supported the recommendations of the Group of Experts concerning the nature and scope of the conference, its technical character and the need to make recommendations to Governments and the international organizations concerned. However, at that stage the Council should not take decisions which might prejudice the course of action that could take place at the conference, particularly in so far as part III and annex 3 of the report by the Group of Experts were concerned. He was not opposed, however, to the adoption of the provisional agenda proposed by the Group of Experts, with a few slight changes as recommended by the Secretary-General.

28. He was glad to support the choice of Rome as the site of the conference and thanked the Italian Government for its offer. He hoped that the Italian Government would be able to come to an agreement with the Secretary-General on an estimate of the additional expenses, and he would like the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session. Subject to those observations, he would support draft resolution E/939.

29. Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark) emphasized the importance of the role which international tourism could play in the establishment of good relations between peoples at a time when means of transport were being perfected and continually becoming more rapid.

30. The "Meet the Danes" programme had enabled 50,000 tourists to spend a day in a Danish family, an arrangement which had considerably benefited both hosts and visitors. In addition Denmark was making efforts to show its visitors not only its monuments and its countryside, but also the daily life and modern achievements of the country.

31. Because of the economic value of tourism, an expansion of tourism in the developing countries was a useful topic for study. Moreover, the representative of France had been right in his emphasis on the desirability of standardizing formalities. The Danish delega-

tion thanked the Italian Government for its generous invitation and would do its best to contribute to the success of the conference.

32. Mr. RAFFAELLI (Brazil) congratulated the sponsors of the draft resolution on having produced such a satisfactory text and said that he would vote for it. The choice of Rome as the site of the conference seemed to be a particularly fortunate one for the reasons given by the representative of Italy, and he hoped that the Italian offer would be unanimously accepted. The economic importance of tourism for the under-developed countries could not be underestimated, but because of their lack of resources and experience those countries could develop their tourist possibilities only if they received economic and technical assistance. For that reason, he was pleased that the provisional agenda recommended by the Group of Experts included sections III and IV and that the Secretary-General suggested that those sections might well be given special consideration. In approaching the subject with such understanding, the conference would be beneficial both to countries with developed tourism and those with an incipient one.

33. Mr. PASTORI (Uruguay) said that he supported draft resolution E/L.939 and the amendments proposed by the representative of Italy. However, he wished to make certain remarks on the wording of the draft resolution. Since the Group of Experts, in paragraph 8 of its report, rightly emphasized the need for the conference to be of a technical nature, that fact should be specified in operative paragraph 1 and in paragraph 2, where the words "and to include among their representatives" might be replaced by the words "and to appoint". He supported the amendments proposed by the Italian delegation and the idea of holding at Rome a conference lasting fifteen working days. The draft resolution did not sufficiently emphasize the importance of reciprocity in tourist arrangements for the developing countries; that point was envisaged only in section III, item B, paragraph 2 (g), of the provisional agenda of the conference. He proposed that that point should be mentioned in the draft resolution.

34. Mr. WODAJO (Ethiopia) said that he had studied carefully the note by the Secretary-General and the four-Power draft resolution, which was in line with his delegation's position. Because the Ethiopian Government realized the importance of international tourism as a means of establishing contact—and therefore closer relations—between peoples, it had recently set up an official department entrusted with the execution of a vast programme for the development of tourism. It also realized the economic advantages of tourism and the effects which the development of tourist resources might have on the transport and hotel industries in particular. For all those reasons, the Ethiopian delegation was in favour of a conference being held, and it welcomed the generous offer of the Italian Government.

35. Miss SALT (United Kingdom) said that her country knew from experience the value of international tourism as a source of foreign currency. It was to be

hoped that the conference would enable the developing countries also to share in the manifold advantages of tourism.

36. With regard to the site of the conference, she recalled that, for reasons of economy and efficiency, her Government usually preferred such meetings to be held at the headquarters of one of the principal offices of the United Nations. However, because of the generosity of the Italian Government, it would be able gratefully to support the proposal to hold the conference at Rome.

37. As far as the date was concerned, the conference should not be held at the same time as the Customs Co-operation Council, which was to meet from 17 to 28 September 1963, after a preparatory session of a working group, which was to last one week. As certain questions would be common to both conferences, and as some countries would find it difficult to send experts to the two conferences at the same time, she hoped that the sponsors of the draft resolution would agree to advance slightly the date of the conference.

38. Mr. BIRICHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that at the Council's thirty-first session (1147th meeting) his delegation had supported the idea of holding a conference on international travel and tourism because it attached importance to every means of strengthening the bonds between peoples. Although it would be desirable for all interested countries to be able to participate in the conference, operative paragraphs 2 and 7 of the draft resolution unfortunately were so worded as unfairly to exclude certain countries.

39. As to the site of the conference, he was in favour of a European capital and approved the choice of Rome.

40. The PRESIDENT invited the observer for Ireland to make a statement.

41. Mr. O'DRISCOLL (Ireland) observed that tourism had assumed an economic importance which would not have been dreamed of a generation ago. For many countries it was the largest single source of foreign exchange; for others, an irreplaceable means of closing the gap in the balance of payments. Net tourist receipts had covered 78 per cent of Austria's trade deficit and 86 per cent of Italy's trade deficit in 1960. In France, tourism ranked third among export industries. In Italy, tourist receipts had accounted for nearly 10 per cent of income from exports of goods and services in 1960. At least 5 per cent of Europe's labour force earned its livelihood in tourism. The industry was of particular value to the economy of the developing nations. Tourism depleted no natural resources, used mainly commodities which were produced locally, and stimulated other economic activity and foreign investment. The social benefits it conferred were even greater. Not only was the traveller enriched by contact with another culture, but the country he visited gained from its efforts to give a better impression of itself. In addition, personal contact gradually dispelled political prejudices.

42. All those gains justified the international action which was being taken to facilitate movement by simplifying frontier formalities and making travel grants for workers and students.

43. Speaking in his capacity as President of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), he pointed out that the IUOTO now had eighty-two member countries. It had taken the initiative in suggesting a world conference under the auspices of the United Nations and had also organized the Paris meeting of non-governmental organizations in preparation for the session of the United Nations Group of Experts. Member countries were represented in the Union by the chief executives of the national tourist boards.

44. It would be desirable for the Council to adopt a general preamble to its decisions on the conference declaring acceptance of the need to develop tourism and to facilitate international travel. The Council might then endorse the recommendations of the Group of Experts and decide that the application of the recommendations made by the 1963 conference would be supervised by the United Nations or the Union.

45. In conclusion he thanked the members of the Council for their interest in the question of international tourism and travel and expressed confidence that they would take a decision in keeping with their responsibility.

46. Mr. PATIÑO ROSELLI (Colombia) wholeheartedly supported the four-Power draft resolution (E/L.939) and the choice of Rome as the place of the conference. With regard to the Spanish text of operative paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (b), he pointed out that the word "interested" had been omitted. Furthermore that sub-paragraph should be slightly amended so as to specify that the invitation should go to non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council and, more specifically, to the interested organizations among them. It should also be specified that those organizations would participate in the conference in an advisory capacity and not on an equal footing with Governments.

47. The PRESIDENT invited the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce to make a statement.

48. Mr. ERICKSON (International Chamber of Commerce) said that one of the basic aims of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) was to increase and facilitate international exchanges in all fields. The ICC had therefore been extremely pleased that fifty Governments had replied to the United Nations questionnaire on travel and tourism circulated in 1961. Of the fifty replies, thirty-five had been in favour of holding a conference on tourism as soon as possible.

49. As a contribution to the work of the Group of Experts which had met at Geneva in February, the ICC and eight other international organizations had held a consultation in Paris late in 1961. As the outcome of that consultation, the organizations concerned had submitted to the Group of Experts proposals on such matters as the uniform definition of the word "tourist", the relaxation of formalities, measures to develop tourism, and the possibilities of technical assistance in that field. He also wished to draw the Council's attention to the work of the Facilitation Division of the Inter-

national Civil Aviation Organization and the establishment of a similar division in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. The ICC hoped the Council would call a world tourism conference not later than September 1963.

50. The ICC experts were also following with great interest the work of the United Nations Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

51. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that he wished to make some observations, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, on the proposed amendments. As the French delegation's amendment seemed to him somewhat vague in its present form, he proposed that the expression "frontier formalities" should be replaced by the words "travel formalities" preceded by the words "wherever possible"; in addition, the words "in any case" could be deleted. The amendment, as revised, would then read as follows:

"Recognizing that, in order to encourage the development of international travel, it is desirable, wherever possible, to reduce travel formalities and also to standardize such formalities as are deemed necessary,".

52. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted without change the amendment suggested by the Italian representative, which would be inserted after the fourth preambular paragraph. They also accepted the changes proposed by the Uruguayan and Colombian representatives, as well as the Yugoslav representative's proposal that paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's note should also be mentioned in operative paragraph 5.

53. Mr. VIAUD (France) agreed to incorporate in his amendment the changes proposed by the Jordanian representative.

54. In reply to a question from Miss SALT (United Kingdom), the PRESIDENT said that the exact date of the conference could be left for the organizers — namely, the United Nations and the Italian Government — to decide; the words "in August-September 1963" could be used in the draft resolution.

55. Miss SALT (United Kingdom), Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan), Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America), Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark) and Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHY (India) accepted that suggestion.

56. The PRESIDENT announced that, at the request of the USSR representative, he would put to a separate vote the expression "States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies" in operative paragraphs 2 and 7 of the draft resolution.

That expression was adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

57. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution (E/L.939) as a whole, as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

58. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) thanked the members of the

Council for accepting the invitation extended by the Italian Government, which would do everything in its power to make the conference a success.

59. Mr. NATORF (Poland) said that he had not participated in the discussion on the draft resolution. His

delegation's silence indicated consent to the recommendations of the Group of Experts, with the exception of those parts of the draft resolution which had been voted on separately.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.