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*President:* Mr. Foss SHANAHAN (New Zealand).

*Present:*

Representatives of the following States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Argentina, Austria, Dominican Republic, Hungary, India, Israel, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Thailand, Yugoslavia.

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

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 6

Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation (E/3467, E/L.900, E/L.902) (*continued*)

1. M. PAZHWAQ (Afghanistan) said that the purpose of his amendments (E/L.902) to the draft resolution submitted by El Salvador (E/L.900) was to arrive at a simplified text on which everyone could agree.
2. Concerning the amendment to the first preambular paragraph, he explained that while he endorsed the idea set forth in that paragraph, he had thought that it would be useful to have an explicit reference to the question under consideration. He was proposing the deletion of the second and third preambular paragraphs not, obviously, because he disputed the undeniable existence of document A/4648 and resolution 1515 (XV) of the General Assembly, but because he thought that, in view of their different nature, they could not be equated with a concrete proposal such as the draft declaration; their aims were not contradictory but there was no point in including a reference to them. As for his proposed amendment to the fifth paragraph, he considered that it was not for the Council to decide the points to which Governments should address their comments; Governments were at liberty to make any comments they wished. He doubted whether members of the Council could appropriately raise the question whether or not the declaration was opportune, since the

draft declaration had been referred to them by the General Assembly with a view to adoption. Operative paragraph 2 was unsatisfactory in that it merely referred to the transmission to the Council of the replies received from Governments; in his opinion that was not a constructive step towards the adoption of the draft declaration. The text he proposed in its stead referred to what had already been done and was intended to prevent any attempt to postpone the adoption of the draft declaration indefinitely.

3. He hoped that the representative of El Salvador would accept those amendments, which were being presented by way of compromise and were designed only to serve the interests of the under-developed countries, countries which would be greatly benefited by the adoption of the draft resolution (E/3467).

4. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that the statement made by the United Kingdom representative at the 1144th meeting seemed to contradict an article which had appeared in *The Journal of Commerce* on 26 April; according to this article, the United Kingdom had decided to collaborate with the communist countries in the field of trade, and efforts had already been made in that direction.

5. While its economy was less dependent on foreign trade than that of the United Kingdom, the USSR maintained trade relations with seventy-six countries. Between 1950 and 1959, trade between the Soviet Union and the capitalist and under-developed countries had quadrupled, while trade with the socialist countries had tripled. Thus the USSR's trade with the countries of the West was developing faster than its trade with the Eastern countries. While its trade with the socialist countries was still larger than that with other countries, the Soviet Union nevertheless wished to expand its trade with all countries of the world, particularly the under-developed countries. It was wrong to say, as the United Kingdom representative had done, that the Soviet Union bought nothing but strategic raw materials from the under-developed countries; it imported from them a whole range of foodstuffs and commodities to which no one could ascribe the slightest strategic value. Trade between the USSR and the under-developed countries has increased eight-fold between 1953 and 1959. Those facts spoke for themselves and should not be interpreted tendentiously.

6. She drew the attention of the United States representative to the fact that the representatives of the under-developed countries seemed to be much interested in the draft declaration on international economic co-operation and did not appear to agree with him that the declaration was an unsatisfactory means of attaining the desired objectives.

7. She expressed satisfaction at the efforts which representatives were making to settle the question in a constructive way, and hoped that the Council would be able to expedite its examination of the matter. She suggested that while studying the proposals submitted by El Salvador and Afghanistan, the Council might

consider the possibility of meeting in special session for that purpose.

8. Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom), replying to the USSR representative, said that his Government had been applying the policy described in *The Journal of Commerce* for some time. What he had said was that he would like to see an increase in Soviet imports from the Western and the under-developed countries. It was natural to have doubts concerning the intentions of the communist countries in that respect when one read, for instance, the statement made by the director of foreign trade of East Germany that those responsible should think twice before allocating funds for imports from the West and should ask themselves whether the goods in question could not instead be imported from the socialist countries. Again, he (Mr. Dudley) had said that it was "principally" goods of strategic importance which the USSR bought from the under-developed countries. The Soviet representative had referred to various other types of goods, without, however, mentioning the quantities imported. While he did not challenge the figures given for the growth of the USSR's trade, he still considered that there had not been a sufficient increase in the over-all amount of its imports.

9. Mr. URQUIA (El Salvador) disagreed with the Afghan representative's apparent opinion that because the draft declaration had been referred to it by the General Assembly, the Council was bound to decide in favour of its adoption. That view was contradicted by precedent: the Council was perfectly free to decide for or against such a declaration. The Afghan representative had said that he has proposed his amendments in a spirit of compromise; but they deprived the Salvadorian draft resolution of all meaning. He appreciated Mr. Pazhwak's view that the declaration on international economic co-operation would benefit the under-developed countries; but El Salvador, while it was also an under-developed country, did not share that enthusiasm on the subject of the draft declaration. Economic problems could not be solved by means of a mere declaration; moreover, there were a great number of resolutions already in existence on the welfare of the under-developed countries which remained a dead letter.

10. It would appear from the Afghan amendment to the first preambular paragraph, particularly when that amendment was viewed in conjunction with the second part of the amendment proposed to operative paragraph 2, that the Afghan representative wished the Council to decide once and for all in favour of the principle of a declaration. That, however, would be to prejudge the decision still to be taken by the Council on the question whether such a declaration was necessary. With regard to the deletion of the second and third preambular paragraphs, he pointed out that the question was to be referred to Governments and that there was in fact some point in drawing their attention to paragraph 53 of document A/4648 and to General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV).

11. So far as the fifth preambular paragraph was concerned, he felt that the Council should not take a substantive decision for the present and that Member States—all of which, whether they were industrialized or under-developed, should be given the opportunity to examine the question in detail—should be asked for their views on two points; whether such a declaration would be of any use and, if so, what should be its content and form. It was not enough to ask the various countries for their views; they were entitled to make those known at any time. The question should be put to them in its essential terms.

12. He then turned to the most important point: this was the last of the amendments proposed by Afghanistan, to which he seriously objected for two reasons. First, he was surprised that the words "due to" should have been included in the text of an operative paragraph; the reason for a decision should be given in the preamble. Furthermore, the reason indicated was Afghanistan's; actually, if the Council decided to defer consideration of the question it would be because it wished to consult Governments. Secondly, in proposing that the Council should "defer further consideration of the draft declaration to its thirty-second session" and in adding the words "with a view to its adoption as soon as possible", Afghanistan was in effect asking the Council to decide now in favour of adoption, a position which El Salvador could not accept. It would agree if absolutely necessary to have the question deferred to an earlier date than that of the thirty-third session, but it did not see how Governments could be consulted before the thirty-second session. The matter could, of course, be taken up at the resumed thirty-second session, but that would coincide with the end of the proceedings of the General Assembly, so that the latter would be unable to consider the conclusions reached in the Council until its subsequent session. The situation would thus be paradoxical: the Council, though it had accelerated its work, would be unable to transmit the results to the General Assembly at any earlier date. He would therefore prefer to retain the original idea of deferring the matter until the thirty-third session.

13. He would be unable to accept the Afghan amendments. However, he would like to incorporate in the text of his own delegation's draft resolution two or three minor changes which had been suggested or had occurred to him in the course of the debate. In the first preambular paragraph he proposed the insertion of the word "economic" between the words "international" and "co-operation". In the fifth preambular paragraph it should be made clear that the reference was to "States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency". He also proposed that the words "and the amendment thereto (E/L.899)" should be added to operative paragraph 1 after the words "document E/3467".

14. Mr. PAZHWAQ (Afghanistan) thought that the unanimity with which the General Assembly had recognized the importance of a declaration on economic co-operation should suffice to establish that such a declaration was desirable. He agreed with the representative of El Salvador that declarations could not, of course, solve all problems; but if the United Nations took that to mean that it should draw up no further documents, its usefulness would be at an end. It might also be suggested that declarations already promulgated, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, were unimportant. But the importance of the declaration under consideration could not be questioned. No representative had opposed the discussion of the draft declaration; the only objections raised had related to whether such a discussion was appropriate at the current short session. The lack of time was to be regretted but it was a fact, and the fourth Afghan amendment simply took note of it. He did not agree with the representative of El Salvador that the fifth Afghan amendment prejudged the question of adoption; it did not fix a date for the adoption of the declaration but simply suggested that the date should be "as soon as possible"; furthermore, the use of the expression "with a view to its adoption" did not imply that the declaration would or should be adopted; it was possible that it might

not be. In any case, he could not share the Salvadorian representative's view that the amendments submitted by Afghanistan robbed the Salvadorian draft resolution of its meaning. They merely proposed certain changes or, as in the case of the first amendment, nothing more than an addition. He still hoped that an attitude of compromise and conciliation would prevail, and that the two countries, both of which were under-developed, could reach a satisfactory solution of a problem which affected them both.

15. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) shared the view of the representative of Afghanistan: at its current session the Council was unquestionably short of time and it would be preferable to discuss the item at the thirty-second session, even if a final decision could not be taken until a still later session. In any case, a procedural decision taken at one session was in no way binding upon the Council at another.

16. Mr. LEWANDOWSKI (Poland) said he was happy to note that the members of the Council all recognized the importance of the declaration. He supported the Afghan amendments, which improved the Salvadorian draft resolution by placing greater emphasis on the importance of the declaration, and hoped that they would be adopted. He would like also to suggest that the reference to General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV) in operative paragraph 1 should be deleted. That amendment would be in line with the deletion of the second and third preambular paragraphs as proposed by Afghanistan. His delegation did not wish to minimize the importance of the resolution in question, but felt that the Council should avoid giving the impression, as might be the case if the Salvadorian text was adopted in its present form, that it rendered a declaration on economic co-operation unnecessary. The Assembly itself had not considered that its resolution superseded the declaration, since it had invited the Council to examine a draft declaration.

17. The question to be settled, therefore, was when the draft declaration should be examined. El Salvador proposed the thirty-third session, but that proposal itself was ambiguous, since the draft resolution referred only to the consideration of replies received from Governments, without mentioning the examination of the text of the declaration. To adopt the draft resolution, therefore, would mean, as he had said at the 1143rd meeting, to put off examining the declaration indefinitely. Afghanistan, on the other hand, proposed the thirty-second session. His delegation was in favour of the earliest possible date, and if the Afghan amendments could not be accepted, it would support the suggestion made by the representative of the Soviet Union that a special session of the Council should be held in accordance with the provisions of rule 4 of the rules of procedure.

18. He would also like to offer some information in reply to the observations made at the 1144th meeting by the United Kingdom representative on the trade relations of the socialist countries with the under-developed countries. As tables 1-5 of the *Commodity Survey, 1960*<sup>1</sup> showed, exports from countries which were exporters of primary products to the planned-economy countries were increasing more rapidly than their exports to the industrialized countries. Poland, for example, had imported 7,829 tons of coffee and 8,000 tons of cacao in 1957 as compared with 500 tons and 2,940 tons respectively in 1953. So far as concerned trade relations between East and West, Poland's experience continued to be encouraging. The United Kingdom representative

had also spoken of the difficulties encountered in trade between East and West; but those difficulties had not prevented United Kingdom exports to the German Democratic Republic from increasing by 36 per cent in 1960 as compared with 1959.

19. Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom) said that, although the proportion of trade between communist countries and under-developed countries was increasing, the total volume of such trade was still very small. Poland was indeed a coffee drinking country and might have increased its imports of coffee, but it still consumed less of that commodity *per caput* than did the United Kingdom, even though the latter's traditional beverage was tea.

20. Turning to the question of procedure, he observed that the Salvadorian representative had refuted each of the Afghan amendments and the Polish amendment. However the Second Committee's report (A/4648) was interpreted, it could not be construed to mean that the General Assembly had said that the declaration should be adopted, but merely that the Assembly had requested the Council to study the declaration. The Afghan representative had to choose between two interpretations: either the Council had not been asked to deal with a question of principle but merely to examine a text, in which case the text concerned could only be the first draft declaration (E/3445) and not the one circulated later (E/3467); or else a question of principle had in fact been referred to the Council, in which case he considered it wholly reasonable and desirable that both texts should be transmitted to Governments, together with General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV) and the records of the Council's discussions. He supported the Salvadorian draft resolution, which dealt appropriately with the matter, and the amendments proposed orally by the sponsor.

21. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) said that his delegation had in fact expressed willingness to examine the draft declaration; that did not necessarily mean, however, that it considered such a declaration an effective means to the proposed ends and the Salvadorian representative was to be congratulated on having refrained from committing himself on that point in his draft resolution. Nevertheless, since most of the under-developed countries appeared to attach great importance to the examination of the subject, his delegation wished to facilitate it. As to the date, he felt bound to acknowledge that the Afghan view was justified; if Governments' replies were to be examined thoroughly, that could not be done at the Council's next session; the item could nevertheless be included in the agenda for that session, so as to give members of the Council an opportunity of taking it up. He would support an amendment on those lines if that would enable representatives to support the Salvadorian draft resolution. In that connexion Poland had raised a technical matter on which his delegation had no strong views; it would be willing if El Salvador agreed, to support an amendment to add an operative paragraph 3 reading as follows: "*Decides to defer consideration of the draft declaration (E/3467), as amended, to its thirty-second session.*"

22. Mr. URQUIA (El Salvador) said that, to his regret, he was still unable to accept the Afghan amendments. By indicating that the declaration should be adopted as soon as possible, the Council would be taking a substantive decision which went beyond the scope of a procedural resolution.

23. If the third preambular paragraph was deleted, in accordance with the second Afghan amendment, it would admittedly be logical to omit the references to resolution 1515 (XV) from operative paragraph 1 as well, as

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.D.I.

requested by the Polish representative. He wished, however, to retain the second and third preambular paragraphs and, consequently, the reference to resolution 1515 (XV) which appeared in the operative part. Moreover, paragraph 53 of the Second Committee's report (A/4648), which was noted in the second preambular paragraph, would remind Governments of what the Afghan representative himself had said in that Committee: namely, that the Economic and Social Council should discuss the USSR draft declaration. Similarly, Governments would be reminded, for information purposes only, of resolution 1515 (XV) which had many points in common with the declaration.

24. In order to dispel the Polish delegation's doubts, he was prepared to re-word operative paragraph 2 as follows:

*"Further requests the Secretary-General to put before the Council the replies received from the said Governments in order that they may be taken into consideration during the discussion of this item at the thirty-third session."*

25. He still thought it would be preferable to resume the examination of the item at the Council's thirty-third session rather than at its thirty-second session, because the latter already promised to be very busy and there would not be time to receive a sufficient number of replies from Governments. However, the Council could take a separate vote on operative paragraph 2 or vote on an amendment to replace the words "thirty-third session" by "thirty-second session". In that connexion he considered, unlike the Afghan representative, that it was not only lack of time which prevented the Council from taking a decision on the declaration straight away, but also the need to give the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations an opportunity to join in examining it.

26. Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) said that he might have been able to consider the new wording of operative paragraph 2 of the Salvadorian draft resolution, subject to a separate vote on the timing of the examination of the declaration, if his own amendments had been accepted by the Salvadorian representative.

27. To meet the objection raised by the United States representative, who agreed to the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the thirty-second session but wished to prevent the Council's substantive decision from being prejudged by the resolution adopted, he was prepared, in a spirit of compromise, to delete the final words of his fourth amendment, "with a view to its adoption as soon as possible", if the sponsor of the draft resolution accepted the remainder of that amendment.

28. If his third amendment was accepted, he would withdraw his first amendment, concerning the first preambular paragraph and would accept the Salvadorian representative's suggestion for the insertion of the word "economic" before the word "co-operation" in that paragraph.

29. Similarly, he would withdraw his second amendment, again on condition that the sponsor of the draft resolution accepted the third and fourth amendments.

30. Otherwise he would ask for all the amendments to be put to the vote.

31. After an exchange of views between Mr. LEWANDOWSKI (Poland), Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America), Mr. PAZHAWAK (Afghanistan) Mr. URQUIA (El Salvador) and Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the PRESIDENT suggested that the discussion should be suspended until the beginning of the next meeting so that various proposals which had

been made could be submitted in writing. He would urge members of the Council to keep the resumed discussion as brief as possible, so as to proceed quickly to the vote.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 7

##### Transport and communications (E/3438 and Add.1, E/L.896 and Add.1)

32. Mr. TABIBI (Afghanistan) said that the development of international travel and tourism served the cause of peace by promoting understanding and friendship between nations. At the Council's request the Secretary-General had submitted a report on that question (E/3438). The replies which the Secretary-General had received from Governments (E/3438/Add.1) to the questionnaire he had sent them clearly indicated the importance they attached to tourism and the economic and social benefits they derived from it. In particular the influx of foreign currency enabled the under-developed countries to remedy, to some extent, the deficit in their balance of payments. In that connexion, table 1 in the Secretary-General's report showed that tourist expenditure had nearly doubled between 1953 and 1958.

33. The interests of tourists were very varied. Afghanistan could not yet offer them fashionable resorts; nevertheless, as an ancient cradle of civilization, and with its natural beauty and perfect climate, it could build up a very successful tourist industry provided that it received international assistance.

34. Knowing how important the measures indicated by the Secretary-General in paragraph 19 of his report were to the development of tourism, Afghanistan had recently adopted certain legal provisions granting tourists various privileges: a reduction in hotel prices and, where possible, in the cost of air travel within the country by the Afghan air line, and simplified visa and customs formalities.

35. The Afghan Government was in favour of convening, at an early date, a world-wide conference on the development of international travel and tourism. Taking into account the decisions adopted on that subject by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations and by the Council, his delegation was submitting, together with the Danish and Jordanian delegations, a draft resolution (E/L.896), in the hope that it would receive the unanimous support of the Council.

36. With regard to the group of experts provided for in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, his delegation would have no objection if the Secretariat alone prepared the recommendations referred to—assuming that it was willing to do so—or if fewer than seven experts were appointed. As to the location of the conference, he would prefer it to be held in New York in order to reduce the financial burden on small States, which could then arrange to be represented by members of their permanent missions to the United Nations.

37. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that, in co-sponsoring the draft resolution, his delegation had wished to show its interest in tourism.

38. Jordan, more often described as the Holy Land, had attracted pilgrims and visitors from all countries from time immemorial. Apart from the holy places it had a number of Graeco-Roman towns. The Jordanian Government had the interests of tourists at heart, and also recognized the importance of international travel to the development of understanding among nations, as well as the cultural, economic and financial benefits it offered.

In 1958, foreign currency earnings from international tourism had amounted to \$5,000 million; unfortunately Jordan was not yet benefiting as much as it ought from that expansion in tourism.

39. The sponsors of the draft resolution had agreed to amend operative paragraph 3 slightly, by inserting the word "interested" before the words "inter-governmental organizations" and by replacing the word "interested" by the word "competent" before the words "non-governmental organizations".

40. The Jordanian delegation had no objection to the holding of the conference in New York, as suggested by the Afghan representative.

41. Mr. DE PINIES (Spain) expressed the hope that in view of the importance of the conference provided for in the draft resolution, it could be convened before 1963. It was also to be hoped that, in recruiting the proposed group of experts, due regard would be paid to the principle of geographical distribution and, in particular, that experts from the countries most interested in the development of tourism would be included.

42. Mr. VIAUD (France) recalled that, in its reply to the Secretary-General's questionnaire, the French Government had declared itself in favour of the convening of an international conference on tourism. He regretted that the sponsors of the draft resolution had not thought it feasible to convene such a conference before 1963.

43. There was a contradiction in the first two operative paragraphs of the proposal. As the text read now, compliance with the instructions given to the Secretary-General in operative paragraph 1 appeared to be subject to such recommendations as the Council might make at its thirty-third session. It would be preferable to confine paragraph 2 strictly to the practical procedure for organizing the conference, especially as the Council already had sufficient information on its nature and scope. Moreover, that would enable the Secretary-General to work out the financial implications of convening the conference.

44. In recruiting the proposed group of experts, it would be important to draw upon countries which could furnish experts with great experience of tourist problems.

45. In his view, it was still too early to decide where the conference should be held.

46. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) informed the Council that his Government's reply to the questionnaire had been delayed and that the reply would consequently appear in a second addendum to document E/3438 to be issued by the Secretariat.

47. He said that the Italian Government encouraged both tourism in Italy and foreign travel by Italians and

had increased the foreign currency allowance for that purpose from 300,000 to 500,000 lire.

48. He thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution for their initiative but shared the French representative's objections regarding operative paragraphs 1 and 2; in his opinion they should be changed around.

49. Since all countries had declared themselves in favour of holding the conference as early as possible—in 1961 or 1962—the report requested from the Secretary-General in operative paragraph 2 might be submitted to the Council at its thirty-second session, so that the conference could take place in 1962.

50. He too considered that the experts should be chosen primarily on the basis of actual experience and he therefore doubted whether the best choice could be made from among the countries for which tourism would become profitable. Moreover, if, as suggested in paragraph 55 of the Secretary-General's report (E/3438), the experts were recruited from the principal tourist regions of the world, there would be far more than seven of them.

51. As to the location of the conference, he had listened with interest to what the Afghan representative had just said; he thought however that, in order to ensure that all the countries concerned with the question could participate without having to bear too heavy a financial burden, the conference should be held at a place where the various countries maintained diplomatic representation and that a place in a European country should be chosen in preference to New York, so that the results of the efforts being made to develop tourism could be more easily observed.

52. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan) commended the Secretary-General on his very useful report. Tourism was very important from several points of view and that was why many countries encouraged it.

53. In order to develop tourism and to improve the facilities for tourists, Japan, for its part, had enacted various laws; as a result, the number of foreign visitors and the income from tourism had almost tripled during the past eight years. On the other hand the number of Japanese travelling abroad has also increased considerably, and in 1960 the tourist account had begun to show a substantial deficit.

54. His delegation approved the draft resolution but would suggest that the words "if necessary" should be inserted after the words "in consultation" in operative paragraph 2, in order to reduce to the absolute minimum the financial implications of the proposal.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.