

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

of the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT

(11)

Verbatim Report

of the

SEVENTH MEETING

of the

DRAFTING SUB-COMMITTEE

of

COMMITTEES I & II

held at

Church House, Westminster

on

Saturday November 16th 1946

at 10-30 a.m.

NOTE: The Verbatim Reporters were not present at the beginning of the meeting.

(From the shorthand notes of
W. B. GURNEY, SONS & FUNNELL,
58 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1.)

At 11.25 a.m.

THE RAPPOREUR: I have taken careful note of what the Delegate of Brazil has said and perhaps when I am attempting to redraft paragraphs 9 and 10 I shall be able to do something.

MR. MAINTINS (Brazil)(Interpretation): I thought we were now discussing paragraph 10 and not paragraph 9, which had, I understood, been approved with the exception of the reservation made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom. We cannot now go back on paragraph 9 because it has been adopted in conjunction with paragraph 1, and if we now introduce some changes into paragraph 9 which change the sense, we cannot do it without at the same time altering paragraph 1. We have already adopted that and included it in the text.

THE RAPPOREUR: I am sorry, the paragraph to which I was addressing my remarks was really paragraph 10.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no question of any change in paragraph 9, except the question we left open - the last bit of the paragraph.

MR. HELMORE(United Kingdom): I agreed to postpone the amendment to leave out these words and I think I said that I was not pressing the exact form of my amendment on paragraph 10 if the Rapporteur would look at paragraphs 9 and 10 together. Paragraphs 9 and 10 both relate to supplies.

THE CHAIRMAN: In any case we shall have another opportunity of discussing this in the full Committee, so that I suggest we leave further discussion on this until it is redrafted, if that is acceptable.

MR. LOKANATHAN (India): The only point is that the general principle of equality of treatment in respect of consumer goods and capital goods be maintained. That is the main point.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is noted. Paragraph 12?

MR. WILCOX (United States): I think you had a new paragraph for introduction

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you very much.

THE RAPPOREUR: This paragraph follows paragraph 11.

THE CHAIRMAN: It will now be paragraph 12, I take it?

THE RAPPORTEUR: I have submitted this in an endeavour to cover the aspect of mutuality as between the supplier and the receiver of the facilities we have been referring to in the earlier paragraphs:

"In the carrying out of programmes of general industrial and economic development, therefore, there will be an interdependence between the less-developed and more highly developed countries. The Sub-Committee is of opinion that only if all countries recognise that they have mutual responsibilities in this field will the programmes of development in the less developed countries be carried out successfully. This interdependence implies that countries in a position to provide facilities for development in other countries will on the one hand not unreasonably control these facilities and, on the other hand, will receive reasonable treatment at the hands of those other countries."

MR. WILCOX (United States): In my opinion this draft does not give balance to the report. We have here a report of some ten legal-size pages devoted to the provision of facilities to countries in the process of industrialisation. We have here suggested one line with respect to reciprocal responsibilities and even that is put in the passive voice - "will receive reasonable treatment". The problem is not really discussed at all. It seems to me that it would give us a very unbalanced report, and that we should have a paragraph which addresses itself to the problems set forth in the relevant Article of the Draft Charter in the same way in which the rest of the Report addresses itself to the other paragraphs of the Charter.

THE RAPPORTEUR: Shall I then take note of these statements from the Committee and redraft this and submit it again?

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 12?

THE RAPPORTEUR: Paragraph 12.

"As a general rule newly established industries depend initially at least upon the domestic market for the sale of their products. The Sub-Committee is of opinion therefore that where necessary member countries desiring to promote industrial development should have reasonable freedom to impose protective measures so that their local markets may be reasonably assured to the commodities which will be produced as a result of the carrying out of the plans for development."

MR. WILCOX (United States): I have here an amendment to suggest which I do not think changes the sense of what the Rapporteur has set forth here, and I believe it corresponds more closely to the provisions of the draft.

"The Sub-Committee is of opinion therefore that where necessary member countries desiring to promote industrial development should be afforded reasonable freedom to employ protective measures so that an adequate portion of their local markets may be assured to the commodities concerned."

THE CHAIRMAN: Any comment on the proposed amendment? Any comments on this paragraph? Then we will proceed to paragraph 13.

THE RAPORTEUR: Paragraph 13, I think will require some consequential amendments following the amendments made yesterday. I have endeavoured to cover those amendments and would just like to submit them to the Committee before I read the paragraph out.

At the end of the third line, delete the word "their" and in the fourth line delete the words "should be clearly defined", and then insert after "trade" the following words: "it seems desirable that countries promoting development -- "

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me - which "trade" are you referring to?

THE RAPORTEUR: After the words "unwarranted restrictions on international trade".

THE CHAIRMAN: I see, yes.

THE RAPORTEUR: "It seems desirable that countries promoting development should establish ..." and then, two sentences down, in the sentence beginning with "The Sub-Committee feels that it is desirable..." I have made that read "The Sub-Committee feels that it is desirable also that countries should be prepared to reduce ..." The paragraph now reads:

"However, since an unwise use of protective measures for the purpose of promoting industrial development places an undue burden on the economy of the country and imposes unwarranted restrictions on international trade, it seems desirable that countries promoting development should establish criteria to which industries should conform before qualifying for protection. The criteria which the Sub-Committee has in mind would relate to the international obligations of the country in relation to military security and to the necessity for industries being such as to contribute to raising the levels of productivity and general standards of living. The Sub-Committee feels that it is desirable also that countries should be prepared to reduce the protection given as the industries concerned are able progressively to compete in the domestic and overseas markets on equal terms with comparable products entering international trade. As a general rule protective measures should not be used indefinitely to protect costs which are unduly high in comparison with costs in other countries."

MR. WILCOX (United States): I am somewhat troubled by the sentence dealing with what the criteria should be. I am puzzled as to the international obligations of a country in relation to military security. I do not know what the international obligations of a country with respect to military security may be. I think that if we were to spell these criteria out they should perhaps be spelt out in considerably greater detail, and I think if we undertook to do that it would be a very time-wasting process. I am prepared to argue the point of what these criteria should be, but I suggest that the simplest way out of that problem is to drop that particular sentence.

MR. LOKANATHAN (India): I have a further difficulty in accepting this paragraph. The whole of this report was made before we approved the document as it was in the draft and that has been one of the real difficulties of this Conference. This report was based upon discussions which we had and therefore it was quite all right, but the text which we finally adopted was very different and therefore there is no real reason to have paragraph 13 in the form in which it has been drafted. We should draft this report only to explain what has been approved in the draft clauses, why it is that certain clauses have been put in and so on. Therefore you will notice that the criteria and other things have all been completely dropped. Therefore there is no reason to refer even to the principles of the criteria. I think all we have to do is simply to stop with the first sentence, "Since the unwise use..." etc. and go on "And therefore countries should be very moderate in their use of these things" or something like that and leave it at that. In any case, even in regard to future paragraphs we should see how far these ideas which are not relevant to the draft clauses are needlessly brought into the report.

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MR HELMORE (UK): Mr Chairman, just as a matter of principle, I could not for one moment accept the idea that anything should appear in the report of the sub-committee except what appears in the text of the draft Article.

MR LOKANATHAN (India): Unless we agree to those things - unless we agree to the criteria and so on.

MR HELMORE (UK): No. Indeed we might have said, "however, since an unwise use," in just the first sentence, and then go on, "Some members of the Committee felt a great deal more attention should be paid to this. Others, however, could not agree, and the Committee agreed not to put this in the text," which would be a fair and accurate account of what has happened in this sub-committee. I do not suggest necessarily that this is the right way to meet the point here; but I could not let the implication go that different views are not to be given their full share of justice in any report from this committee to the Preparatory Committee.

MR LOKANATHAN (India): No; I agree that we should say just what is in the text and that nothing should appear in this document which is not found in the draft text of the clause. No; but the point is that for certain reasons we decided to exclude certain things from the draft, and it was to bring those things in, and therefore if we did that without going into the matter very carefully it would be rather awkward. That is the main point.

MR HELMORE (UK): I agree to that.

THE RAPORTEUR: Mr Chairman, I will endeavour to redraft paragraph 13 on those lines.

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 14.

THE RAPORTEUR: May I just explain in regard to paragraph 14 that this matter was not discussed in the sub-committee, but it was referred to during meetings of the full joint committee, and I have therefore inserted it tentatively - I did not use the square bracket technique, but the Committee can assume that they are there. The use of dumping policy by

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other countries might be particularly harmful to countries wishing to carry out a programme of development or reconstruction. The sub-committee, however, does not recommend that any special action be taken by the Joint Committee to provide against it, as it is understood that appropriate provision against dumping is being made by Committee II."

MR HELMOP (UK): May we leave out the words "against dumping," Mr Chairman? It attempts to define a series of provisions that Committee II are making. It is purely a drafting point.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next paragraph.

THE RAPPORTEUR: "In so far as development in member countries is uneven, some members will have greater need than others to use protective measures; but the sub-committee is of opinion that account should be taken of this by Members generally in any tariff negotiations and by the Organization, should it be called upon to determine whether a country has, without sufficient justification, failed to negotiate tariff reductions with any other member."

MR LOKANATHAN (India): I should like to say that we should also add something about the general level of tariffs.

DR COOMBS (Australia): Is not that covered by the word "uneven" in the text?

THE RAPPORTEUR: It was intended to indicate that some countries are more highly developed than others.

MR LOKANATHAN (India): I would say that "account should be taken of this as well as of the general level of tariffs in any tariff negotiations."

THE CHAIRMAN: You want the state of development as well as the general level of tariffs prevailing in the country to be taken into consideration?

MR LOKANATHAN (India): Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further comment? Paragraph 16.
the

THE RAPPORTEUR: "In view of the sub-Committee protective measures which should be permitted for the purpose of promoting industrial development should include tariffs and subsidies and, in appropriate circumstances, preferential

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regional tariffs and quantitative regulation of imports. In so far as there may be obligations in other parts of the Charter which would preclude the use of any specific protective measures, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that provision should be made for release being granted by the Organization if after consultation with other members whose trade may be substantially affected it is satisfied that such action is warranted."

MR WILCOX (USA): Mr Chairman, I do not like the first sentence of paragraph 16 - that we should have "tariffs and subsidies and in appropriate circumstances preferential regional tariffs and quantitative regulation of imports." That is distasteful to me. May I say that I am confident that many countries are going to handicap themselves unnecessarily in their industrial development by the use of these restrictions? If they are determined to do so we will set up a mechanism whereby they may do so; but such a sweeping endorsement as this is something that I could not go along with. I think that here is a place where we should adhere pretty closely to what we have in the draft of the Chapter. These comments of mine by the way apply I think to the next paragraph on preferential regional tariffs: that is a matter that is being discussed in Committee II; and I am quite prepared to accept the conclusion of Committee II on that matter. I am prepared also to accept the mention of the release of the use of quantitative regulations, and so on, but I think the first sentence here should merely say that protective measures may be employed, and then I would skip down to paragraph 18 and say: "In the case of quantitative regulations," and so on.

MR LOKANATHAN (India): Have you any specific wording to suggest?

MR WILCOX (USA): I do not have any specific wording to suggest for that: I am afraid that that is another job for the Rapporteur!

THE RAPPORTEUR: Perhaps I should explain that the reason I have made a reference to preferential regional tariffs here is because of the statement made by the Delegate from Lebanon on that particular matter.

MR WILCOX (USA): If it is deemed desirable to have reference to that

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discussion in the Committee's report, I think it should be said that some delegates were of the opinion that something of this sort was desirable; that this was a matter within the competence of Committee II; and that the discussion was referred from there, or something of that sort; but to say that the Committee as a whole endorses preferential regional tariffs I think would be questionable.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it is fair to say that the statement made on this subject by the delegate of the Lebanon was not discussed.

THE RAPPOORTEUR: I will endeavour to redraft this paragraph 16.

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to set one thing clear, to see that I understand Mr. Wilcox. He means that he would prefer, in this part, a general statement that those countries may have the right to protection, but not to include methods of protection.

MR WILCOX (USA): Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: You do not want those to be detailed there?

MR WILCOX (USA): I think what we should say is that the Committee is of the opinion that recognition should be given to the fact that industrial development may require the use of protective measures, and in the case of the use of quantitative regulations, it believes, as set forth in paragraph 18. What I am trying to avoid is that we should have all these provisions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further comments on paragraph 16? We will have to redraft that.

THE RAPPOORTEUR: I take it that will apply to paragraph 17. Shall I go on to paragraph 18?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

THE RAPPOORTEUR: "Release to use quantitative regulation of imports in preference to other forms of protection should only be given where the protection necessary in any other form would place a relatively greater burden on the country giving the protection and where it would be more restrictive of international trade than would be the case with quantitative regulation of imports."

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MR LOKANATHAN (India): I wonder whether this is really necessary, or whether it is not covered by the second sentence of paragraph 16. If we are going to refer to it specifically I shall certainly want to raise the point of the different treatment in regard to the release of the use of quantitative regulations, and that it was accepted, that is to say, that if quantitative release should be given only when it is going to be less restrictive than other forms of protection, then it should be granted in a more expeditious manner, or something of that kind, because I am trying to get that idea that in so far as one form of protection is less restrictive than another, it should be possible - I agree that the obligations on one member are not also effective as far as other members are concerned - to get over this difficulty - indeed, I think it is necessary that we should do that.

MR COOMBS (Australia): Since the Rapporteur has to rewrite the earlier part of the section, I feel it is a bit of a waste of time really to discuss paragraphs 18 and 19.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Leave all these with the redrafting section.

THE RAPporteur: There is just one point on which I would ask for direction, if I may, Mr Chairman. It seemed to me that this section can be written either as a paraphrase of paragraph 3 of Article 4 without going into a great deal of detail or, alternatively, making reference to particular forms of protection. Would it be the wish of the Committee that I paraphrase paragraph 3 for the purpose of this part of the report, or should I go into greater detail?

MR WILCOX (USA): Since this is a point where we have the greatest difficulty and the one on which we have worked out very carefully mutually acceptable compromise, I think that the easiest solution of this point would be a paraphrase of that article.

MR HELMORE (UK): I would like to make an alternative and even more radical suggestion, which is simply to refer ^{to} the problem which has caused us to work out the compromise, if it is possible to refer briefly to the different emphasis, and to say that we have agreed on the solution which

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is set out in paragraph so-and-so of the text, which we append, because I pity the poor Rapporteur if he has to paraphrase something that took several hours to get worked out.

MR KOKANNATHAN (India): Yes, I agree.

MR WILCOX (USA): In that connection, Mr Chairman, it will be necessary to make the last sentence in paragraph 19 consistent with the Chapter as we redrafted it yesterday.

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 20.

THE RAPPORTEUR: On paragraph 20 I think the first part should be deleted consequent upon action taken yesterday. The investigation under the new paragraph 3 of Article 4 refers to investigations previously provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 4. That reference has now been deleted, and I think possibly this paragraph might come out. As far as the last sentence of paragraph 20 is concerned, that raises the issue we were on yesterday, namely, the question of the relations of the Economic and Social Council and other international specialized agencies. There has been a redraft made of that paragraph of the report relating to that, and I think it is being circulated.

DR COOMBS (Australia): Since I was responsible for this redraft, I would like to explain what I have attempted to do here. You will recall that yesterday there was some discussion of this question of the allocation of functions and the appropriate method of having this dealt with. I am afraid that to some extent I allowed a certain sense of irritation to obscure my objectivity a little in my discussion of this yesterday, and for that I offer my apologies. But I did think that the discussion yesterday served to throw up a point that there was some difference of understanding between us as to what it was we had previously done and agreed upon. I think it really boils down to what we mean by square brackets. I have had a feeling for a long time that these square brackets would get us into trouble before long; and I think that is really what it comes down to. As to what is the nature of the reservation, we understood by the inclusion of that clause in the

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Article dealing with industrial development that the suggestion was that the Organization should be given powers to carry out certain positive functions in this respect. Now, in order to settle it quite precisely and to clarify my own mind, as I understood the nature of our discussion on this matter, I have redrafted the section of the Rapporteur's report which deals with this matter and it is that which has been circulated this morning. I did also prepare a redraft of the suggested resolution which I think we discussed earlier and about which I think there was some uncertainty as to the phrasing which we had in fact agreed upon. That, however, does not seem to be here and I will see if I can get that straight away. But if we could have a look at the redraft of this section of the report I think it would at least provide an opportunity for us to determine whether we have the same view on the stage we have reached on this question.

MR. WILCOX (USA): Mr Chairman, I should like to explain to the Sub-Committee the position I am in on this matter. At the time when we brought before this group a suggested draft of the chapter on economic development I told the group that I was putting this in on my own responsibility and that I should recommend to my Government that such a chapter be included, but I marked the draft as tentative and non-committal. I am happy to say that I have authority for the inclusion of such a chapter in the draft Charter, along the lines of our agreement. On the question of the bracketed paragraph, our Government is committed to the work of the Economic Development sub-Commission of the Economic and Employment Commission of the Economic and Social Council, and this question as to whether there should be an Industrial or Economic Development Commission with positive functions within the International Trade Organization is one which we agree should be placed before the Economic and Social Council. Also, I have no personal feeling of opposition to the establishment of such a Committee or Commission. I think the way is open to it; and it seems to me that there is a great deal to commend it. I do not, however, wish to take any action here which would prejudice the

position of our representative on the Economic and Social Council or foreclose the issue. There are involved here the Economic and Employment Commission and the sub-Commission, the International Bank, and the F.I.C., and it seems to me that this whole problem must be looked at, and I should be perfectly happy to go along and submit this problem to the Economic Council for decision without prejudice and to abide by that decision. I should very much prefer to have the report in the form of a resolution to which it would not be necessary to make any reservation whatsoever. I certainly will not vote against an affirmative recommendation from this Committee, but if there is an affirmative recommendation, that the brackets should be removed, if it is said - and it is the opinion of this Committee - that the brackets must be removed, and that this Committee recommends to the Economic and Social Council that I.T.O. undertake these functions, then I must abstain from voting.

DR COOMBS (Australia): Mr Chairman, I would like to reply to one or two of the points which Mr Wilcox has raised. First of all, it is not my view that this Committee can or should recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the square brackets be removed. As I have stated, and as I have expressed it in this draft of the report, "The Committee is aware, however, that this problem cannot be looked at solely from the point of view of the Charter" (this is paragraph 3) "and there is a number of international agencies concerned with various aspects of industrial development" - and I have listed some of them there. The essence of my case is this, that the only people who can make a decision upon this are the members of the Economic and Social Council, who will have to take into account not only the purpose of the Charter, but they will have to take into account the interests of the whole range of international bodies, their own plan and their own idea about this subject matter generally; and in connection with the other economic work it may well be that, fully admitting every point we may make and looking at this matter from the point of view of our own Charter, they may still desire to advise us to eliminate this paragraph. Now, if that

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is their position, that will be perfectly satisfactory to me, and I would not regard any delegate here, even if he approves of the way in which we have expressed this and approves of the report, being committed even to advising his government to support this proposal.

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Before his government makes up its mind on whether it will support this at all the the Economic and Social Council, it too will have to consider ~~the~~ other aspects of this problem other than those which are the proper subject matter of this Committee. It seems to me that we have a responsibility which is concerned with the subject matter covered by the Draft Charter, and that our discussions in that field have indicated that the purposes of the Charter could be promoted by action of the kind we have indicated in the paragraph in square brackets. I believe we have an obligation to put these points to the Economic and Social Council, and provided that we do that, and make it quite clear that we expect the Economic and Social Council to take other things into account, I believe we shall be doing our job. That is the idea which I have tried to embody in the draft Report and in preparing the draft Resolution I have attempted to leave out of it any suggestion one way or the other as to the nature of the Council's decision. It reads:

"The Preparatory Committee resolve to invite the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of the allocation of functions relating to international action to promote economic development to take into account the views of this Committee as embodied in paragraphs ... and ... of its report and furthermore to advise the Committee whether Article ... at present included provisionally in the Draft Charter is in accordance with the Council's views as to the proper allocation of functions relating to economic development."

I do not think there is a great deal of difference between the two points of view.

I do not think there is a great deal of difference between our points of view. Mr Wilcox says that he would be unable to support an affirmative recommendation from this Council that the square brackets should be removed. So, too, would I, because I am only considering here one phase of the problem, and before I would be prepared to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the square brackets should be removed it would be necessary for me to study many other phases of the question; but I do think that I certainly would be prepared to support the inclusion in our report of the factors which I have listed in a preliminary way in paragraph 2 of the draft section of the report which appear to me to be the factors favourable to such a decision which the Council might very well take into account along with the other matters which it will have under review.

MR WILCOX (USA): Mr Chairman, the draft resolution as circulated is perfectly acceptable. The bulk of the draft report section is acceptable. The only thing that bothers me are the three words "it seems desirable". If you wish to say "many members believe it to be desirable", or "a majority of the Committee believes it to be desirable", or "a case can be made for...." - I think there are many formulae that will get round that. All I want to avoid is being in the position of appearing to vote for an affirmative recommendation; that is all.

MR IGONET (France)(Interpretation): Mr Chairman, I must confess that I am puzzled by this debate. I do not quite feel the importance of it and I know that there are arguments in favour of the I.T.O.'s being concerned with the question of economic development; I also know that other Organisations already have dealt with it, but I am afraid that perhaps I am not sufficiently aware of what the arguments are, and I do think I would be grateful if it would be possible perhaps, so that I could make up my mind, to know a little more about the arguments, if some explanations could be given.

MR HELMORE (U.K.): Mr Chairman, I find myself in very slight difficulty with the words "it seems desirable" here, since those words and any such words as "a majority of the Committee" or "most of the Committee" might be held to commit governments - might be so held. I think that is the only difficulty. I would be prepared to argue that they do not; but, at any rate, if we say

"it seems desirable" it can be read to mean that people here have expressed an opinion and that that opinion has been expressed not in their capacities as individual members of this Committee but in some way as being the servants of their Governments. I am sure this difficulty could be got over if we could confine ourselves to a statement of fact: namely, that from the point of view of the purposes of the Charter and the effective working of the ITO there are strong arguments for, and so on. We then go on in the next paragraph, paragraph 3, to say that we are aware that it cannot be looked at solely from that point of view. I think that is the only difficulty that is bothering people, namely, that from the point of view of our task here we appreciate the force of certain arguments; and I think if it were put in what I might call a non-committal way, but which nevertheless states the arguments properly, then the whole trouble would be over.

MR WILCOX (USA): That would be acceptable.

MR IGONET (France) (Interpretation): Chairman, I would like to know if Committee V has been also consulted concerning this problem, because I understand that the substance of the matter here would come under our Committee, and I understand that it is Committee V which has the problem of the creation of ad hoc committees and of special committees to be part of ITO; and I wonder if this Committee V has been spoken to or if this Committee intends to speak to Committee V as to their coping with this problem, which I think does come under their terms of reference.

THE CHAIRMAN: The position with regard to this point, I might explain, is that Committee V are postponing any action on this point until they have some knowledge of the tentative decision reached in this Committee and the recommendation that this Committee will make. There again the position is as to whether there will or will not be an Industrial Development Commission of the ITO. The position with regard to that is that we, if this proposal is accepted, shall set the arguments for and against - not so much the arguments against as the arguments for this work being undertaken by the ITO, and also the arguments in support of the fact that the decision must finally rest with the Economic and Social Council; and it would be for that body to make up its mind on this particular matter; and it seems to

me that on this point as to whether there will or will not be an Industrial Development Commission of the ILO the decision must naturally await that consideration. That is the position.

MR WILCOX (USA): The draft of the final chapter of the Charter on Organisation provides for the establishment of any Commissions. If the Economic and Social Council decides favourably on the inclusion of the Article that we have in brackets it seems to me that the Interim Drafting Committee might be instructed to develop an appropriate section in the chapter on Organisation for submission to the next meeting of the full Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion? I take it that the amendment suggested by the delegate of the United Kingdom ---

DR COOMBS (Australia): The suggestion is to delete the words "it seems desirable"?

MR HELMORE (U.K.): Yes; and put in "there are strong arguments for empowering the Organisation".

THE CHAIRMAN: "There are strong arguments for empowering the Organisation to perform certain positive functions" - is that agreed to?

MR WILCOX (USA): There might be comparable changes in sense in subsequent sentences: "seems appropriate" and "it is believed". I think "it is believed" might be changed to read "it can be urged", or something of that sort. I think that is merely a matter of going through the paragraph.

DR COOMBS (Australia): Yes. What about the resolution?

MR HELMORE (U.K.): Mr Chairman, yesterday when we were discussing this I did refer to the position of certain countries members of this Committee who were not members of the Economic and Social Council. It is a point of no interest to the United Kingdom because we are, happily, members of both, but I think I would feel happier if there were some hint at least to the United Nations authorities to see that the views of Governments represented at this Committee and not members of the Economic and Social Council were before the Economic and Social Council.

MR WILCOX (USA): Would you add that to the resolution?

MR HELMORE (U.K.): I really do not know whether it is polite to add to the resolution something which tells the Secretary-General how to do his work, or

whether we could leave it to a mention in the report and then leave it for it to be arranged internally within the mechanism of the Economic and Social Council.

DR COOMBS (Australia): Suppose we leave it and take it up with the Executive Secretary and ask him whether he considers that it is appropriate to add to the resolution or whether he would prefer to deal with it administratively?

MR HELMORE (U.K.): I think there should probably be some mention in the report saying that "the Sub-Committee hopes that, when the Economic and Social Council considers this, the views," etc

DR COOMBS (Australia): Yes.

MR LOKANATHAN (India): What are the two organisations referred to?

MR HELMORE (U.K.): This Preparatory Committee, which is forwarding this report, and the Economic and Social Council, which is going to consider it. It seems to me to be right that countries should have an opportunity of saying what they think about this if they have participated in the preparation of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I take it the draft resolution also is approved? (Agreed.)

Then, gentlemen, this brings the work of our Sub-Committee to a close, as I do not propose to have another meeting of the Sub-Committee. The points made in today's discussion will be incorporated in the draft, and the final draft will be put up to the full Committee, and I propose to have a meeting of the full Committee at a time convenient to members.

(After an exchange of views it was decided to have a meeting of the main Committee at 5 o'clock on Monday next.)

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.