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MEETING

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C O N T E N T S

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter IV, sections I to V) (A/2172, A/C.3/L.319, A/C.3/L.320) (<i>continued</i>) | 293 |

Chairman: Mr. S. Amjad ALI (Pakistan).

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter IV, sections I to V) (A/2172, A/C.3/L.319, A/C.3/L.320) (*continued*)

[Item 11]*

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. PLEIC (Yugoslavia) said that in his opinion the Third Committee's work should in future be based on consideration of the world social situation. The Committee should begin its work at each session of the General Assembly with the study of the chapters of the Economic and Social Council's report which dealt with United Nations activities in the humanitarian, social and cultural fields. That had not been the practice in the past; consequently insufficient attention had been paid to the needs of the under-developed countries and the Committee's decisions had not always been properly respected by other United Nations organs.

2. The United Nations could not solve the world's social problems. Each State had to solve its own, by drawing the largest possible number of the people into the economic, social and cultural life of the country and placing its resources and wealth at their disposal. The task of the United Nations was to help the development of "self-help techniques" in each country. The United Nations should accelerate that development through the transmission of experience and technical knowledge from one country to another, and through the mobilization of international material resources and the more rational distribution of those resources among countries. The efforts of the United Nations in that respect had been successful to a certain extent, but the results obtained fell far short of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the expectations of the peoples of the world. The prevailing political tension did not justify failure to obtain more satisfactory results, as was proved by the increasing success and prestige of the United Nations International Children's

Emergency Fund and the technical assistance programmes. In recent years efforts had been made, in particular by the under-developed countries, to shift the emphasis in United Nations social activities from the theoretical to the practical. Resolution 535 (VI) of the General Assembly, which recognized the need for a programme of practical social action, was the result of those justified efforts. In that connexion the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/267/Rev.1) was an important contribution to the reorientation of United Nations activities and had provided the Economic and Social Council with a basis for a programme of practical action. Such a report should be published regularly.

3. The Economic and Social Council had failed to submit a complete programme of practical action for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventh session. It was obvious that the elaboration of such a programme required serious preparations. The action taken, however, was not satisfactory. Resolution 434 (XIV) of the Council merely called for observations and suggestions from the governments and specialized agencies and invited the Social Commission to present recommendations for a programme. The Council should at least have laid down the general lines of such a programme and submitted controversial points to the Third Committee. The resolution as it stood was merely another in a series of routine United Nations resolutions and offered little hope that a practical programme would be worked out in the near future.

4. The Third Committee should therefore do at least two things at the current session: it should call upon the Economic and Social Council to submit the programme in question to the General Assembly at its eighth session; and it should lay down general instructions on the type of problems to be considered, the material resources necessary and the type of activities envisaged.

5. As regards the type of problems, the projects to be selected should be those which would be carried out through practical action in the field. With respect to

* Indicates the item number on the agenda of the General Assembly.

the material resources available, it would be a mistake to plan the programme on the basis of the technical assistance budget. That programme of practical action should be based upon a broader financial concept. It should take into account the possibility of new financial resources within the United Nations, such as the International Development Fund, the means available through the regular programmes of the specialized agencies and the extent to which joint programmes could be carried out with national and international agencies supported by voluntary funds. The programme should be supported by the international non-governmental organizations, whose resources and experience could become an important instrument in carrying out the task.

6. The most important question was the type of action to be undertaken. There was a great difference between technical assistance on the one hand and action recommended under Assembly resolution 535 (VI) on the other, the latter being directed towards the development of "self-help techniques" and basic facilities in social matters. One form that such action might take would be the establishment of social, cultural and health centres which could gradually acquaint the peoples with contemporary social and health standards and train auxiliary social and health workers on a large scale. Other projects would undoubtedly be suggested and all the projects together should constitute a co-ordinated whole designed to aid the peoples of the world to break the heavy bonds of disease, poverty and ignorance which fettered the moral and physical forces of so many.

7. One of the conclusions set forth in the report was that the gap between rich and poor countries in levels of production and consumption was wider than it had been before the Second World War. His delegation had long stressed its view that the struggle to bridge that gap was not merely a question of humanism or philanthropy, but essentially a struggle for the maintenance of world peace. The *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* was a further warning that the United Nations would have to bend its energies more than ever to carrying out its task. The eventual success or failure of the programme of practical social action would depend primarily upon the role played by the richer and more highly developed countries.

8. With regard to the draft resolution submitted jointly by eleven delegations (A/C.3/L.320), he noted that the activities of UNICEF provided answers to many of the questions that were being asked about the proper action to be taken by the United Nations to fulfil the aims of the Charter. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund had become a symbol of international solidarity and a model of the type of international co-operative action which the United Nations should promote in the future. One of the purposes of the draft resolution was to draw attention to the results of the work of UNICEF. In that connexion, he stressed the importance of the training of child welfare personnel, an activity which could be of great benefit in the programme of practical action to which he had referred, and the success of the International Children's Centre in Paris, through which modern achievements in child welfare became the common property of all countries. The activities of UNICEF spoke for themselves; no further justification was needed for the adoption of the draft resolution.

9. Mr. HSIA (China) congratulated the Economic and Social Council on the constructive work it had done during the year, and the Secretariat and the specialized agencies on their assistance and co-operation. The *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* indicated clear trends in certain social questions and formed a basis for more detailed and extensive studies. It was clearly the responsibility of the United Nations to break the vicious circle of disease, hunger and poverty which still bound more than half the population of the world. While the specialized agencies had technical tasks to carry out, it was the Economic and Social Council which should co-ordinate their policies and activities. The solution of social problems would necessarily depend to some extent upon governmental action, since public opinion was slow to form, and community action, however important, was not always clearly directed. But his delegation strongly opposed the idea of powerful bureaucratic governments dictating social policies and programmes and opposed the "tyranny of uniformity" in social development. It was unwise to set up arbitrary standards of living for the economically under-developed countries, in view of the wide variation of per capita income, climate, culture, temperament and occupation from one region to another. He hoped that the next report on the world social situation would take those factors into account.

10. The Chinese delegation deeply appreciated the humanitarian work of UNICEF and noted with satisfaction that due attention was being given to long-term projects. Since 1 July 1951, 77 per cent of the funds approved for such projects had been devoted to maternal and child welfare and 23 per cent to child feeding programmes. With regard to area allocations, he was glad to note a shift in emphasis towards assistance to under-developed areas and areas outside Europe; the allocation of \$US 5,630,000 for Asia should be a minimum allocation. He had observed with some concern, however, that the resources of UNICEF were running low; its income during 1951 had been only half that of 1950, while during the period from 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952 it had received only \$US 9,500,000, representing contributions from thirty-three governments, including his own.

11. With regard to the transfer of an allocation originally earmarked for China, it should be explained that on the withdrawal of the UNICEF mission from the mainland of China in May 1951, an unused balance of \$US 6,762,000 had remained. Recognizing that such a sum should not remain unused in view of the dwindling resources of UNICEF and the continuing needs for assistance elsewhere, the Chinese Government, acting in a true spirit of international co-operation, had agreed that the unused China allocation should be used to cover all programmes approved by the Executive Board. It was understood that a balance would remain with the China allocation and that in the future, programmes for Chinese children, either on the mainland of China or in Formosa, would have a prior claim to UNICEF assistance.

12. If UNICEF were to maintain its current programmes, it could not rely on withdrawals from its accumulated resources, as it had done in the past, but must have current contributions. He welcomed the statement made by the United States representative

at the 465th meeting on her country's contribution to UNICEF, and hoped that the governments of other contributing countries would follow that example.

13. With respect to the international control of narcotic drugs, the Chinese Government had always advocated an interim agreement providing for an international monopoly of opium and international inspection of opium production. Owing to certain difficulties, however, the plan had never been realized. In view of the urgency of the problems of drug addiction and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, the Council had decided (Council resolution 436 A (XIV)) at its fourteenth session to call an international conference to adopt a protocol relating to opium production. That plan, although second best, would further the progress already made under the 1925 and 1931 Conventions. He hoped that the Governments of Member States would make every effort to maintain the principle of limiting opium to medical and scientific needs and submit specific proposals to the forthcoming conference so as to make the protocol an effective instrument.

14. The Chinese delegation warmly supported in principle the two draft resolutions (A/C.3/L.319 and A/C.3/L.320) before the Committee.

15. Mr. LAMBROS (Greece) associated himself with the representatives who had praised the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation*. Since that report was the first of its kind, the success achieved by the Secretariat was the more remarkable.

16. He agreed with the Argentine and other representatives regarding the need for concerted action to eliminate the growing gulf between rich and poor countries, which was a serious threat to world peace.

17. His Government's views on the work of UNICEF were expressed in the preamble to the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.320), of which his delegation was a sponsor. Greece, as one of the first countries to benefit from the activities of UNICEF during the critical years immediately following the Second World War, joined the other countries which had been assisted by UNICEF in expressing its warm appreciation.

18. Mr. BARMAN (Pakistan) also paid a tribute to the outstanding work of UNICEF. He noted with particular satisfaction that UNICEF, having begun its relief work in Europe, had gradually extended its activities throughout the world. The work it was doing in Africa would bring practical knowledge of the United Nations to many who might otherwise know little of the Organization.

19. He noted also a general tendency to devote less of the funds of UNICEF to meeting emergencies and more to long-term plans for maternal and child welfare, mass campaigns against disease, and milk conservation programmes. A study of the apportionments made thus far in Asia and Latin America showed that the type of assistance most needed varied in different regions and that due account was being taken of that fact.

20. A gratifying feature of UNICEF policy was the internal "matching" principle. The latest report of the Executive Board revealed that during the preceding year recipient countries had provided \$US 32 million from their own resources, as against UNICEF allocations of \$US 19,500,000. That active application of the

principle of self-help should be borne in mind in considering the small contributions made to UNICEF by many under-developed countries.

21. In the preceding year UNICEF had received in new contributions only about one-half of what it had spent and, had it not been for accumulated resources and the unused China allocation, it would have had to reduce its activities substantially. It had virtually exhausted its funds, and contributions for the following year would have to be prompt and generous. It was to be hoped that the nations would recognize the wisdom of giving UNICEF unstinted support; small amounts spent on its work could do more to foster international goodwill and happiness than much larger amounts spent in other ways.

22. Pakistan warmly endorsed the target sum of \$US 20 million for 1953, even though it had been given only a very small allocation.

23. Pakistan would be a member of the Executive Board for the first time in 1953, and looked forward to a closer association with the noble work of UNICEF.

24. Mrs. BEGTRUP (Denmark) considered that the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* could serve as a basis for practical projects carried out, for example, in connexion with the technical assistance programme. The report gave an overwhelming impression of the ignorance, poverty and disease which existed throughout the world; but it also stressed the far-reaching change in outlook upon world social problems which had taken place. The peoples of the world were aware of their responsibility towards their fellowmen, for the nations had been drawn closer together and had become interdependent as never before in history.

25. Denmark had been fortunate in being able to develop a social system which suited its own special circumstances and which was awakening world interest. Yet it was only during the past century that it had established the co-operative, mutual aid, and other institutions which formed the basis of modern social life there. The people of Denmark were conscious of their responsibility to assist in the solution of the world's economic and social problems and would endeavour to discharge it as a member of the community of nations.

26. The *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* covered existing social conditions only, and made no attempt to comment on governmental or inter-governmental programmes to improve those conditions. In view of the discussions in the Third Committee at the sixth session of the General Assembly on the inclusion of social and economic rights in the draft covenant on human rights, it would have been of interest to learn how States which had recently attained independence were developing their social and economic systems, as compared with dependent territories in the same area.

27. It was to be hoped that the vicious circle of ignorance and need would soon be broken, when all the peoples of the world became conscious not only of their human rights, but of their responsibilities to all mankind.

28. Mrs. MARZUKI (Indonesia) said that, since her country was still in the process of reconstruction

and development, it took a great interest in the problems of the under-developed countries with which the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council dealt. If those countries were to catch up with the more developed countries in the shortest possible time, the proper approach would have to be found, and the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* would be of great assistance in attacking the complex problem.

29. Her delegation appreciated the action the Council had taken on the report, but felt that it should lay greater emphasis on the drawing up of a plan for specific action, as recommended by the General Assembly at its sixth session.

30. Since Indonesia was a densely populated country and had recently experienced an unprecedented growth of its cities, its Government was seriously concerned with the problem of housing, particularly urban housing, and the related problem of sanitation. She hoped that the action of the General Assembly on which the Economic and Social Council had based its invitation to regional economic commissions to assist governments in improving social conditions would soon lead to increasing housing available to the lowest income groups, which were living in slums.

31. She paid a tribute to the magnificent work accomplished by UNICEF for the welfare of mothers and children all over the world. Indonesia, with a child population of over 23,500,000, had greatly benefited from the support of UNICEF in carrying out its maternal and child health programmes. She hoped that, when the time came, it would be unanimously decided to continue UNICEF on a permanent basis.

32. Mr. CASTILLO (Ecuador) thought that the admirable *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* for the first time gave the General Assembly an over-all picture of the world situation and of the efforts made by Member States to overcome the three great obstacles to human progress: poverty, disease and ignorance. He hoped that there would be more such reports, as their usefulness could not be over-emphasized.

33. His country was grateful for the assistance it had received from UNICEF in the national campaign against endemic malaria, in improving maternal and child health services, and in drawing up programmes for improving health institutions; that assistance could be compared only with the services rendered by the Economic Commission for Latin America in evaluating the economic resources of Ecuador.

34. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund had before it an urgent request from his Government to assist it in the last stage of the mass anti-malaria campaign which it had undertaken in 1949 after preliminary studies and experiments had been carried out with the aid of United States experts. The campaign, which had been begun on a large scale and had reduced the incidence of malaria by 95 per cent, was in danger of being brought to a stop for lack of DDT. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund had adequate DDT reserves, and should take the necessary steps to prevent the frustration of the efforts that had been made by Ecuador.

35. Mr. LOOMES (Australia) said that his delegation had taken great pleasure in co-sponsoring the joint draft resolution on UNICEF. His Government's active interest in the work of UNICEF was well known; it had contributed a total of \$US 11,200,000 to that organization's resources and had appropriated a further sum of \$US 450,000 for the financial period 1952-1953, while the people of Australia had contributed over \$US 1 million, and another private fund-raising campaign was currently under way.

36. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund had a good constitutional structure and sound budgetary practices, and there was a commendably economical ratio between its administrative costs and its operational expenditures. Its methods of operation were also sound. One of its basic principles was to concentrate on the needs of children where they were most urgent, but particularly where the projects could not be financed from other sources. As its resources were limited, it had confined its activities to a few types of projects, while taking due account of emergency assistance. It had followed up its various projects, and the "matching" principle it had adopted had been very useful in that respect. Lastly, it had built up good working relations with the specialized agencies concerned, especially the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and had co-ordinated its efforts with theirs by methods which might well be copied by other bodies.

37. The record of UNICEF was inspiring. Recently, it had been particularly successful in the field of child health, and had cured a great many children in Asia and Africa of yaws and kwashiorkor by relatively simple means. To continue its magnificent work, it needed resources, and he was gratified to note that the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds would negotiate with governments for contributions to UNICEF.

38. Mr. ZAMOR (Haiti) associated himself with those who had praised the work accomplished in their countries by UNICEF and the specialized agencies, a work which did honour to the United Nations.

39. He drew attention to two points.

40. First, in granting fellowships, higher priority should be given to nationals of under-developed countries, with a view to enabling them to train cadres in those countries.

41. Secondly, thought should be given to the choice of pilot projects. A very interesting pilot project had been started in Haiti for the purpose of enabling Haitians to launch a vast educational programme in rural areas. Unfortunately, the first need in Haiti was to ward off starvation, and the second to provide more sanitary living conditions. It was only after those needs had been met that an illiteracy campaign could usefully take place. The Haitian Government had already taken vigorous steps to combat erosion, to increase agricultural production and to improve public health, and had no funds to spare at the moment for a programme based on the finding of the pilot project. The same might well be true of other under-developed countries.

42. Mr. MORALES (Argentina) said that the Argentine draft resolution (A/C.3/L.319) was based

on two generally accepted ideas: that economic and social factors were interrelated and that there was a need for planned action on the basis of an integrated programme.

43. He agreed with the French representative that the action planned should be practical and take into account the actual situation. It was precisely because resources were limited that they must be used to the best advantage, and that could be achieved only by proceeding in accordance with a rational and comprehensive plan. To ensure that such a plan was prepared and followed was the primary purpose of his draft resolution, which also called for greater co-ordination between the social and economic studies and activities relating to countries in process of development.

44. Such countries usually lacked efficient systems of statistics, even though they needed them most. He therefore hoped that it would be possible for the United Nations, on the basis of studies carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the Statistical Office, to work out simple and uniform methods for compiling comparable statistics which those countries could apply.

45. Mr. TRHLIK (Czechoslovakia) welcomed the publication of the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* because it at least partially revealed the unsatisfactory social conditions of the major part of the population of the capitalist world. The report, incomplete as it was, could not but show that there was colonial exploitation, economic and political oppression of under-developed countries by the advanced capitalist States, and a policy of preparing for an aggressive war which resulted in a senseless waste of labour and materials that could have been better spent on improving the highly unsatisfactory health, economic, cultural and social conditions of hundreds of millions of human beings.

46. Nevertheless, the report had several serious shortcomings. First, it did not devote enough attention to social conditions in the leading capitalist countries or show that the rapid deterioration of living standards there was due directly to the policy of rearmament. Secondly, it failed to point out that the bad social conditions in under-developed areas had been caused primarily by economic exploitation on the part of the advanced capitalist countries. Thirdly, it made no mention of racial discrimination in the colonies, which was an obstacle to the social progress of the indigenous populations. Fourthly, it avoided, almost entirely, any reference to the people's democracies in Europe and Asia, thus ignoring about one-third of mankind which was passing through a period of important economic and social change.

47. Furthermore, the entire report, and in particular the chapter on population, was based on the erroneous and pernicious conception that the world's social ills were caused by over-population. That neo-Malthusian theory, which had been reflected in the latest report of the Food and Agriculture Organization and in the debates at the fourteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, was being advocated by the United States of America in an effort to divert attention from the depressed condition of the masses in the capitalist world and to provide justification for another war as a

means of regulating the alleged discrepancy between population growth and agricultural production.

48. The position of the working people in the capitalist world had deteriorated and was further deteriorating as a result of the militarization of the economy, which had seriously affected the volume of industrial production, except in the armaments industry both in the United States of America and in the countries covered by the Marshall Plan. Figures of industrial decline in 1952 given by the Economic Commission for Europe thus showed a further considerable restriction of the consumer-goods industries as a direct consequence of the decrease in the purchasing power of the consumers, which again hit the working people hardest.

49. In the capitalist countries, living expenses had risen considerably between June 1950 and June 1951 and had reached a record in August 1952. The increase affected items with which the broad masses were most particularly concerned. On the basis of studies prepared in the United States it appeared that the average working class family had a permanent deficit. That the appearance of prosperity in the United States was fallacious was shown by the growing indebtedness of the American farmer, which had resulted in a mass migration from the rural areas. Unemployment was on the increase as a result of the decrease in the production of consumer goods and of production as a whole, despite the growth of armaments production. Figures from official and other sources showed that the same process was at work in the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and Western Germany.

50. Although the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* devoted much space to social conditions in the under-developed countries, it hardly referred to the chief cause of the bad conditions it described, which was that the imperialist Powers, in conjunction with the great monopolies, were obstructing the development of the under-developed countries in order to maintain the high profits they derived from exploiting them. The United States was by far the greatest of those exploiters and its Government and monopolies, working hand in hand, had extracted \$US 4,000 million at the very least from foreign investments in 1951.

51. One of the worst defects in the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* was that too little attention had been paid to the States which were building a new social and economic order, based on the elimination of the exploitation of man by man, on the full development of the economy and on the principle of securing a constant increase in the standard of living of the population.

52. The improvement in living conditions in his own country was clearly shown in the statistics on the health situation and on population growth. In 1950 the rate of population growth was 350 per cent greater than in 1937. The main reason was the increase in live births and the reduction of infant mortality, which was 13 per cent lower than it had been in 1937. The average age of the population, 33 to 37 years in the period from 1869 to 1880, had risen to 62 to 65 in 1947.

53. Public health services were guaranteed by the Constitution. More hospital beds had been provided since 1945 than in the first twenty years of the Repub-

lic. There were 11 doctors per thousand inhabitants as against 8 in 1937. Some 90,000 patients had been treated in thermal and other spas in the first half of 1952, 8 per cent more than in 1951. The number of pediatric and medical advice centres had nearly doubled as compared with 1937. Health workers received extensive training; the production of pharmaceutical products was being greatly developed; and the national insurance scheme provided all patients with medicine free of charge.

54. In Czechoslovakia the increase in population gave no grounds for pessimism because securing a high standard of living was the basic objective of the planned economy. The Government had made great strides in promoting live-stock production and in increasing housing facilities and was planning a further increase in consumption. Unemployment was unknown. The right to work and to equal wages for equal work for men and women was stipulated in the Constitution. Every employed person had a constitutional right to a paid holiday, which was usually for a period of 14 to 28 days annually, and of 35 days in such industries as mining.

55. Improvement of social conditions had been paralleled by the development of education and culture. Education was free and provided exclusively by the State. The number of schools and classes of all kinds had greatly increased over the pre-war level, although the population was smaller. Before the Second World War, only 6 per cent of university students had come from the working class; the current percentage was 50. The State was giving much attention to the education of young workers by building centres for working youth, where apprentices were boarded, clothed and given everything they needed throughout their period of apprenticeship.

56. In the light of all the facts he had adduced, he believed that it should once again be stressed how essential it was for the United Nations seriously to consider practical steps for improving the social conditions of the broad masses in the spirit of the Charter. The terrible social conditions in a number of countries should not be disregarded. Under General Assembly resolution 535 (VI) the United Nations should take the necessary action to ensure that efforts and resources were effectively concentrated upon social problems, and practical action should be taken in those fields where such action was likely to produce early and positive results.

57. Accordingly, the Czechoslovak delegation would support any proposals for practical and effective action to eliminate the main causes of the deplorable conditions prevailing in the capitalist world.

58. Mr. HESSEL (France) observed that the Czechoslovak representative's concern for the capitalist

world did not seem to be shared by his Government, which was not participating in the activities of the relevant specialized agencies, UNICEF, the technical assistance programmes or the programmes for refugees. If the Czechoslovak Government left such practical work to others, it might well leave to others the task of criticizing it. The contribution to UNICEF cited by the United States, Australian and other delegations would make more impression on the Third Committee than any apocalyptic prophecies of the imminent destruction of capitalism. He was delighted that the Czechoslovak Government was making such technical progress in social affairs, but regretted that its experience had not been placed at the service of the countries in process of development.

59. The Argentine draft resolution (A/C.3/L.319), although asserting principles which the French delegation had always advocated, did not seem to add anything new to the resolutions already adopted on the subject. The Argentine delegation was a member of the Economic and Social Council and might find it easier to bring forward a more specific proposal there when the Council was considering its future work.

60. The French delegation would add its name to those of the sponsors of the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.320). The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund would be greatly encouraged by the General Assembly's adoption of such a resolution. He fully associated himself with all that the Australian representative had said in commendation of UNICEF.

61. The Haitian representative had properly drawn attention to the need for fellowships and the training of cadres particularly in countries in process of development, which were not yet able to provide them themselves. They should certainly be given considerable emphasis in the United Nations technical assistance programme.

62. Mr. MORALES (Argentina) found the French representative's suggestion interesting, but would defer his decision on it. Although it was true that no new idea was introduced in the Argentine draft resolution and that it was general rather than specific, it would be useful and perhaps even necessary to lay stress on the principles embodied in it when action was taken on the future programme of broader scope, based upon the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation*.

63. The CHAIRMAN proposed that the time limit for the submission of amendments should be set at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, 8 December 1952.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.