



CONTENTS

Agenda item 12:

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters V and VI) (*concluded*) 287

Chairman: Mr. Omar LOUTFI (Egypt).

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters V and VI) (A/C.3/577) (*concluded*)

1. Mr. PAVLIK (Czechoslovakia) said his Government attached great importance to the Economic and Social Council's efforts to promote international co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields. The debates on the world social situation at the twentieth session of the Council had made it clear that much still remained to be done. His delegation had emphasized, at that session, that economic development and social development programmes were closely linked.

2. Social welfare programmes could do little to improve living standards, particularly in the under-developed countries, if the State did not give them adequate support based on a programme of economic development. The Council had rightly drawn attention, in its resolution 585 H (XX), to the close connexion that existed between the reduction of armaments and the improvement of social conditions. The greatest impediment to economic development, and therefore to social improvement, was the fact that huge sums were being expended on armaments while funds for vitally important social programmes were being curtailed.

3. It was to be hoped that, in the preparation of the new *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* and the next report on the world social situation, the Secretary-General would give due weight to the views expressed by the Czechoslovak delegation at the twentieth session of the Council¹ and by the Soviet representative in the Third Committee at the current session of the General Assembly (679th meeting) concerning the regrettable omission, from the first *Survey* (E/CN.5/301/Rev.1),² of information regarding the social development programmes of the peoples' democracies. That omission distorted the world picture of social programmes to be gained from the *Survey*.

4. In the ten years since the end of the Second World War, there had been great changes in social conditions in Czechoslovakia. The constant expansion

of the national economy provided a solid basis for increasingly extensive welfare activities. Under the Czechoslovak Constitution, all citizens had, among other rights, the right to work, to satisfactory working conditions and to education. The Government was making increasingly large appropriations for social and cultural programmes. There was no unemployment, and employment and salary figures were rising. An extensive health-insurance scheme was functioning satisfactorily. Thanks to better living conditions, the general health of the population had improved considerably. Infant and adult mortality had decreased, and the average expectation of life had risen.

5. Turning to the activities of the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Pavlik said that the Council's work was bound to suffer if the agenda items discussed, whether by the Council or by its subsidiary bodies, covered only partial problems torn out of their wider economic and social context. He drew attention in that connexion to chapter V, section IV, of the Council's report (A/2943) and to Council resolution 586 C (XX). The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities could not be expected to deal efficiently with its main problems if its attention was diverted to less important issues.

6. The Council should turn its attention to important social problems such as medical assistance, education, housing, improved social and family insurance and the elimination of unemployment, and should prepare appropriate recommendations in collaboration with the specialized agencies.

7. The Czechoslovak Government was interested not only in the improvement of social conditions and living standards in Czechoslovakia but also in the solution of social problems in other countries and it contributed, within the framework of United Nations programmes, to the solution of some of them. It had therefore decided to contribute 250,000 Czechoslovak crowns to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as a token of its support for the programmes carried out by the Fund.

8. Finally, Czechoslovakia appreciated the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and supported, in principle, the proposed single convention. The request of Afghanistan to be authorized to export opium under the United Nations Opium Protocol of 1953 (E/NT/8)³ was fully justified. Mr. Pavlik expressed the hope that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would accede to the Afghan request as soon as possible.

9. Mr. ROGERS (Australia) said it was regrettable that the social work carried out under the Council's auspices would not receive more detailed consideration in the Committee. At its twentieth session, the Council had considered the world social situation as part of a threefold survey of its activities from 1945 to 1955.

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, 870th meeting.*

² United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1955.IV.8.

³ United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1953.XI.6.

The discussion in the Council had shown an awareness of the urgency of social problems and had shown that considerable progress had been made in social development. In the Council's work the emphasis had at first been placed on immediate relief measures such as UNICEF and was now being placed on long-term programmes.

10. It had been pointed out in the Council that, whereas remarkable success had been achieved in certain health programmes carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, the problem of implementing social welfare programmes raised great difficulties. Although considerable progress had been made in many countries, organized systems of social welfare could not be simply transplanted from industrialized to lesser developed countries. All members had agreed that social development and economic development were interdependent. Much valuable research and other work had been carried out by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies but international action in the social field could only complement national action. The problems of social development were essentially national problems.

11. The Council had based its consideration of the world social situation on the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/267/Rev.1)⁴ and the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/301/Rev.1), the former describing actual conditions and the latter the measures which Governments had taken to improve them. The *Survey*, which had been intended to provide Governments with information on social policies and methods in other countries that might be of use in solving their own problems, had been criticized on various grounds. The omission of material had been objected to; but Governments did not all communicate the same amount of information. Furthermore, the *Survey* covered only the period from 1945 to 1955. Moreover, a given measure was not always applicable in varying conditions, and it was difficult to judge the effectiveness of any one measure in countries with differing social structures. Lastly, the Secretariat had made no attempt to appraise the value of the different programmes, as that was a task for the Governments of Member States.

12. Under Council resolution 585 H (XX), sections II and III, the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare a new *Survey* and a further report on the world social situation, placing the chief emphasis, in the *Survey*, on international measures taken to improve social conditions and on the use of community development as a technique for improving levels of living, and in the new report, on changes that had taken place since the preliminary report and to give special attention to the problems of peoples undergoing rapid transition, especially through urbanization. Finally, the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare a report on the extent to which Council resolution 496 (XIV) on the programme of concerted practical action in the social field had been taken into account by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. All the social work carried out under the Council's auspices was thus to be given detailed consideration and careful appraisal.

13. He paid a tribute to the work done by the Commission on the Status of Women under the able guidance of its Chairman. His delegation supported

the recommendation made by the Council's Social Committee that the Commission on the Status of Women should, without limiting its agenda, concentrate on a few fields at each session and prepare recommendations in those fields rather than adopt resolutions which tended to be repetitious.

14. Mr. PAZHWAK (Afghanistan), speaking on a point of order, regretted that the record of the previous meeting contained no reference to the United States representative's support of the request by Afghanistan that it should be recognized as an opium-exporting country under the Opium Protocol.

15. Mr. KADHIM (Iraq) said that his delegation had carefully considered chapters V and VI of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/2943). There were several points which deserved to be discussed, but as a number of them had already been discussed, for example the question of self-determination, which was dealt with in chapter VI, he would limit his remarks to two points dealt with in chapter V: community development and the training of welfare personnel. Community development had been neglected in the past but there was a growing awareness of its social implications, and the time had come for a greater co-ordination of activities in that field. He referred to his own experience in fundamental education at the Arab State Fundamental Education Centre in Egypt, where a number of specialized agencies, together with the Arab States, collaborated in training personnel for welfare services. On that point, he agreed with the representative of India, who had stated that illiteracy did not mean a lack of culture. The Egyptian farmers willingly co-operated with the Centre in its efforts to improve community welfare in the area.

16. As the need for trained welfare personnel at all levels was growing, emphasis should be placed on the organization of seminars and training centres. When planning such projects, the sponsoring agencies should give due importance to the recruitment of local personnel, whose knowledge of conditions would be extremely useful.

17. To ensure success in the fields he had mentioned, two things were needed: first, greater co-ordination between United Nations bodies, States and governmental and non-governmental organizations, and secondly, increased financial support.

18. In conclusion, he wished to thank the various specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), for the good work they were doing in Iraq. He also commended the United Nations, and especially the Secretariat, for the achievements in that field, and for the excellent work done by UNICEF, in co-operation with the Ministry of Health in Iraq, in the field of nutrition and in combating tuberculosis. He supported the request by Afghanistan that it should be listed as an opium-exporting country under article 6 of the United Nations Opium Protocol (E/NT/8).

19. Mrs. HOUCK (Canada) associated herself with the tributes that had been paid to the Economic and Social Council and its commissions for the valuable work they had done. With regard to the section of the report relating to the world social situation, the recently issued *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/301/Rev.1) showed what a community could do through its own efforts,

⁴ United Nations Publications, Sales No.: 1952.IV.11.

and justified the conclusion that the right course was being followed. The *Survey* served as a reminder that social development could never be brought about by government action alone, and that the direct and voluntary participation of the people themselves was essential. It was also gratifying to note increased awareness of the principle that economic development and social development were interdependent. Continued consideration must be given to the social effects of economic development programmes, and the main problem must be looked at as a whole, in its economic, social, educational and cultural aspects.

20. It was essential to adapt social welfare programmes to the cultural background of the countries where they were to be carried out; and from that point of view, the paramount importance of the training of welfare personnel was evident. Top-level staff were not enough; it was even more important to train less highly qualified personnel among the local population. The United Nations had done valuable work in that connexion, and the Canadian delegation would not be in favour of any further substantial reduction in the budget for social welfare advisory services.

21. The work of the Population Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs deserved special mention. The Canadian delegation agreed with the emphasis the Council had placed on the importance of taking demographic factors into account in planning economic and social programmes and fully supported the recommendations on population questions in Council resolutions 571 B and C (XIX). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs had done excellent work on the identification of the origin of opium, and had made a valuable contribution to the international campaign to control the illicit drug traffic. It was to be hoped that there would be widespread ratification of the Opium Protocol, especially by opium-producing countries, and that further progress would be made in the study of the draft single convention on narcotic drugs. In connexion with the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Department of Labour of the Canadian federal Government had recently established a Women's Bureau, to give fuller attention to the employment problems of women; the Bureau was currently carrying out a survey of the problems of employed married women.

22. The fact that no Government, regardless of the size of its resources and of the stringency of its policies in other spheres, could afford to neglect the health and welfare of the rising generation was borne out by the steadily widening scope of the activities of UNICEF and the growing support for the Fund among States Members and non-members of the United Nations. One of the most encouraging aspects of the work of UNICEF was the number of projects that were being turned over to the Governments of the recipient countries, to be made an integral part of their national programmes. Another encouraging development was the increase in the number of contributing countries and the size of their contributions. It was regrettable, however, that while voluntary contributions had been received from Non-Self-Governing Territories, a number of States Members of the United Nations had not yet found it possible to contribute. With regard to the size of contributions, the reduction in the United States contribution made even greater efforts incumbent on other Governments if there was to be any hope of reaching the target of \$20 million per year for the Fund. It was gratifying to hear that the Government of Colombia intended to

increase its contribution substantially. The Canadian Government, which had already contributed over \$9 million to UNICEF in addition to approximately \$1.5 million from private sources, had decided to increase its contribution for 1956. Subject to parliamentary approval of the necessary appropriations, the Canadian contribution would be \$650,000 (Canadian), or an increase of \$150,000 over its contribution for 1955. It was to be hoped that other Governments would find it possible to increase their contributions to UNICEF.

23. Mr. ASIROGLU (Turkey) said that his delegation particularly welcomed the fact that UNICEF had expanded its activities: whereas seventy-eight countries and territories had been helped by its programmes in 1954, its work now extended to ninety-two countries and territories. It had also been gratifying to observe in the report that the work done by UNICEF to eradicate children's diseases and mass diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and trachoma was proving successful. Satisfactory results had also been achieved with regard to maternal and child welfare, feeding and nutrition. In 1954, 26 per cent of the allocations approved had been devoted to maternal and child welfare and over 25 per cent to the improvement of the feeding and nutrition of mothers and children. As paragraphs 505 to 512 of the report stated, UNICEF had furnished extensive assistance for the execution of long-term feeding programmes and for milk conservation projects; since 1946 it had helped to establish 175 milk-processing installations. In that connexion, he drew attention to the fact that a milk-processing factory with a capacity of 50,000 litres per day had been built at Ankara with the help of UNICEF.

24. The Fund also provided Governments with assistance in establishing permanent health services, without which the progress achieved in combating diseases would be of no avail. Turkey had benefited greatly from that assistance and was now in a position to consolidate its successes. The close co-operation between UNICEF and other specialized agencies had also had highly beneficial effects; thanks to a vast campaign carried out by UNICEF and WHO, nearly half a million children and young people in Turkey had been vaccinated with BCG against tuberculosis. Turkey was therefore particularly grateful to UNICEF for its valuable assistance and would continue to support the noble and humanitarian work of the Fund.

25. Community development, dealt with in paragraphs 460 to 469 of the report (A/2943), was a relatively new sphere of action for the United Nations. A preliminary report on the matter (E/CN.5/303) had been submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its twentieth session, and the Council had decided (Council resolution 585 C (XX)) to invite Governments to comment on the principles and recommendations contained therein. The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Secretariat had then organized a conference at Manila on various aspects of community development and on the co-ordination of activities in the Far Eastern countries. It had been proposed that a similar conference should be held later in Turkey, for the Near Eastern and some Mediterranean countries, but as a result of the experience of the Manila conference that project had been dropped in favour of study tours, the purpose of which was to observe community development activities on the spot. The Turkish delegation believed that such tours would be useful in promoting regional co-opera-

tion, and hoped that the competent department of the Secretariat would organize regional exchange centres for technical information, training courses, expert assistance and seminars, in accordance with the Council's recommendations. Community development was vitally important for the rehabilitation of many countries, and United Nations work along those lines would help to fill a gap in the vast programme of assistance to under-developed countries.

26. Turkey, as an opium-producing country, had always recognized the need for strict measures to control the manufacture of, and trade in, narcotic drugs. The alarming statistics of recent years had shown a considerable increase in drug addiction arising from the use of synthetic drugs. The Turkish Government held the view that since from the point of view of addiction, there was no difference between natural and synthetic drugs, the latter should be subject to the same control as the former. The Turkish delegation on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had therefore sponsored a draft resolution recommending Governments to prohibit the production and use of synthetic drugs which were not essential to public health. The Commission, whose members were highly qualified experts on the subject, had adopted the draft resolution by 8 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, and had recommended the Economic and Social Council to adopt it.⁵ Unfortunately, the Council had decided (Council resolution 588 D (XX), section II), by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention, to take no action on the draft resolution pending consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the study that was being prepared by WHO of the relative addictive properties and therapeutic advantages of synthetic narcotics and natural narcotics. With the exception of the French representative, who was a well-known expert on narcotic drugs and who had argued the Commission's case in the Social Committee of the Council, none of the members of the Committee had been competent to deal with the technical side of the question of synthetic drugs. After the adoption of the resolution in the Council, the Yugoslav representative had rightly asked what point there was in exercising costly and complicated control over natural drugs while certain countries were free to continue to produce synthetic drugs.

27. The Turkish delegation regretted the Council's decision, and persisted in its belief that the necessary measures should be taken without delay to prohibit the manufacture and use of synthetic drugs which were not essential to public health. It hoped that WHO would soon complete its study, and that the Council would thus be enabled to take a final decision on a problem which was fraught with danger for all mankind.

28. Mr. PEREZ DE ARCE (Chile) said that although he had long been aware of the magnificent work done by UNICEF, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies in social matters, its full importance had been brought home to him during the past year, when he had been able to see its results in his own country. That work had included maternal and child welfare programmes, health and environmental sanitation programmes, vaccination against tuberculosis and diphtheria and the installation of laboratories to produce the necessary vaccines. In addition, a penicillin-producing plant adequate to satisfy the needs of Chile had been donated by UNI-

CEF, and the largest milk-drying plant in South America had been set up with its assistance. The Fund was also planning to build a plant in Chile for the production of edible fish flour, to supplement the nutrition of needy school children.

29. All countries, in their desire to protect future generations, had developed social welfare services; but many of them lacked qualified experts or modern equipment, and could therefore profit by the guidance and help offered by the specialized agencies and UNICEF. Given larger resources, those organizations would be able to do even more good in the world. The peoples of Latin America had taken them to their hearts and had come to accept the United Nations as part of their daily lives. In that acceptance lay the world's best guarantee of peace and collective security.

30. Mr. ABDEL-GHANI (Egypt) observed that at the current session as at many previous ones, very little time had been left for the discussion of the social aspects of the Council's report, although the chapters on the economic aspects had as usual been considered exhaustively by the Second Committee. For the past few years, however, the Third Committee had concerned itself mainly with questions relating to human rights; and such matters as the draft covenants on human rights, the right of self-determination, the status of women, freedom of information, the problem of refugees and slavery, servitude and forced labour had held the attention of members to such an extent that social questions, despite their paramount importance, had been discussed only in general debate for a limited number of meetings. He therefore suggested that the Third Committee should devote itself entirely to questions relating to human rights, and that the Second Committee, whose agenda might permit a more exhaustive discussion of social questions, should consider those questions as well as economic problems. Delegations which approved of that suggestion could bear it in mind when the General Committee considered the allocation of items on the agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, and the Secretary-General might perhaps be asked to submit proposals for the necessary arrangements, such as changing the names of the Second (the Economic and Financial) and Third (the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committees.

31. Turning to chapters V and VI of the Council's report (A/2943), he said that the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/301/Rev.1) gave an encouraging and stimulating account of reforms and achievements in a variety of spheres. Egypt was referred to in nearly every chapter of the *Survey* as an example of a small country doing its utmost to achieve social rehabilitation and development. In that connexion, it was noteworthy that Egypt had devoted over £70 million, or nearly one-quarter of its 1955 budget, to social services and projects. The Secretary-General, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the specialized agencies concerned were to be congratulated on preparing the *Survey* which, with the complementary *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/267/Rev.1), issued in 1952, offered a well-balanced evaluation of social conditions throughout the world and should be in the library of every student of current social affairs. Together, the two volumes represented the two aspects of the world social situation: the problems and the reforms. However, three years had elapsed between the discussion of those two aspects. The Egyptian delegation had always considered that they should be discussed together, and

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 8*, paras. 97 to 104.

annually, in view of the changes which were taking place, at an unprecedented rate, in social conditions throughout the world.

32. He associated himself with the tributes that had been paid to United Nations work with regard to advisory social welfare services, and supported the Social Commission's decision to request a considerable increase in the appropriations for those services.

33. The Egyptian delegation had voted in the Council for all the proposals submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women, whose work was being followed closely by the feminist movement in Egypt.

34. With regard to the question of international drug control, his delegation supported the justified request that had been made by Afghanistan, for the reasons advanced by Afghan representatives in the Council and in the Committee.

35. The Egyptian delegation considered that the Council had been wise to reject a proposal to postpone indefinitely the discussion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. After many sincere efforts to prepare a satisfactory text, only one article of the draft convention⁶ remained a source of difference and controversy: article 2, on the responsibilities to be assumed by information media while exercising their freedoms. Even that controversial article had been accepted in the Committee on the Draft Convention, wholly by many members and partially by the majority of the Committee. The Council had therefore acted judiciously in rejecting a proposal which had been designed to shelve the draft convention. The documentary studies and research which UNESCO was preparing on the subject would undoubtedly clarify the situation and make agreement on a convention possible; and the current recession in the "cold war" would help to further the achievement of that objective. During the past year the importance of the free exchange of information had been stressed on a number of occasions, at the international level. The question had been discussed at the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung, when the Conference had dealt with cultural co-operation between the members of the Asian-African group. It had also been raised at the Geneva Conference and at the last meeting of the foreign ministers of the four great Powers. The joint Soviet-Yugoslav *communiqué* issued in June 1955 referred to the necessity of having conventions on freedom of information. In view of that trend, it was to be hoped that the General Assembly would be able to complete the draft Convention on Freedom of Information at its twelfth session and that it would be found possible to open for signature the Convention on the International Transmission of News.

36. Members of the United Nations might differ on many questions, but never in their appreciation and praise of the work of UNICEF. That was one of the most tangible demonstrations of United Nations effort on behalf of the common man, and one of the most striking examples of international co-operation for humanitarian and peaceful purposes. The Egyptian Government was gratified by its election as a member of the Executive Board of UNICEF, and pledged itself to do its utmost to promote the noble work of the Fund. The UNICEF programme in Egypt was expanding: a greater number of children than ever be-

fore were being fed and protected against disease. Egypt was grateful to all the contributors to the Fund, and was aware that its own modest contribution, which it hoped to be able to increase as conditions allowed, was merely a token of its gratitude.

37. Mr. HAKIM (Syria) congratulated the Economic and Social Council on its contribution to the development of the under-developed countries.

38. Since Syria had become an independent country it had achieved great social and economic progress. One-third of its budget was spent on education; it had ten times as many secondary schools as before its emancipation, and the number of students in its universities, which were free and co-educational, was steadily growing. Special attention was being paid to health programmes in rural areas, where free medical assistance was given. A bill granting women the suffrage had been defeated by a single vote, and would almost certainly be passed in the near future. There was no discrimination against women in regard to employment, and special protection was given to pregnant women and working mothers. Syria was receiving assistance in social matters under the technical assistance programme, and would be happy to continue to do so. Its standards of living were steadily rising, but their continued rise would depend on the elimination of the threat of Israel aggression on the borders of Syria.

39. Mr. SHAFQAT (Pakistan), noting that his delegation had taken part in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, congratulated the Commission on its achievements. His own Government's acceptance of many of its recommendations had been but one of the many practical results of its activity.

40. He had been most impressed by the work of the Social Commission, as recorded in the Council's report (A/2943). In under-developed countries, it was desirable that social advances should keep pace with economic development, and the United Nations and the specialized agencies had been very successful in co-ordinating their efforts to that end. Many countries in Asia and the Middle East needed guidance in such matters as community development, financing, or housing and community improvement, and it was most important to train local personnel to carry out the programmes planned.

41. The work of the Population Commission, especially in connexion with the effect of population trends on levels of living, was of great interest, and he hoped that the Commission's recommendations would be followed by Governments.

42. The accomplishments of UNICEF could not be praised too highly. The Fund had come to be an established institution and his Government had been greatly impressed at the rapidity and efficiency of the aid it had rendered when Pakistan had suffered from unprecedented floods. He hoped that the Fund would receive increasing support from all countries.

43. In conclusion, he congratulated the Secretariat and the specialized agencies on their contributions to the Council's work—work which was much more practical and productive than that of some other organs of the United Nations.

44. Mrs. SHOHAM-SHARON (Israel) said it was unfortunate that the Council's report (A/2943) was being discussed so late in the session, and hoped that at the next session it would be given a more pro-

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 29, document A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1, annex.

minent place on the agenda, so that it could be debated with the thoroughness it deserved. She did not intend to comment on the report at that stage.

45. She associated herself with the tributes paid to the valuable work accomplished by the Council, its functional commissions and the specialized agencies, and expressed special gratitude to UNICEF for completing the first phase of a milk-pasteurization scheme in Israel and to the Secretariat's Bureau of Social Affairs and to its Director, Miss Julia Henderson, for initiating the setting up of a study group, on the problems of community organization, in which Israel had participated. The exchange of views in that group, together with the fellowships in social welfare work granted under the technical assistance programme, had given great impetus to the achievements of Israel in the sphere of social welfare.

46. She whole-heartedly supported the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.500) concerning stateless persons. It was the duty of the international community to afford protection to persons who, through no fault of their own, were deprived of the protection of a State. Israel, which had always taken a special interest in the plight of such persons, had signed and ratified the Convention, and felt that it deserved the support of all States. She therefore hoped that the draft resolution would achieve its purpose.

47. Mr. QUIAMBAO (Philippines) expressed appreciation of the successful work carried out by the Council, its commissions and the specialized agencies to promote social progress and human rights. Their achievements were a valuable contribution to world peace. His country knew from its own experience how important social programmes were in helping the less developed areas of the world.

48. His delegation had noted with deep satisfaction several important studies on various aspects of the world social situation produced in the course of the

year. In particular, the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/301/Rev.1) contained a valuable description of programmes relating to health, nutrition, the improvement of housing and community facilities and social development in rural areas. Such programmes would help to eliminate the obstacles in the way of social progress, and they should therefore be continued and expanded.

49. His Government wished to express its particular appreciation to UNICEF for its past allocations to the Philippines, and welcomed the Fund's decision to grant further allocations, which would do much for the improvement of health in the rural areas. With UNICEF aid, the number of existing rural health units would be greatly increased in the next few years, and they would be able to serve twice as many persons.

50. Convinced that UNICEF would continue to promote maternal and child welfare throughout the world, particularly in the less developed areas, his Government would gladly continue to support it.

51. The joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.500) pursued laudable and reasonable objectives, and he would therefore vote for it.

52. Mrs. KHONGMEN (India) said that her country, which had supported all the Council's proposals relating to narcotics and had enforced strict control of opium production and distribution in India, fully endorsed the Afghan delegation's views and proposals in connexion with the recognition of Afghanistan as an opium-exporting country.

53. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the draft resolution submitted by Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, the Netherlands and Norway (A/C.3/L.500).

The draft resolution was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 19 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.