

United Nations  
**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY**

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records



**THIRD COMMITTEE, 1618th  
MEETING**

Friday, 22 November 1968,  
at 3.30 p.m.

**NEW YORK**

**CONTENTS**

	Page
<i>Agenda item 49:</i> <i>World social situation: report of the Secretary-General (continued) . . . . .</i>	1
<i>Agenda item 55:</i> <i>Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity: report of the Secretary-General (concluded) . . . . .</i>	6
<i>Expression of good wishes for the recovery of Mr. P. Y. Tsao (China) . . . . .</i>	6

*Chairman: Mr. Erik NETTEL (Austria).*

**AGENDA ITEM 49**

World social situation: report of the Secretary-General (*continued*) (A/7203, chap. X, sect. A; A/7203/Add.1, chap. VI, sect. A; A/7248 and Corr.1, E/4590 and Corr.1, A/C.3/609, E/CN.5/417 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/417/Add.1 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/417/Add.2, E/CN.5/417/Summary, A/C.3/L.1621/Rev.2, A/C.3/L.1624, A/C.3/L.1625, A/C.3/L.1627-1632)

**CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION  
(continued)**

1. Mr. BOUMIE (Chad) complimented the Director of the Social Development Division on her excellent introductory statement at the 1606th meeting and said that his delegation whole-heartedly approved those passages of the report of the Secretary-General (A/7248 and Corr.1) and of the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/417 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/417/Add.1 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/417/Add.2, E/CN.5/417/Summary) which were aimed especially at promoting the improvement of social and economic conditions in the fields of agriculture, education, health and industrial development, one effect of which would be to increase the developing countries' production of raw materials. He pointed out in passing that those countries had a common enemy, which they had to combat in all its manifestations. That enemy was ignorance, the effects of which hampered economic development and social progress throughout the world, and especially in the developing countries. In that connexion, he paid a tribute to the constant efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to remove the barriers which separated the industrialized countries from those less advanced.

2. His delegation considered that the draft resolution before the Committee (A/C.3/L.1621/Rev.2) rein-

forced and emphasized the conclusions and suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/7348 and Corr.1), and would therefore vote in favour of it.

3. Mr. GARZON VALDEZ (Argentina) said that he was concerned about draft resolution A/C.3/L.1621/Rev.2 and, in particular, about operative paragraph 1, which was an incomplete and vague recapitulation of some provisions of the draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development. Because of that, he wondered whether it would not have been better to continue the deliberations on the item. His delegation's position on operative paragraph 1 (b), which raised the same problems of birth control and family planning as had been discussed earlier, was quite clear. In its opinion, there was a tendency to take into account only the population explosion and to forget that, in many cases, the real problem lay in under-population.

4. His delegation would support the Italian amendment (A/C.3/L.1632, para. 2) to replace the existing operative paragraph 1, in the belief that the draft resolution should simply call attention to the reports on the world social situation.

5. Mr. NAVA CARRILLO (Venezuela) pointed out, in connexion with levels of assistance to developing countries, that some States had already attained the target fixed in UNCTAD resolution 27 (II);<sup>1/</sup> accordingly, all that was required in operative paragraph 2 was to call upon those countries which had not reached the target to make every effort to do so as soon as possible. The amendment submitted by his country, together with Argentina and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1627), expressed precisely that idea and reflected the wishes of the developing countries. Moreover, his delegation was of the opinion that the invitation to the economically advanced States to pursue policies designed to accelerate economic growth throughout the world should be the subject of a separate paragraph, since its inclusion in operative paragraph 2 might have the effect of impairing the commitment assumed at the second session of UNCTAD.

6. Mr. KALANGALI (Uganda) said that he appreciated the efforts of the sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1621/Rev.2) to incorporate a number of the amendments which had been submitted. In the revised version of operative paragraph 1 (b) only the language had been changed, since States were still to have the power of regulating population growth as they deemed necessary, and that in itself limited the right of families to determine the number of their

<sup>1/</sup> See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

children. He could not, therefore, support the text in its present form.

7. With regard to operative paragraph 1 (d), his delegation did not accept the contention of the representative of Jamaica that only those objectives which could be achieved at once had been included in the draft resolution, since in its view the whole of the resolution merely expressed hopes. The aim of States should be full employment for their peoples and the elimination of unemployment and under-employment. Most of the developing countries, particularly those in Africa, had been unable to make progress in the social field mainly because of the large numbers of people who were unemployed or inadequately paid. His delegation held that the standards achieved by the advanced countries were due in the main to the high proportion of employed persons, aided, of course, by other factors. In that connexion, he did not accept the submission of the United States representative that the expression "Ensuring full employment" would mean that people would be forced to do a certain type of work against their choice. His delegation would vote for the USSR amendment (A/C.3/L.1631, para. 4), as orally revised, and was prepared to consider other amendments on their merits.

8. Mr. NENEMAN (Poland) said that, although the revised draft resolution was an improvement on the original, he believed that it should be improved still further by incorporating amendments such as those submitted by Somalia (A/C.3/L.1624), Chile (A/C.3/L.1628), Bulgaria (A/C.3/L.1630) and the USSR (A/C.3/L.1631).

9. It had been stated during the general debate that economic development and social development were interdependent and that, in practice, social progress was impossible to achieve without economic advance. That explained the relevance of the Chilean amendments (A/C.3/L.1628). Land reform was especially important for countries in the process of industrialization, because it created agricultural units capable of producing for the market and was also a means for utilizing human resources. Moreover, through a proper system of taxation, the country could accumulate reserves for initiating the process of industrialization.

10. A developing country generally had two basic assets: its human resources and its natural resources. For that reason the Bulgarian amendment (A/C.3/L.1630, para. 2) was also important, since it reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise their sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources in the interests of their development. Investments of private foreign capital were not the best means of promoting a country's development, since their purpose was to secure maximum profit, and accordingly they had very little impact on the country's economic life.

11. He also fully supported the USSR amendments (A/C.3/L.1631). He would, however, find it difficult to agree to an amendment like that co-sponsored by Venezuela (A/C.3/L.1627), which appealed, in the matter of the provision of aid to the under-developed countries, to place the colonialist countries which had exploited the wealth of their former colonies on the same footing as the other countries at a similar or

identical level of development. Furthermore, since Venezuela had a per capita income higher than that of some European countries, he did not know whether it should be classed among the countries that ought to provide aid or among those that ought to receive it. His delegation was also unable to support the Italian amendments (A/C.3/L.1632).

12. Mr. MOUSSA (United Arab Republic) announced that a change had been made in operative paragraph 1 (b) of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1621/Rev.2); the words "the problems raised by population growth and distribution" should be replaced by "demographic problems".

13. With regard to the proposed amendments to the draft resolution, he expressed the full support of the sponsors for the Somali amendment (A/C.3/L.1624), as orally revised, since it was well known that repression and discrimination based on race were an obstacle to social progress. He also agreed with the Jamaican representative's suggestion that that amendment should be inserted as a separate paragraph after operative paragraph 1.

14. He had no objection to the first Guinean amendment (A/C.3/L.1625, para. 1), but he considered the Italian amendments (A/C.3/L.1632) unacceptable and would therefore vote against them. The three-Power amendment (A/C.3/L.1627) had the support of his delegation but not of the other sponsors of the draft resolution, and the United Arab Republic would vote in favour of it. The sponsors whole-heartedly supported the first of the Chilean amendments (A/C.3/L.1628) and had no difficulties with the second; he suggested, however, that the word "industrialization" should be inserted before the word "health". He also agreed with the Polish amendment (A/C.3/L.1629, para. 1), as orally revised by the sponsor at the 1617th meeting so that the word "Encouraging" in operative paragraph 1 (g) would be replaced by "Creating conditions for". The first of the Bulgarian amendments (A/C.3/L.1630) had already been accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution; with regard to the second amendment, they preferred the wording which had been adopted in the draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development.<sup>2/</sup> They could not accept the third of the USSR amendments (A/C.3/L.1631), but had no difficulty in supporting the fourth amendment.

15. Mrs. CONDE (Guinea) said that her delegation maintained its amendment (A/C.3/L.1625, para. 1) to the second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1621/Rev.2), because the prospects for the world social situation were gloomy; the situation was not remaining stationary, but was progressively deteriorating. However, her delegation was withdrawing its amendment (A/C.3/L.1625, para. 5) to operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

16. Mr. MEHIRI (Tunisia) felt that the number of amendments submitted to the draft resolution was evidence of a most constructive attitude on the part of the Committee. The aim of the amendments submitted by the Italian delegation (A/C.3/L.1632), however, was not to improve the text but to introduce

<sup>2/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 50, document A/7374, para. 133.

basic changes which were unacceptable from the point of view both of substance, since they deprived the text of its positive effects and forceful elements, and of form, since they should have been presented as a separate draft resolution, referring only to the importance of the reports considered by the Committee and the need to regard them as the sole guidelines for the future actions of Governments in the field of social development. The developed countries and the developing countries had different growth rates, and it was natural for the former to counsel patience and seek perfection in the procedures to be followed, but at the same time they should be open-minded and understand the developing countries' impatience to find a rapid solution to the basic problems which were preventing them from making steady progress in all fields. His delegation would therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution and against the amendments submitted by the Italian delegation.

17. He was in full agreement with the Chilean amendments (A/C.3/L.1628), particularly the second, which was extremely timely. He noted that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had already participated in the financing of land reform in Tunisia.

*Mrs. Ould Daddah (Mauritania), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.*

18. Mr. KRAVETS (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said he would vote in favour of the USSR amendment (A/C.3/L.1631, para. 2) to operative paragraph 1 (a) of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1621/Rev.2), which he considered to be a clearer and stronger statement of the underlying idea.

19. He would, however, abstain from voting on operative paragraph 1 (b) because, in his view, the needs of the entire population could be adequately met through rational exploitation of natural resources. He supported the USSR amendment (A/C.3/L.1631, para. 4) to paragraph 1 (d). He was glad that the sponsors had incorporated the Bulgarian amendment (A/C.3/L.1630, para. 1) in paragraph 1 (e) and the second of the Polish amendments (A/C.3/L.1629) in paragraph 1 (g), but he urged them also to accept the first Polish amendment.

20. His delegation could not agree to paragraph 1 (i) in its present wording, but would vote for it if the word "income" was replaced by the word "wage", as had been suggested by the representative of the USSR. He requested a separate vote on that sub-paragraph and on the phrase "with emphasis on preventive measures integrated into broader programmes of national development", in paragraph 1 (j), which weakened the text by implying that the promotion of a more effective strategy of social security and welfare was simply a preventive measure.

21. He supported the Somali amendment (A/C.3/L.1624), as orally revised, either as a new sub-paragraph of paragraph 1 or as a separate paragraph; the draft resolution would be incomplete if it did not mention those phenomena which had an adverse effect on social development.

22. He also supported the Bulgarian proposal for the insertion of a new paragraph (A/C.3/L.1630, para. 2)

after paragraph 1, and he requested a separate vote on the words "in accordance with U.I. CTAD resolution 27 (II) of 28 March 1968" in paragraph 2.

23. Lastly, he could not support the second amendment submitted by the Italian delegation (A/C.3/L.1632, para. 2), which would replace the constructive provisions in the text by a mere reference to the Secretary-General's report.

*Mr. Nettel (Austria) resumed the Chair.*

24. Mr. BABAA (Libya) said that he fully supported the Somali amendment (A/C.3/L.1624), as orally revised, and agreed with the representative of Jamaica that it should form a separate paragraph. He suggested the addition of the word "neo-colonialism" after the word "colonialism".

25. He also supported the amendments submitted by the delegations of Bulgaria (A/C.3/L.1630, para. 2) and Chile (A/C.3/L.1628) but opposed the amendments submitted by the representative of Italy (A/C.3/L.1632) and appealed to her delegation not to press them to a vote.

26. Mr. NASINOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the Somali amendment (A/C.3/L.1624), as orally revised, which was a most valuable addition to the text of the draft resolution, and the Guinean amendment still before the Committee (A/C.3/L.1625, para. 1), while regretting that the amendment to operative paragraph 2 had been withdrawn.

27. He also supported the amendments of Poland (A/C.3/L.1629, para. 1) and Bulgaria (A/C.3/L.1630, para. 2), which were extremely important and considerably improved the text of the draft resolution, but he would vote against the amendment sponsored by the delegations of Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/C.3/L.1627), because he considered the original wording better.

28. He supported the first of the Chilean amendments (A/C.3/L.1628), particularly with regard to accelerated land reform, but not the second, because he did not think that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was making any positive contribution whatever to economic and social development.

29. His delegation could definitely not support the Italian amendments (A/C.3/L.1632), because they did not agree with all the conclusions and suggestions in the Secretary-General's report (A/7248 and Corr.1).

30. He was maintaining the third amendment submitted by his delegation (A/C.3/L.1631, para. 3), since a number of representatives had requested him to do so; however, if it was not adopted and if the wording of paragraph 1 (b) was not improved, he would abstain in the vote on that sub-paragraph.

31. Lastly, his vote on the draft resolution as a whole would depend on the result of the votes on the various amendments.

32. Mr. TORRES-CARRILHO (Brazil) regretted that the sponsors of the draft resolution had failed to heed his request not to insist on the retention of operative paragraph 1 (b); in his view, the efforts to reach a compromise solution had not yielded satisfactory

results. Consequently, he requested the Italian delegation to maintain its amendment (A/C.3/L.1632, para. 2) to paragraph 1, the adoption of which would enable him to support the draft resolution as a whole. He was glad that the USSR delegation had decided to maintain its amendment (A/C.3/L.1631, para. 3) to paragraph 1 (b).

33. Miss KHUHRO (Pakistan) said that the draft resolution of which her delegation was a sponsor (A/C.3/L.1621/Rev.2) and on which a wide measure of agreement had already been reached embodied many of the objectives and ideas which the Committee considered should be included in national programmes of social development. As the representative of Jamaica had pointed out at the 1617th meeting, the text under consideration could provide a kind of interim objective programme, pending completion of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. It was very important for the developing countries to have a resolution of that kind, containing a set of international guidelines for social development which planners could keep before them when deciding priorities and allocating the limited resources at their disposal.

34. In a spirit of real co-operation, the sponsors had incorporated many of the amendments which had been suggested into the draft resolution, but her delegation was strongly opposed to the Italian amendments (A/C.3/L.1632), which would destroy the most important points in the text, and she urged the Italian delegation not to insist on them. Since the text of the draft resolution as it stood reflected the aspirations in the social field of most of the countries of the world, she appealed to the Committee to adopt it by the largest possible majority.

*Mrs. Ould Daddah (Mauritania), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.*

35. Mr. de SOTO (Peru) said that he strongly supported the amendment submitted by Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/C.3/L.1627), which he felt would rectify an omission in the draft resolution. His delegation objected to the fact that the text timidly invited the economically advanced States to endeavour to increase their assistance to developing countries, when UNCTAD had fixed the target rates for such assistance and some developed nations had accepted those targets. The implementation stage had already been reached in that connexion and the proposed wording would be a retrograde step, contrary to the interests of the developing countries.

36. He had been concerned to hear the remarks made on that subject by the representative of the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Poland, because he did not think that the amendment in question was designed to apportion historical responsibilities in requesting wealthier countries to co-operate fairly with the poorer ones. He therefore urged those delegations to abandon the attitude of cordial neutrality towards the question which they had seemed to take in the past and to support the amendment, which was aimed solely at preserving unimpaired the modest progress made by the developing countries towards the restructuring of world trade in terms of economic and social development.

37. Mr. SIRI (El Salvador) reaffirmed that, although he recognized the constructive and generous efforts of the sponsors to take account in the draft resolution under consideration of the objections that had been formulated, he would be obliged to vote against operative paragraph 1 (b) if the present wording was maintained. To overcome that difficulty, he suggested, as an oral sub-amendment to the revised text, that the following words should be added at the end of the sub-paragraph in question: "and the right of parents to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children". The text would then be acceptable to his and several other delegations.

*Mr. Nettel (Austria) resumed the Chair.*

38. Mr. MEHIRI (Tunisia), speaking on a point of order, argued that the delegation of El Salvador, in proposing the inclusion of a whole phrase in the draft resolution, had submitted an amendment rather than a sub-amendment, and pointed out that the time-limit for amendments had already expired.

39. Mr. UY (Philippines) agreed with the Tunisian representative that the proposal of El Salvador was out of order, since it consisted of an amendment which could have been submitted to the original text.

40. The CHAIRMAN said that the time-limit for the submission of amendments to a draft resolution did not affect amendments to those parts of the text which had been modified after the establishment of the time-limit. He considered the amendment presented by the delegation of El Salvador to be in order.

41. Mr. CALOVSKI (Yugoslavia) stated that the draft resolution under consideration, although imperfect, provided a basis for the adoption of measures which the consideration of the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation had shown to be necessary. The purpose of the proposed text was to focus the attention of the world community on the need to change the unsatisfactory conditions described in that report.

42. Operative paragraph 2 was of particular importance, since it reflected the continuous efforts to involve the developed countries more deeply in the economic growth of the developing countries, without which there could be no improvement in the social situation. The integrated approach recommended in operative paragraph 3 for the Second United Nations Development Decade should be considered as the over-all policy, to which exception should be made in specific stages of development where greater stress on the economic or social aspects might be required.

43. His delegation supported the amendments proposed by Somalia (A/C.3/L.1624), Bulgaria (A/C.3/L.1630, para. 2) and Chile (A/C.3/L.1628), but could not support those proposed by Italy (A/C.3/L.1632), which would considerably weaken the draft resolution and reduce its value as a basis for future work and a guide for the formulation of policies for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

44. Mr. VASS (Hungary) expressed the hope that future reports on the world social situation would not be limited to a description of prevailing conditions, as was the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation, but would analyse the causes of those conditions.

45. Although the revisions incorporated by the sponsors had considerably improved the draft resolution before the Committee, the text still raised many difficulties for his delegation. In his view, it would be incongruous to adopt, only two weeks after adopting the principles of the draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development, a draft resolution of the same nature which did not reflect the main provisions of that document.

46. Of great importance were the Somali amendment (A/C.3/L.1624), which deserved a separate paragraph in the draft resolution, and the Chilean amendment (A/C.3/L.1628, para. 1) to operative paragraph 1, since archaic structures made social development impossible. His delegation likewise fully supported the amendments proposed by Bulgaria (A/C.3/L.1630, para. 2) and Poland (A/C.3/L.1629, para. 1), and considered the second USSR amendment (A/C.3/L.1631, para. 2) to be essential in order to make the text of operative paragraph 1 (a) more effective. It was also able to accept the amendment proposed by Guinea (A/C.3/L.1625, para. 1) and the oral sub-amendment by Libya (see para. 24 above).

47. In conclusion, he associated himself with those speakers who had welcomed the delegation of Equatorial Guinea.

48. Mr. UY (Philippines) joined in welcoming the delegation of Equatorial Guinea and recalled that since the founding of the United Nations his delegation had been involved in the struggle for self-determination and independence for the peoples of the world.

49. In his view, the Committee had two possible courses of action with regard to the draft resolution under consideration: it could either recommend to Member States that, in defining their economic and social objectives and formulating their national development plans, they should pay attention, *inter alia*, to certain specific areas; or it could give a general endorsement of the conclusions and suggestions of the Secretary-General (A/7248 and Corr.1) relating to the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation.

50. The draft resolution under consideration followed the first course of action, while the Italian amendments (A/C.3/L.1632) followed the second. It was clear from the views expressed in the course of the discussion and from the amendments submitted that the general inclination of the Committee was to establish specific objectives in terms that would be most acceptable to Member States, as had been done in the draft resolution, which was sponsored by a large number of delegations, including his own, and which represented a social and economic cross-section of all regional groupings. In his view, the provision of clear, definite objectives improved the chances of achieving positive results, whereas an ambiguous statement of general objectives usually led to disorganization and ineffectiveness. Consequently, his delegation would vote against the Italian amendments.

51. The draft resolution had been criticized from opposite points of view: representatives had argued that the norms established were too precise and, on the other hand, that the text was too prudent and too much of a compromise. He therefore felt that the

most balanced solution would be to adopt the text as it stood.

52. With regard to the remaining amendments proposed, he supported, although with some reservations, the Somali amendment (A/C.3/L.1624), but would vote against the Guinean amendment (A/C.3/L.1625, para. 1). He recognized that the first part of the text proposed by Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/C.3/L.1627) for operative paragraph 2 was better worded than the original, but the second part departed radically from the initial conception and weakened the paragraph as a whole. He would therefore vote against the proposal. He supported the first of the Chilean amendments (A/C.3/L.1628) but, with regard to the second, wondered whether it was advisable to adopt blindly a reference to the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association without having more precise information on those activities. Finally, he opposed the Polish amendment (A/C.3/L.1629, para. 1), since he considered that the term "Facilitating" was sufficiently precise and well defined.

53. Mr. BAHNEV (Bulgaria) thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution for accepting the first of his amendments (A/C.3/L.1630). He was grateful to the representative of Jamaica for pointing out the error of punctuation after the word "national" in the second Bulgarian amendment. He agreed with those representatives who felt that the Somali amendment (A/C.3/L.1624) should constitute a separate paragraph. He also welcomed the first of the Chilean amendments (A/C.3/L.1628), although he had doubts about the second one. In addition, he supported the amendments submitted by the USSR (A/C.3/L.1631). His delegation drew the attention of the sponsors to the fact that the draft resolution included no guidelines for the preparation of the next report on the world social situation; it had requested the Secretariat to study all the proposals submitted during the general debate and the discussion of the draft resolution which were related to the question or which should be taken into account in the preparation of the next report.

54. Mrs. NØRTHEN (Denmark) recalled the decision taken a few years earlier that it would be better to have comprehensive reports on the world social situation than to have special studies on specific aspects of that question. It had also been decided that the Secretary-General should submit to the Committee a summary of the report with his conclusions and suggestions. The sponsors felt that that work should be taken into account in the resolution and they therefore could not agree to the Italian amendment (A/C.3/L.1632, para. 2) to make only a general reference to the reports.

55. The original text of operative paragraph 1 had been logically conceived, following the order of the sections in the report of the Secretary-General (A/7248 and Corr.1) and the course of the discussion on the item. Changes and modifications had been introduced in order to take account of the suggestions and wishes of various members of the Committee. Her delegation, like many others, realized that the resolution was not a tool which Governments could use to solve all their problems. The draft should rather

be regarded as a synthesis—reflected in the preamble and in the first operative paragraph—of the discussion which had taken place on the item concerning the world social situation. To that synthesis had been added an outline of the steps taken by the Committee, which were indicated in the last paragraphs of the draft. The document was the result of co-operation among delegations from all parts of the world which were striving to harmonize their often divergent views. She hoped that the draft resolution would ultimately have the support of even those delegations which had expressed reservations or had drawn attention to its shortcomings.

56. Mr. KUDRYAVTSEV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the United Nations Charter indicated the criteria which should be applied in considering the draft resolution and the amendments thereto. Thus, for example, the second of the amendments submitted by the USSR (A/C.3/L.1631) was clear and precise, and was fully in accordance with the Preamble of the Charter, which expressed determination to "promote social progress", whereas paragraph 1 (a) of the draft resolution, to which that amendment related, consisted of a series of abstractions which did not find the requisite support in the Charter. The same was true of the fourth of the USSR amendments, which was entirely in accord with the reference in Article 55 (a) of the Charter to promoting higher standards of living and full employment. At the preceding meeting, the United States delegation had objected to the use of the word "Ensuring" in the fourth of those amendments, arguing that it was too broad and categorical; however, what was sought was not to impose coercive measures but to create favourable conditions for achieving full employment. Similarly, it had been objected that some of the ideas expressed in the amendments to the draft resolution, such as that of Bulgaria (A/C.3/L.1630, para. 2), already appeared in decisions of other United Nations bodies, but there was nothing to prevent the Committee from likewise adopting decisions on those same subjects. It could just as well be argued that many of the ideas set forth in operative paragraph 1 were already embodied in the draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

57. Lastly, he fully supported the amendment of Poland (A/C.3/L.1629, para. 1) and also that of Somalia (A/C.3/L.1624), which introduced elements of great importance into the text.

58. Mr. PIÑERA (Chile), replying to the observation of the Philippine representative, said that the request made in the new article proposed by Chile (A/C.3/L.1628, para. 2) was very modest, for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the

International Development Association were merely asked to study the possibility of making investments in certain social fields in which they had not done so. In the past the Bank had allocated most of its credits to strictly economic sectors, such as industry, agriculture, mining, and transport and communications; the attention it had given in recent years to the social sphere related only to education. It therefore seemed fair to ask it to study the desirability of making investments in such fields as health, housing, land reform, the administration of justice and community development, to which could perhaps be added certain economic processes which had important social implications, such as industrialization.

#### AGENDA ITEM 55

Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity: report of the Secretary-General (concluded)\*

59. Mr. MAHMASSANI (Lebanon), Rapporteur, noted that when concluding its consideration of agenda item 55 the Committee had not adopted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly could adopt and open for signature the draft convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity. He therefore suggested that the draft convention in question should be submitted to the General Assembly accompanied by the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the draft convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity,

"Adopts and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution."

*It was so decided.*

Expression of good wishes for the recovery of  
Mr. P. Y. Tsao (China)

60. The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Tsao, representative of China on the Committee, had been taken seriously ill. On behalf of the Committee, he asked the Chinese delegation to convey to Mr. Tsao best wishes for his complete and rapid recovery.

61. Mr. LI (China) thanked the Committee on behalf of his delegation and the family of Mr. Tsao.

*The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.*

\*Resumed from the 1606th meeting.