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**ECONOMIC AND
 SOCIAL COUNCIL**
OFFICIAL RECORDS



**ELEVENTH SESSION, 387th
 MEETING**
THURSDAY, 13 JULY 1950, AT 3 P.M.
PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

C O N T E N T S

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President: Mr. Hernán SANTA CRUZ (Chile).

Present: Representatives of the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies:

International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

Report of the Social Commission (sixth session) (E/1678 and E/1678/Add.1/Rev.1): report of the Social Committee (E/1755)

1. The PRESIDENT called upon the Vice-Chairman of the Social Committee to present the report of that committee (E/1755) on the report of the sixth session of the Social Commission (E/1678).
2. Mr. DAVIDSON (Canada), Vice-Chairman of the Social Committee, said that all the draft resolutions proposed by the Social Committee for adoption by the Council had been agreed upon with the minimum of opposition, and he hoped that the same spirit of unanimity would also prevail in the Council. The only question which had given rise to some controversy was draft resolution VII: "World social and cultural situation", contained in the report of the Social Commission (sixth session). That draft resolution had been considered by the Social Committee at its 128th meeting and rejected by 6 votes in favour to 6 against, with 2 abstentions. The French representative wished to raise that question again in the Council and had submitted a draft resolution (E/L.57) on the matter. It should be noted that the financial estimates submitted by the Secretary-General (E/1678/Add.1/Rev.1) were based on the assumption that the Social Commission's draft resolution on the world social and cultural situation had been finally rejected, and would not, therefore, entail any expenditure.
3. The PRESIDENT said he hoped that the Secretariat would be able to give some information on the financial implications of the French draft resolution if it were adopted. He then proposed to call for a vote on

the draft resolutions contained in the report of the Social Committee (E/1755).

4. He put to the vote draft resolution A, by which the Council took note of the report of the Social Commission (sixth session).

The resolution was adopted.

5. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution B, relating to migration.

The resolution was adopted.

6. Mr. DAVIDSON (Canada) said he had abstained from voting for reasons which were already set forth in the summary records of the Social Committee.¹

7. The PRESIDENT called for a vote on draft resolution C, relating to the draft preamble and principles of the declaration of the rights of the child.

8. Mr. BERNSTEIN (Chile) said that he would vote against draft resolution C for reasons which he had already outlined in the Social Committee.¹

9. Mr. CALDERÓN PUIG (Mexico) said that he would vote in favour of the draft resolution on the strict understanding that such a vote did not imply any approval of the attached draft preamble and principles of the declaration of the rights of the child. He also wished to reserve the right of his delegation to explain why it thought that the word "declaration" should not be used for that purpose.

10. Mr. KAYSER (France) also said that a favourable vote on the draft resolution should not be construed as a literal acceptance of the declaration itself, which was but an annex to it.

11. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) thought that the draft declaration appended to draft resolution C should not be included in the final printed text of the resolutions of the Council.

12. After some discussion on points of drafting, and after it had been pointed out that there were differences in the French and English texts as they appeared in

¹ See document E/AC.7/SR.126.

document E/1755, the PRESIDENT put draft resolution C to the vote in the following form:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Desiring that a resolution on the rights of the child be presented as soon as possible for consideration by the General Assembly and,

"Noting the close relationship between the draft declaration on the rights of the child and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider the draft declaration on the rights of the child as prepared by the Social Commission at the same time as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, taking into account the relevant summary records of the Council, and to communicate to the Council at its thirteenth session its observations on the principle and contents of this document."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

13. Mr. WALKER (Australia) and Mr. BROHI (Pakistan) said that they had abstained from voting because they felt that the matter needed careful consideration and was not yet ready for submission to the General Assembly, as proposed under the resolution.

14. The PRESIDENT called for a vote on draft resolution D, relating to welfare of the aged.

15. Mr. CALDERÓN PUIG (Mexico) said that, while voting for the draft resolution, he wished to reserve the right of his delegation to question the use of the word "declaration" in the last paragraph.

16. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution D to the vote.

The resolution was adopted with minor drafting changes.

17. The PRESIDENT called for a vote on draft resolution E, relating to social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

18. Dr. HARGREAVES (World Health Organization), speaking on behalf of the Director-General of the World Health Organization, expressed his Organization's appreciation of the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in calling a meeting of the specialized agencies in February 1950 to discuss the problem of a co-ordinated programme in the field of rehabilitation. The meeting had been most successful in that it had resolved divergent view-points and produced an agreed report. The Director-General of WHO wished to stress, however, that that agreement had been based on the acceptance of three principles: first, that the necessary co-ordinating machinery should be evolved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; secondly, that it should be established in Europe, where the specialized agencies concerned had their headquarters, and, thirdly, that any secretariat such a co-ordinating body might require should not overlap the technical fields covered by the specialized agencies. The Director-General felt it desirable to re-emphasize those considerations, which the meeting had considered essential for co-ordination and for the prevention of overlapping.

19. Regarding the draft resolution before the Council, the Director-General hoped that it would be possible for the Council to give an assurance that the services which the Secretary-General was to provide under paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the draft resolution would not include those which were normal functions of the specialized agencies. He also hoped for an assurance that the staff of the new section of the United Nations Secretariat for which a budget had been proposed would not include medical experts in the field, because the provision of such experts was within the competence of WHO.

20. Mr. DAVIDSON (Canada) pointed out that, while paragraph 2 of the draft resolution referred to various types of services which were made available from time to time under General Assembly resolution 58 (I), it was generally expected that a new resolution would soon replace that resolution. It should be made quite clear, therefore, that the Council expected the reference to resolution 58 (I) to apply to any other resolution which the General Assembly might adopt in order to continue the work thus far performed under resolution 58 (I).

21. Mr. FEARNLEY (United Kingdom) said that he wished to raise again a point on which there had been a very close vote in the Social Committee. While in full agreement with the idea of an international programme for social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, his delegation questioned the need to set up a special unit within the Secretariat of the United Nations for that purpose. According to the financial estimates submitted by the Secretary-General (E/1678/Add.1/Rev. 1), the additional expenditure would amount to 21,550 dollars in 1951. It seemed premature, to say the least, to engage staff at such a cost before there was any plan of action.

22. Furthermore, once any such plan had been agreed upon, it should, in his opinion, be carried out by a joint effort of the specialized agencies concerned and the United Nations, and not by a special section of the United Nations Secretariat. Such an arrangement would make it possible to obviate the danger of any overlapping of functions between the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies. It should be clearly understood that the role of the United Nations in that field was primarily one of co-ordination, since most of the technical side of the programme was clearly within the competence of the three specialized agencies concerned—namely, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

23. In the light of those considerations, he formally proposed that a separate vote should be taken on that paragraph of the draft resolution which requested the Secretary-General to include an amount in the budget estimates of the United Nations for 1951 for employing staff to initiate the programme in question.

24. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) believed that both the United Kingdom representative and the representative of WHO had tended to overlook the fact that the draft resolution before the Council was

concerned only and specifically with the social aspects of the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Medical science, as such, had little to do with that particular aspect, and it was doubtful whether experts in that specific field would be found in WHO, or for that matter in any other specialized agency. It was obvious, therefore, that there should be somewhere a small group of people who were real experts in the social aspects of rehabilitation. It was undeniable, of course, that the medical side of the question had also to be taken into account; so, too, had the labour and educational aspects. All those activities, however, had to be co-ordinated from some centre, because each specialized agency was somewhat inclined to view everything from its own angle. He firmly believed that a small staff in the Secretariat of the United Nations would form a nucleus which would be able to provide both the expert knowledge required and the necessary co-ordination of the activities of all the specialized agencies in that field. Consequently, he would vote for the relevant provision in the draft resolution.

25. Mr. CALDERÓN PUIG (Mexico) recalled the fact that the International Labour Conference had recently adopted a recommendation on the vocational training of the physically handicapped. He wondered whether the ILO representative might not be able to give some information on that question to the Council.

26. Mr. HEPLER (International Labour Organisation) wished to associate his Organisation with the statement which had been made by the representative of WHO. The ILO had taken part in the meeting mentioned by the WHO representative and fully subscribed to the principles which had been agreed upon at that time. A recent session of the International Labour Conference had adopted a recommendation concerning the vocational training of adult persons, including the disabled. In that connexion, he expressed his awareness of the need for a certain amount of co-ordination in the field of rehabilitation, but wished to emphasize the danger of any overlapping of functions between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

27. Sir Ramaswami MUDALIAR (India) said he had been a little surprised by the statements made by the representatives of ILO and WHO, because he had understood that full agreement had been reached between the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the implementation of the rehabilitation programme. He believed that, in accordance with that agreement, the United Nations Secretariat would not encroach upon the technical fields of activity of the specialized agencies concerned. Indeed, he would be most reluctant to see the United Nations undertake to supply medical aid, for instance, and in that connexion he wished the Secretariat to clarify the exact meaning of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, under which the Secretary-General was requested "to provide, in so far as budget permits, the various types of service which are made available from time to time under resolution 58 (I) and other available sources such as the expanded programme of technical assistance".

28. Mr. DELIERNEUX (Secretariat) affirmed that the character, composition and aims of the meeting held in Geneva in February 1950 to discuss rehabilitation showed clearly that the United Nations Secretariat was fully aware of the fact that the competent specialized agencies should take an active part in the solution of that difficult problem. WHO, for example, should deal with the medical aspect of the problem and UNESCO with the educational aspect, while the International Labour Organisation should deal with the vocational training and placing in employment of the physically handicapped. The task of the United Nations itself would be to study the social aspect of such work. To arrive at satisfactory results, however, it was necessary to synthesize and co-ordinate the activities of all the organizations concerned.

29. The task to be accomplished was indeed so immense that, even though all the activities were successfully co-ordinated, it would be impossible to discharge all the responsibilities that had to be met. He would mention, as an example, the case of the blind, of whom there were at that time about 15 millions in the world. As for other physically handicapped persons, their number was even larger. In order to cope with such a vast problem, any clash of competence between the organizations concerned must be avoided. That was how the Social Commission had interpreted the results of the Geneva meeting and why it had decided that the staff available for the purpose was insufficient to enable it to carry out its task.

30. If the Council declined to furnish the Commission with the necessary material means, the latter would be unable to discharge its responsibilities. All the organizations represented at the Geneva meeting had been agreed on the need for setting up, within the Secretariat, a unit whose task it would be to deal with the problems of the blind. The Commission was, at that time, merely asking for the appointment of three officers and one secretary to deal with questions relating not only to the blind but to all other categories of physically handicapped persons. It was the first time the Commission had formulated such a recommendation, and it was clear that, if it did so, it was because it was convinced of the absolute necessity of increasing the staff of the Secretariat.

31. Mr. DAVIDSON (Canada) said that, in the Social Committee, his delegation had supported the view of the United Kingdom representative that the request to the Secretary-General to include an amount in the budget estimates for 1951 for employing staff to initiate the programme in question should be deleted, and that he would do so again in the Council, although his reasons were entirely different from those of the United Kingdom delegation. He believed that the inclusion of any such provision was utterly superfluous, because the Secretary-General automatically supplied an estimate of the financial implications of any resolution adopted by the Council. His delegation agreed that some additional staff was necessary, but it was anxious not to set a dangerous precedent for other commissions for the future.

32. The Economic and Social Council had adopted resolution 175 (VII) on the financial implications of the

decisions of the Economic and Social Council which stated:

"1. That in normal circumstances work on any project entailing expenditure which cannot, without detriment to other work already in hand, be met within the current budget, will not be started within the current financial year;

"2. That if the Council wishes to recommend, in cases of exceptional urgency, the allocation of funds to a particular project so that work can be started either before the next ordinary session of the General Assembly or after the Assembly has met but during the current financial year, a specific indication to the Secretary-General to that effect shall be included in the resolution approving such a project;"

33. It was clear, therefore, that the request contained in the draft resolution should be included only if it was the wish of the Council that work should begin almost immediately. Since the work in question was contemplated only for 1951, the inclusion of that provision was not only superfluous, but, as he had already indicated, even undesirable.

34. Mr. WALKER (Australia) agreed with the view of the Canadian delegation. He wished to emphasize, however, that in voting against the provision under discussion his delegation would not be questioning the need to provide a limited number of staff to initiate the programme of rehabilitation.

35. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) agreed with the Canadian representative that the provision in question might be superfluous, but could not agree that it was undesirable. The practice of including such provisions was not entirely new, and in the past it had been adopted in connexion with new programmes because the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly might be inclined to reject a new programme unless its importance had been sufficiently stressed. The very fact of the inclusion of such a provision emphasized the importance which the Council attached to the programme proposed under the draft resolution.

36. The PRESIDENT declared the debate closed under rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

37. In accordance with the request of the United Kingdom representative, he called for a separate vote on the paragraph requesting the Secretary-General "to include an amount in the budget estimates of the United Nations for 1951 for employing staff to initiate this programme".

The paragraph was adopted by 8 votes to 7.

38. Mr. WALKER (Australia) and Mr. DAVIDSON (Canada) said that they had voted against the paragraph for the reasons which they had already outlined.

39. Mr. CALDERÓN PUIG (Mexico) said that he had voted against the paragraph for the same reasons.

40. Mr. FEARNLEY (United Kingdom) said that he had voted against the paragraph for the reasons he had already stated. He also wished to reserve the attitude

of his Government regarding the financial implications of the draft resolution under consideration.

41. Mr. DELHAYE (Belgium) said he had voted against the paragraph for the same reasons as those given by the United Kingdom representative.

42. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution E, as a whole, to the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

43. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution F, relating to the general programme of work.

The resolution was adopted.

44. Mr. FEARNLEY (United Kingdom) said that, while he had voted for draft resolution F, he wished to make it clear that he had not committed his Government to its financial implications. His position was covered by the last paragraph of the draft resolution, which requested the Secretary-General to make the administrative arrangements appropriate to carry out the programme of work of the Social Commission "within the limits of such appropriations as may be provided by the General Assembly for the purpose".

45. Mr. WALKER (Australia), Mr. DAVIDSON (Canada) and Mr. BROHI (Pakistan) expressed the support of their delegations for the statement made by the United Kingdom representative.

46. Mr. KAYSER (France) said that he had voted for the draft resolution because he thought that the Social Commission had produced an excellent and coherent report and that its programme of action would provide a very sound basis for progress in the social field.

47. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said that he realized that the adoption of the draft resolution might entail additional expenditure and expressed the belief that his delegation to the General Assembly would vote in favour of the necessary appropriations.

48. The PRESIDENT opened the discussion on the French draft resolution on the drafting of a report on the world social and cultural situation (E/L.57) and drew the Council's attention to a communication on the same subject submitted to the Secretary-General by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (E/C.2/264).

49. Mr. KAYSER (France) reminded the Council that the draft resolution which the French delegation was submitting merely reproduced a draft resolution of the Social Commission² which had already been discussed in the Social Committee.³ The text had been rejected in the Committee with an equal number of votes for and against. His delegation brought that vote to the attention of the plenary meeting, since in its opinion the result had been inconclusive.

² See document E/1678, Annex II, draft resolution VII.

³ See document E/AC.7/SR.128.

50. In submitting his draft resolution, he wished to draw the Council's attention to the fact that the Social Committee and the Secretariat considered that the report would be only a trial report based on information already at the disposal of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The purpose of the report was to enable the Secretary-General and the United Nations as a whole to decide whether or not it was possible to continue working along those lines.

51. In support of his proposal, he would submit arguments in regard to procedure, substance and advisability.

52. First, the question had already been studied by the General Assembly, the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council. The specialized agencies had also expressed their opinion on it. Moreover, the Secretary-General had consulted scientists and specialists, and nearly all of them had expressed the view that it would be useful and desirable to embark on the enquiry. The Secretary-General had then prepared a study (E/CN.5/208) which had been approved by the Social Commission. No new argument against the inquiry had been adduced in the Social Committee. There was no reason, therefore, to reject the draft after the General Assembly itself had approved a similar draft resolution (280 (III)) by 29 votes to 4; the Economic and Social Council had, a year previously, unanimously adopted a draft resolution of the same kind (244 (IX)). The study made by the Secretary-General for the Social Commission demonstrated that the proposed report would be both feasible and useful, and he saw no reason why the Council should now refuse what it had already accepted. Speeches on method were often made in the Council; by adhering obstinately to its decision, the Council would be acting irrationally.

53. Secondly, those who had opposed the drafting of a report on the world social and cultural situation had declared that its subject was too broad and that if it were undertaken there would be a danger of overlapping with the work of the specialized agencies. It should be noted in that connexion that the Secretary-General had expressly confined the proposed inquiry to factors of importance for the solution of urgent practical problems. Thus the limits of the inquiry had already been defined. Moreover, although the specialized agencies had already carried out very useful studies in that field, they had never been co-ordinated, collected into a single whole, or systematically used. It was necessary, therefore, to make a synthesis of all the information, which might otherwise be lost in the archives of the agencies concerned. The inquiry was of very great importance, particularly in connexion with technical assistance, since the economic and social sides of life were clearly closely interconnected. Mr. Ralph Linton, an eminent American sociologist, had stated that information on social matters was as important as information about natural resources, since, when social knowledge lagged behind economic knowledge, economic development itself was retarded. The inquiry proposed in the French draft resolution could thus contribute to the economic development of under-developed territories. It would also clearly be of use to every Member of the United Nations, since information

as to the result of the social measures taken in a particular country would enable other governments to orientate their own social policy more effectively.

54. Thirdly, a large number of international organizations had requested the United Nations to make an inquiry of the kind under discussion. For example, statements had been submitted to the Secretariat by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. Mr. Léon Jouhaux, President of *Force Ouvrière* and Vice-President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, had just sent a written request to the same effect. *Pax Romana* (an international Catholic movement for intellectual and cultural affairs) had submitted a memorandum on the question to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

55. Finally, such an inquiry was made necessary by the international situation itself, since it would help to combat the poverty of the world, and poverty was frequently the source of social and international strife.

56. Mr. BROHI (Pakistan) said that, in the Social Committee, his delegation had emphasized that a survey of the type contemplated in the French draft resolution could not be made in the time suggested nor would it be of any practical value, as world conditions changed so rapidly. He suggested that the draft resolution should be put to the vote immediately if there were no other speakers on the subject.

57. Mr. BERNSTEIN (Chile) said that, although in the Social Committee his delegation had voted against the draft resolution of the Social Commission, it proposed today to vote in favour of the text submitted by the French delegation. The Chilean delegation had been greatly impressed by the communication from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, and by the force of the French representative's arguments.

58. Mr. YU (China) said that his delegation, after having heard the French representative's statement, would support the draft resolution. The Chinese delegation could not agree with the views expressed by the representative of Pakistan that the report in question would not be of any practical value in view of the fact that world conditions changed rapidly. States Members of the United Nations should carry out the principles laid down in the Charter and should support any effort made to comply with those principles, even if world conditions changed.

59. He had suggested at the 384th meeting that the Council should consider seriously the type of action it wished to take, but once it had reached a decision it should be courageous and go forward. As he had previously pointed out, certain countries had violated the Charter, and yet many Member States hesitated to take any action in that connexion in case that action should give rise to further problems.

60. The draft resolution before the Council was very important and should be supported by all those who believed in progress and the principles of the Charter.

61. Mr. DAVIDSON (Canada) said his delegation would vote against the French draft resolution, as it

considered it to be an unrealistic and impractical proposal at the present stage.

62. He wondered whether the French representative seriously believed that the Secretariat could be expected to produce even a modest report on the social and cultural situation of the world with the funds which were to be placed at its disposal for the purpose. Pointing out that, as Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare, he often had to ask departments to produce reports, he said that he would hesitate to inform his Government that a report on the social situation in Canada, or even in one of its provinces, could be prepared with the funds in question. The estimate called for the expenditure of only \$3,600 for personnel and \$1,300 for travel. He did not believe that any of the members of the Council would be prepared to undertake a report on the social situation in their own countries for such a modest sum.

63. Mr. FEARNLEY (United Kingdom), supporting the remarks of the Canadian representative, said that his delegation considered that it would be very dangerous to exaggerate the importance of the proposed survey. There were much more important items on the Council's agenda.

64. A trial report had been requested, but the representative of France spoke as if a definitive report had been agreed upon. He had also implied that the Council had committed itself to such an undertaking. Mr. Fearnley agreed that the Council had said in the preamble to a previous resolution that it was desirous that such a report should be prepared, but it had not gone any further than that. After examining the position, the Social Committee had declared itself opposed to any further action.

65. Referring to the scope of the survey which the French draft resolution suggested, he agreed with the statement made by the United States sociologist, which the French representative had quoted, that a report on social conditions was essential for the appreciation of economic conditions. No country's economic conditions could be appreciated, however, without going into details which the report proposed by the French delegation would not contain.

66. The French representative had quoted certain communications received from trade union organizations in Western Europe. The United Kingdom delegation had not, however, received any observations on the question of the world social and cultural situation from any of the trade union organizations in the United Kingdom. He was sure that the reason for that was that those organizations were concerned with far more practical questions than the one before the Council, and that, if they should send any communications, they would refer to far more important matters on the Council's agenda.

67. Mr. WALKER (Australia), referring to the statement of the French representative that it would be inconsistent for the Council to reject the draft resolution, pointed out that the resolution now before the Council was quite different from the one it had accepted a year previously. The resolution adopted a year previously had requested the Social Commission to prepare "a

report on the possibility of drafting a general report on the world social and cultural situation". That report had been submitted to the Council, and the French representative at present suggested that the Council should adopt a resolution stating that the Council considered that a report on the subject along the lines of the Secretariat's memorandum (E/CN.5/208) was "possible and desirable". The Secretariat's memorandum might lead the Council to believe that it was "possible" to produce such a report, even if one doubted the possibility of doing it for the modest sum suggested. But that did not mean that it was "desirable" to produce the report.

68. The question had been studied by the Secretariat, and some members of the Council felt that the results of that study did not lead to the conclusion that the project envisaged should be carried any further.

69. He wished to rebut any suggestion that those who opposed the continuation of the project were therefore opposed to social progress or to basing social progress upon careful studies of the needs of the various countries, or that they were opposed to economic development or thought that it should be controlled without due regard to the social aspects of the problem.

70. The Australian delegation believed that there was need for many studies to be carried out by the United Nations and its specialized agencies on social problems. It also felt that, when technical assistance was given to a country, the experts in question should be fully informed and should study the social structure and problems of that country. That was a very different matter from voting that a survey of the type suggested by the French delegation would be a valuable contribution to the work of the United Nations.

71. Sir Ramaswami MUDALIAR (India) said that his delegation warmly supported the French draft resolution. He suggested, however, that the words "and cultural" should be deleted from the title.

72. The French draft resolution was no more impractical than the resolution on the social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, which had already been adopted by the Council. The Social Commission had not been unaware of the difficulties of the situation when it had adopted the resolution on which the French draft resolution was based. It had had some motive for suggesting that a survey of the world social situation should be made. Quoting the joint draft resolution which had been submitted to the Social Commission by the representatives of France, New Zealand and the United States of America, and adopted by it, he emphasized the point that the Commission had felt that the title of the trial report to be drawn up should be changed to indicate that it was an international report on social conditions, since the title it had originally been given implied a study of greater magnitude than was practicable at that time. The Social Commission had also suggested that the trial report should be completed by the end of 1951.

73. The question before the Council was one of great importance, and he considered that a survey of world social conditions was absolutely necessary.

74. He drew the Canadian representative's attention to the fact that the amount of \$4,900 was required to cover the expenses of consultants and not full-time staff to be employed at Lake Success. The Secretary-General's memorandum gave a clear indication of the lines on which his proposal would be carried out.
75. He felt that the Social Commission's recommendations were always a little less precise than those of the Economic Committee, but they were bound to be so in view of the nature of the problems they covered. The work done by the Commission was as important as any work on economic problems, and there was no reason why the resolution suggested by the Commission should be considered as impractical.
76. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) said his delegation warmly supported the French draft resolution, as the project envisaged was entirely feasible.
77. He wondered whether the French representative would agree to the deletion of the second paragraph, which he thought was unnecessary.
78. Mr. KAYSER (France) was prepared to accept the Indian representative's amendment to the title of his draft resolution. He was also willing to accept the United States proposal to delete the second paragraph, provided the words "along the lines of the Secretariat memorandum (E/CN.5/208)" were inserted after the words "the world social situation" in the third paragraph.
79. Mr. DELHAYE (Belgium) said that, in the Social Commission, his delegation had pointed out the difficulty of comparing social statistics for the various countries. It had nevertheless supported the Commission's resolution, and would also vote for the French draft resolution.
80. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) said that his delegation would support the French draft resolution, not because it was convinced that a perfect survey could be made within the meagre allocation contemplated, but because it thought that the idea embodied in the French suggestion was worth while, and also because it thought that the policy of waiting to do something until one could do everything was a dangerous one.
81. Mr. FEARNLEY (United Kingdom), referring to the Secretariat's memorandum (E/CN.5/208), which was mentioned in the resolution, said that that document included the question of a report on the world cultural situation. He wondered, therefore, in view of the discussions in the Council, whether parts of the memorandum would no longer be pursued in drawing up the proposed trial report.
82. Mr. LAUGIER (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs) said that the Secretary-General would necessarily accept the Council's decisions. If the Council decided to exclude cultural problems from the proposed report, the report would naturally deal only with social questions. The Secretariat was perfectly aware of the difficulties of drafting such a report, but it also realized that it was most important. He hoped, therefore, that the Council would make a recommendation to the Secretary-General on that matter, on the lines of the recommendation contained in the French draft resolution. The Council's object was to organize the social policy of the United Nations throughout the world, and to achieve that it was essential to have a general view of the problems involved.
83. Mr. CALDERÓN PUIG (Mexico) thought the draft resolution was important. Moreover, it initiated an experiment which involved no risk. Two world-wide organizations of workers had asked the United Nations to undertake the study proposed, thus indicating still more clearly the importance of the proposed study for the future. The Mexican delegation would support the French draft resolution.
84. Mr. FEARNLEY (United Kingdom) thanked the Assistant Secretary-General for his explanations. He reiterated his delegation's opinion that a survey would have to be carried out in great detail if it were to be of any real practical value. The Secretariat could not carry out such a survey with the limited funds which it was suggested should be placed at its disposal.
85. He wished to stress once again the fact that his delegation fully appreciated the value of thorough social surveys in the field of economic planning. It might be necessary under the technical assistance programme to carry out social surveys in particular countries or areas of the world in order to reach a proper appreciation of the economic difficulties of those countries or areas. In that case the United Kingdom delegation would find itself in a very different position from its present one in regard to the proposal before the Council.
86. Mr. YU (China) said that the amount of money involved in the implementation of a resolution should not be taken into account provided the project envisaged was a sound one. His delegation could not agree that the sum of approximately 5,000 dollars, which it was proposed should be spent on preparing the survey, would be wasted.
87. Mr. RICARD (Denmark) said that his delegation had abstained when the draft resolution before the Council had been submitted to the Social Committee. He had listened carefully to the various views which had been expressed in the Council, but he still doubted whether a report of the type suggested would be worth while, and would therefore vote against the French draft resolution.
88. Mr. ENTEZAM (Iran) said that, in the Social Committee, his delegation had voted for a draft resolution similar to the French draft resolution, which it would therefore support.
89. Mr. CABADA (Peru) said he would also vote in favour of the proposal submitted by the French representative, in spite of the fact that it did not appear to have the scope which its sponsor claimed for it. Nevertheless, and in spite of the limited financial means available, the report might constitute the modest beginnings of what, in time, might prove to be an extensive project.

90. The PRESIDENT suggested that the word "Secretariat" should be replaced by the title "Secretary-General". The second paragraph would be deleted and the words "along the lines of the memorandum of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/208)" would be inserted, in the third paragraph, after the words "the world social situation". In the title of the resolution the words "and cultural" would be omitted.

91. He put the French draft resolution to the vote in its amended form.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to 5.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.