



CONTENTS

	Page
Agenda item 28:	
Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (<i>concluded</i>)	157
Agenda item 17:	
Social development	
(a) Report of the Social Commission	
(b) Report on the World Social Situation	
(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (<i>resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded</i>)	
Report of the Social Committee.	157
Agenda item 6:	
Economic and social consequences of disarmament	
Report of the Economic Committee	158

President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Italy, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Tunisia.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Murgesco (Romania), First Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 28

Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/L.1131/Rev.1) (*concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the revised draft resolution submitted by nine delegations (E/L.1131/Rev.1).

2. Mr. FILALI (Morocco) said that the revised draft was the result of a compromise: the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania had agreed to withdraw his suggestions, and operative paragraph 4 had been revised to take account of the Algerian proposal which was one that did not affect the substance of the original draft.

The revised draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Social development

- (a) Report of the Social Commission
- (b) Report on the World Social Situation
- (c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (*resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded*)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4249)

3. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 17 (E/4249), and specifically draft resolutions A to F in paragraph 18 thereof.

A. REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

4. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to paragraph 8 of the report, where the interpretation the delegation of Iraq wished to be placed on part III, subparagraph (a), of draft resolution A was indicated.

Draft resolution A was adopted.

B. PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

5. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had abstained on draft resolution B in the Social Committee (547th meeting), because it was not currently in a position to support any draft resolution entailing additional expenditure for the United Nations.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

6. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that, in the Social Committee, his delegation had requested separate votes on operative paragraphs 3 and 5 of draft resolution B, which infringed the principles of universality, and had voted against those

two paragraphs. He wished to re-affirm that stand of his delegation.

C. RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

7. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said he would abstain on draft resolution C for the same reason as on draft resolution B.

8. Mr. UY (Philippines) pointed out that the words "Social Commission" in operative paragraph 2 (c) should be replaced by the words "Commission for Social Development", in order to take account of the decision just taken under draft resolution A.IV, operative paragraph 1.

It was so decided.

Draft resolution C, as amended, was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

9. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had not opposed the adoption of draft resolution C. He wished, however, to point out that he had emphasized in the Social Committee that the subject it dealt with came within the competence of the regional economic commissions and not of the Social Commission.

D. UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

10. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that the draft resolution should be put to the vote.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

E. WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

F. REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 6

**Economic and social consequences of disarmament
(E/4169 and Corr.1 and Add.1)**

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4250)

11. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 6 (E/4250) and drew attention to the recommendation in paragraph 3 thereof.

12. Mr. RAHMEMA (Iran) said he considered that the discussion on the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament at the current session had been most disappointing and entirely out of keeping with

the importance of that issue. The enthusiasm originally kindled by the idea of converting to peaceful uses the resources released by disarmament had given way to the apathetic attitude which the peoples were increasingly adopting towards certain major problems. All representatives who had spoken had diplomatically avoided touching on the crux of the matter and his delegation could not conceal its disappointment that an issue of such vital importance to so many human beings should be gradually reduced to the level of other items placed on the agenda year after year and hardly discussed save as a sop to conscience.

13. Admittedly, the general question of disarmament did not lie within the Council's sphere of competence, but that had already been the case when the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament had first been placed on the Council's agenda. Originally, the Council had been asked not merely to study the economic and social aspects of possible disarmament, but also to create among Governments a climate of opinion which might lead them to view the problem of disarmament in a new and wider context. It had been thought necessary to consider the possibility of devoting some of the resources currently wasted on military preparations to economic and social development and to efforts aimed at strengthening peace, without countries being required to renounce the measures they considered necessary to safeguard their security and independence.

14. His Government had immediately reacted favourably to that idea, which was linked with the general approach to development adopted by it some years before. It had in fact attempted to reduce the country's military expenditure to the minimum required for the maintenance of security, and to use part of the resources available to the armed forces for peaceful purposes. It had, for instance, set up such institutions as the army of knowledge, the army of hygiene, the army of development, etc., which enabled recruits to take part in the execution of over-all programmes of national development in such fields as literacy, land reform and community development.

15. It might well be asked whether that idea could not be given wider application. His own Government, after having evaluated the results obtained at the national level, had endeavoured to apply it on an international scale; it was in that spirit that the initiative taken by the Shahinshah of Iran in donating the equivalent of his country's military expenditure for one day to the world campaign for universal literacy should be understood.

16. Since a balance of terror had been achieved on a world-wide scale, a similar gesture by all countries, which would have incalculable moral significance, would mean little more than a token reduction in arms expenditure. His delegation hoped that, during the current session, the Council would give closer consideration to the idea underlying the action taken by his Government, which might have been the starting point for concerted international action on a far wider scale than the world campaign for universal literacy. Unfortunately, preliminary consultations with other delegations had shown that, while a number of countries considered Iran's action as

highly praiseworthy, they were as yet disinclined to follow suit. The principal objection raised was that the question of disarmament formed an indivisible whole, did not come within the Council's sphere of competence, and went beyond even the authority of the United Nations itself. Moreover, no country, either among the strongest or the weakest, was apparently willing to make the first move. Nevertheless, his Government's initiative proved that it should be possible to overcome those objections by tackling the problem constructively and resourcefully.

17. His delegation had decided not to press that point during the Council's current session and to respect the position of those countries which considered that certain preliminary conditions should be fulfilled before the question received detailed consideration. It would merely express the hope that the idea of linking disarmament and

development efforts would ultimately gain acceptance and that shortly specific measures might be envisaged for submission to the General Assembly and other competent international bodies. It would hope also that the Secretary-General would continue the studies he had undertaken on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and accordingly his delegation would appeal to Governments to provide the Secretary-General with more comprehensive views on the possibilities of using resources released by disarmament to augment the flow of assistance to developing countries.

The recommendation in paragraph 3 of the Economic Committee's report (E/4250) was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 4.5 p.m.