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**Chairman: Mrs. Turkia OULD DADDAH
(Mauritania).**

*Tribute to the memory of Mr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke,
President of the Somali Republic*

1. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy), speaking on behalf of the Western European delegations, expressed profound regret at the tragic death of the President of the Somali Republic, His Excellency Mr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke. The news of that unhappy event was particularly distressing to the people and Government of Italy, because of the special ties which had linked them to Somalia.

2. Mr. BGOYA (United Republic of Tanzania) expressed condolences to the representative of Somalia, on behalf of the delegations of the Afro-Asian group, on the death of His Excellency Mr. Shermarke, whose passing was a severe blow to the whole African continent. The leaders of Africa and Asia, who had had great respect and affection for the President of Somalia, joined the Somali people in mourning the death of a man who had embodied the aspirations which they all shared.

3. Mrs. BLACK (United States of America) said that the tragic news of the death of the President of Somalia had profoundly saddened her Government, which maintained the most cordial relations with the Somali Republic. With the death of His Excellency Mr. Shermarke the Somali nation had lost a great leader, and the United States a good friend.

4. Mr. EL SHEIKH (Sudan) informed the representative of Somalia of his Government's profound regret at the death of President Shermarke, which because of the ties of brotherhood between the two countries was as distressing to the people of the Sudan as to those of Somalia.

5. Mr. AL-JABIRI (Iraq) expressed to the delegation and people of Somalia the deep sorrow which the Government

and people of Iraq had felt at the tragic death of the distinguished leader of a great sister nation.

6. Mr. Nagendera SINGH (India) said that his Government, and with it the entire nation, had been shocked at the news of the fatal assault on President Shermarke, who had gained the liking and respect of the people during a visit to India early in 1969.

7. Mrs. BEGMATOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on behalf of the socialist countries, joined other delegations in expressing sympathy to the Government and people of Somalia.

8. Miss MELLOWES (Barbados), speaking on behalf of the Latin American countries and especially those of the Caribbean area, expressed deep regret at the tragic loss sustained by the people of Somalia.

9. Mr. ALI (Somalia) said that he was deeply moved by the expressions of sympathy, which he would convey to the family of the late President and to the Government and people of Somalia.

On the proposal of the Chairman, the members of the Committee observed a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of His Excellency Mr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, President of the Somali Republic.

*Communication from the Chairman of the Committee
on Conferences*

10. Mr. LUTEM (Secretary of the Committee) read out a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences concerning General Assembly resolution 2239 (XXI), transmitted by the President of the General Assembly to the Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 48

**Draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development
(continued) (A/7235 and Add.1 and 2, A/7648, A/C.3/
L.1667, A/C.3/L.1668, A/C.3/L.1669 and Corr.1, A/
C.3/L.1670, A/C.3/L.1671, A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, A/C.3/
L.1674, A/C.3/L.1677, A/C.3/L.1679-1684, A/C.3/
L.1686-1688, A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, A/C.3/L.1690,
A/C.3/L.1691)**

PART II: OBJECTIVES (continued)

Paragraph 4

11. Mrs. de PINOCHET (Chile), speaking on a point of order, suggested that the Committee, when examining

paragraph 4 of part II of the draft Declaration, should also consider the relevant amendment submitted by her delegation (A/C.3/L.1682, para. 1).

12. Mr. RAMBISOON (Trinidad and Tobago) announced that he wished to become a sponsor of the amendment contained in document A/C.3/L.1687. To the arguments which had already been advanced in support of the idea which that amendment sought to introduce into the draft Declaration, he wished to add that trade unions, as instruments of the policy of freedom of association and the right to organize and to bargain collectively, could inject a greater sense of realism in the planning processes of a country. By extending its role beyond merely protecting the professional rights of the worker, organized labour could contribute directly in specific social fields, such as vocational education, health and social security programmes, resulting in improved labour quality and increased production. He must also single out for emphasis the role which organized labour played in training leaders in community development and civic and political affairs. Education and protection of the consumer, which was mentioned in the second part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687, was also of great importance. Preparation of the individual in the skills required to enable him to achieve within the framework of his own values maximum satisfaction and utilization of his resources undoubtedly constituted an important ingredient of development.

13. He supported a number of the objectives of the Chilean amendments (A/C.3/L.1682) and he particularly welcomed the provision concerning legal aid, which would help every individual to avail himself effectively of his rights. However, on account of the rather detailed and specific character of the first amendment, and in particular the reference to the right to strike, which in Trinidad and Tobago was governed by special legislation, he could not support that amendment.

14. Mr. IDDIR (Algeria) said that he applauded the intention of the amendment contained in document A/C.3/L.1687, which stressed the need to uphold and protect the collective and individual rights of workers, but felt that it reflected certain characteristics of the social evolution of Europe and North America which were not found in the developing countries. In the latter countries, the problem of living standards was not exclusive to the working class, and it would be unjust to favour one segment of the active population over another. Consequently, improved living conditions could not be achieved through social struggles in the European or North American style, but would result from the general raising of production and productivity. The developing countries were not in a position to dissipate their meagre resources in clashes of interest between privileged groups; on the contrary, they must apply those resources to a unified, comprehensive effort to achieve the greatest economic and social advance at the lowest cost.

15. In Algeria, where the workers were both the owners and the managers of enterprises, there were no "bosses" who could be forced to make concessions to improve the living conditions of the working class. That being so, he could not support the amendment (A/C.3/L.1687), which was not geared to the needs of the developing countries and

would introduce elements that might lead to a dispersion of efforts in those countries.

16. With regard to the reformulation of paragraph 4 proposed in amendment A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1 (article 10, fourth paragraph), he proposed that the words "at all levels" should be inserted after the words "assurance of the right to work".

17. Mr. BABAA (Libya) withdrew his amendment to paragraph 4 (A/C.3/L.1671, para. 1) and introduced a sub-amendment to the same effect to amendment A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1. His proposal was that the words "through a minimum wage high enough to ensure decent living conditions" should be added at the end of the fourth paragraph of article 10.

18. Mrs. DAES (Greece) withdrew her amendment to the paragraph under discussion (A/C.3/L.1684, para. 2), since she felt that the ideas which she had sought to introduce had been covered by earlier provisions, particularly the introductory sentence already adopted. She proposed, however, as a sub-amendment, that in the fourth paragraph of article 10 of amendment A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, the word "equal" should be inserted between the word "just" and the words "and favourable conditions of work for all".

19. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta) felt that the concern reflected in the Libyan sub-amendment had already been taken into account in the reformulation of paragraph 4 submitted by his delegation and others (A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, article 10, fourth paragraph). Nevertheless, he believed that the proposed additional phrase could be incorporated in the text of the amendment, provided that a few words were deleted and it was suitably redrafted.

20. He had no objection to the change proposed by Algeria, although he did not consider it essential, since the provisions contained in the fourth paragraph of article 10 of amendment A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1 covered all sectors of the population.

21. The idea of equality, which was the reason behind the Greek sub-amendment, was already fully reflected in the wording proposed by his delegation and others for paragraph 4, and the addition which was requested would simply overburden that text.

22. Mr. EVDOKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) welcomed the fact that the sponsors of the amendments in document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1 had taken into account and largely incorporated in their text the content of the Mongolian-USSR amendment to paragraph 4 (A/C.3/L.1667). Nevertheless, he urged them to consider the possibility of making their formulation more effective in the matter of improving the situation of peoples still suffering under the colonial and racist yoke or not yet enjoying equal rights, particularly the right to equal pay for work of equal value. With that end in view, he had initially intended to suggest the addition to the new wording for paragraph 4 proposed in the sixth amendment in document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1 of the words "without distinction as to race or national origin". However, as the expression "national origin" raised difficulties for some delegations, he had decided not to press for it but, instead, to request that

the beginning of the last clause of the proposed paragraph should be worded as follows: "the just remuneration of work of equal value, without distinction as to sex, age or race, through . . .". In his view, the term "work" was more suitable than "services", which seemed to him to be too restricted; he did not believe that there would be any difficulty in accepting the rest of the wording he was suggesting, since it involved expressions that had already been used in various United Nations documents.

23. Mr. NG'OMA (Zambia) said that he agreed in principle with the amendment to paragraph 4 proposed in paragraph 6 of document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1 but would be unable to support it unreservedly unless two points were added; they were the assurance of social security benefits for workers, which appeared in the amendment submitted and later withdrawn by Iraq (A/C.3/L.1678, para. 3) and the right to organize and to bargain collectively, which was included in the first part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687.

24. Mr. BABAA (Libya) said he did not agree with the representative of the Upper Volta that the underlying purpose of his sub-amendment was adequately covered by the concept of just remuneration, and he considered that the minimum wage must be expressly mentioned. Moreover, he considered the amendment contained in document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, which incorporated most of the ideas expressed during the debate, to be more appropriate.

25. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta) accepted, on behalf of the sponsors of the amendment contained in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, the Algerian sub-amendment and also the Libyan sub-amendment, although they wished to modify the latter to read: "and the establishment of a minimum wage high enough to ensure decent living conditions".

26. Miss MARTINEZ (Jamaica), noting that the Committee had not yet decided which of the two principal amendments to paragraph 4 (A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, article 10, fourth paragraph and A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, para. 6) it would approve, asked the sponsors of those texts to incorporate the amendment submitted by Jamaica and other delegations (A/C.3/L.1687). Insertion of the first part of that text into amendment A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1 presented no difficulty; it could be made after the words "at all levels" in amendment A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, a phrase which had been added as a result of the acceptance of the Algerian sub-amendment. While she conceded that the first part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687 reproduced the ideas contained in the Chilean text (A/C.3/L.1682, para. 1), she felt that it was for the Committee to decide how best to combine the two proposals.

27. With regard to the second part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687, some delegations had pointed out that consumer education was a method rather than an objective. Accordingly, the sponsors had decided to delete the words "and the education" so that the text would now read: "and protection of the consumer".

28. Mr. UMRATH (Netherlands) said that, as a representative of the Federation of Trade Unions of his country, he found the first part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687 very interesting, but the sponsors of amendment A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1 could not incorporate it into their text because it

should be regarded not as a long-term objective of social development, but as a basic means of promoting that development and it should therefore be included under part III of the draft Declaration.

29. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta) accepted the second part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687, as further amended orally, on behalf of the sponsors of amendment A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1.

30. Mrs. IDER (Mongolia) supported the amendment contained in document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, but felt that it would be strengthened by including the sub-amendment proposed by the USSR representative and brought into line with other international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (article 23), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (article 7), which condemned discriminatory practices in employment.

31. Mr. KALPAGE (Ceylon) said that, in order to facilitate the work of the Committee, he was prepared to withdraw the sixth amendment contained in document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1 and replace it by the fourth paragraph of article 10 contained in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, provided that the latter incorporated the new elements introduced into the former as well as the other points taken from the original text of the draft Declaration and omitted from the text in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1.

32. Some of the sponsors of the amendment in A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1 found it difficult to accept the USSR sub-amendment because it might come into conflict, as regarded discrimination based on national origin, with the legislation of countries which gave preference to nationals over aliens in employment.

33. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus) expressed gratification at the spirit of compromise which prevailed in the Committee and suggested that the sponsors of the two principal amendments under discussion (A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, fourth paragraph of article 10, and A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, para. 6) should consult together with a view to working out an agreed text.

34. Mr. TEPAVICHAROV (Bulgaria) supported the sub-amendments proposed by the delegations of Algeria, Greece, Libya and the Soviet Union to the amendment contained in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1. In particular, he found that the Greek sub-amendment introduced a new idea which had not been previously formulated with sufficient clarity and which might be combined with the Soviet sub-amendment. With regard to the latter, he considered it advisable to omit the reference to discrimination based on national origin because it appeared to raise difficulties for some of the sponsors of the amendment in document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1.

35. Mrs. BARISH (Costa Rica) recalled that her delegation supported the amendment to paragraph 4 which appeared in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1. Of the various oral sub-amendments and suggestions which had been accepted by the sponsors, Costa Rica supported those made by Libya and Greece. With regard to the amendment in paragraph 6 of document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, she was somewhat

concerned by the Ceylonese representative's insistence on the free choice of employment "in conformity with national policies". The idea seemed contradictory because it would be tantamount to giving with the right hand and taking away with the left. Her delegation also accepted the amendments submitted by Barbados and other delegations (A/C.3/L.1687) and by Chile (A/C.3/L.1682, para. 1), although it hoped that those delegations would eventually reach agreement on a joint text.

36. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) expressed a preference for the amendment in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, as sub-amended orally by Libya, which the sponsors had accepted. The idea suggested by Greece should appear in the draft Declaration, but she would prefer a more concise formulation similar to that of paragraph 2 of article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which had also been used in other international instruments. Consequently, she suggested that the sponsors of that amendment might consider the possibility of adding, after the words "just and favourable conditions of work for all", the words "without any discrimination"; that addition would raise no difficulties and would satisfy all the delegations which had expressed interest in that point.

37. Mrs. BLACK (United States of America) supported the first part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687 because she regarded freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively as very important rights. Without them, it would not be possible to achieve other objectives stated in the paragraph. The worker should have the right to free choice; his fate could not be left to the discretion of the employer or the State.

38. Mr. PARDOS (Spain) asked whether the Secretariat could issue a document containing the new oral amendments and sub-amendments so that delegations would have an idea of where things stood. He found the amendment in document A/C.3/L.1667 important and interesting and he did not agree with the representative of Ceylon in that respect. It was perfectly justifiable for some countries to give preference to nationals in employment and he did not believe that the amendment had any direct effect on nationalization policy because all it asked was equal pay for equal work without discrimination. He therefore hoped that it would be included in one of the two principal amendments.

39. Mr. HEYMAN (Sweden) said that the paragraph under consideration was important and that, generally speaking, the ideas contained in the various amendments and sub-amendments which had been submitted did not raise difficulties. In his country, wages were established solely through collective bargaining without Government interference. Consequently, he fully supported the first part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687. With regard to the amendment in paragraph 6 of document A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, he pointed out that while he had no difficulty with the phrase "just and favourable conditions of work", he found it difficult to accept the juxtaposition of the idea of a minimum wage as expressed in the amendment and the phrase "free choice of employment in conformity with national policies". He fully understood that a Government could not guarantee every kind of employment, but he did not see that as a justification for imposing restrictions on

the free choice of employment. In conclusion, he said it would be advisable for the two groups of delegations to consult together with a view to drafting a joint text acceptable to all.

40. Mr. KALANGARI (Uganda) said that he did not think that the phrase "free choice of employment in conformity with national policies" (A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, para. 6) entailed Government restriction on the free choice of employment. Employment policy should not be developed in a vacuum, but in the context of the development of each country. The draft Declaration should not establish objectives which bore no relation to national policies. The representative of Ceylon had referred to certain conditions prevailing particularly in developing countries which should be taken into account. If the sponsors of the amendment in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1 (fourth paragraph of article 10) could not agree to incorporate that idea in their text, his delegation would give thought to the possibility of proposing it formally as a sub-amendment. On the other hand, he fully supported the first part of amendment A/C.3/L.1687 and wished to join in co-sponsoring it. The right to freedom of association, which was a basic right, was guaranteed in the Uganda Constitution. He also attributed great importance to the protection of the consumer and would like that idea to be included in the text. Lastly, he urged the sponsors of the amendment in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, in a spirit of co-operation, to find an area of agreement in the interest of a common cause.

41. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta) read out the revised text of the fourth paragraph of article 10 of amendment A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1, which incorporated various oral suggestions and sub-amendments including that of Morocco. The new paragraph read as follows:

"Assurance of the right to work at all levels, promotion of full productive employment, elimination of unemployment and under-employment, establishment of just and favourable conditions of work for all, assurance of just remuneration for labour without any discrimination, establishment of a sufficiently high minimum wage to ensure a decent standard of living and protection of the consumer."

42. Mr. MUSTAPHA (Malaysia) agreed with the representative of Sweden that the idea of the free choice of employment "in conformity with national policies" was not relevant in the draft Declaration. The important thing was to guarantee to citizens the free choice of employment without any restrictions whatsoever. That phrase in the amendment (A/C.3/L.1689/Rev.1, para. 6) could serve as a pretext for some countries to frustrate the real objective of the Declaration.

43. Mr. KALPAGE (Ceylon), conceding that the words "in conformity with national policies" might be used as a pretext by some countries to justify their policy of exploiting indigenous peoples, proposed that it should be replaced by the words "in accordance with national resources and needs".

44. Mrs. DAES (Greece) said that since the sponsors of the amendment in document A/C.3/L.1673/Rev.1 had agreed

to include the phrase “without any discrimination”, she was withdrawing her oral sub-amendment.

concerning the right of workers to form trade unions and to join the trade unions of their choice.

45. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy), making an oral sub-amendment, proposed that a clause should be inserted

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.