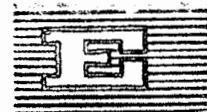


UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL
E/AC.6/SR.463
9 October 1968
ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH



Forty-fifth session

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD
MEETING

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Thursday, 25 July 1968, at 3.20 p.m.

CONTENTS:

Population and its relation to economic and social development
(item 5 of the Council agenda) (resumed from the 460th meeting)

International Education Year (item 27 of the Council agenda)
(resumed from the 461st meeting)

Development and utilization of human resources (item 9 of the
Council agenda) (continued)

and

Outflow of trained personnel from developing countries (item 10
of the Council agenda) (E/4483 and Add.1) (continued)

Chairman: Mr. BILLNER Sweden

Note: The list of representatives attending the session is found in Official
Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-Fifth Session,
prefatory fascicle.

GE.68-19731

POPULATION AND ITS RELATION TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (item 5 of the Council agenda) (E/4454, E/4486/Add.1, E/4551; E/AC.6/L.392) (resumed from the 460th meeting)

The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the Committee to the draft resolution in document E/AC.6/L.392, which replaced the draft resolution submitted by the Population Commission (E/4454, chap. XI) and to the amendments to the draft (E/AC.6/L.389).

Mr. McDONALD (United States of America), introducing the draft resolution E/AC.6/L.392, outlined the history of the new draft before the Council. The first draft resolution submitted to the Council had been the one contained in the Population Commission's report. At the Chairman's suggestion, several delegations had subsequently met informally and drafted the proposed amendments in document E/AC.6/L.389, which had been introduced by the representative of India at the Committee's 460th meeting. After that meeting there had been further informal consultations between the delegations of Argentina, Belgium, France, India, Ireland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela. During those discussions a measure of agreement seemed to have been reached on the new draft. It had been considered preferable to submit that draft resolution in accordance with the customary procedure; the delegations of Sweden and the United States had therefore agreed to become its sponsors, although it reflected the views of the nine delegations which had participated in the consultations, rather than just those of the two sponsors.

The new draft resolution differed from the one previously before the Council in a number of respects. The reference to "high priority" had been omitted from the fourth preambular paragraph. In order to take account of the comment made by the representative of France, the general reference in the fifth paragraph to a free decision on the size of the family had been replaced by a quotation from the resolution on the subject adopted at the Teheran Conference on Human Rights. In operative paragraph 4, it had been decided to retain sub-paragraph (a) as drafted by the Population Commission. The phrase "and where appropriate, religious and cultural considerations" had been added to the end of sub-paragraph (b). The original sub-paragraph (d) of operative paragraph 4 had been replaced by a new text, recommending only that the study already undertaken by the Secretary-General should be brought up to date.

The United States delegation hoped that the draft resolution, which was the result of the joint efforts of several delegations, could be adopted.

Mr. MACURA (Director, Population Division) said he had studied the financial implications of the new draft resolution and was authorized to make the following statement.

The scope of the study which operative paragraph 4(a) of the new draft requested should be brought up to date had been defined in General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 11 January 1963. For the reasons given in paragraphs 50 and 51 of the Population Commission's report, that study had not been included in the current work programme of the Population Division. Consequently, if the Secretary-General was to be asked to carry out such a study under the approved work programme, he would inform the Council, under rule 34 of the rules of procedure that two staff members at the P-4 level and one staff member in the General Service category would have to be recruited for a period of eighteen months, involving a total expenditure of about \$91,000.

As Director of the Population Division, he felt obliged to emphasize that, in his opinion, such a study would probably involve some overlapping between the work of the United Nations Secretariat and that of the secretariats of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Dr. SACKS (World Health Organization) recalled that, in his statement in the Council, the Director-General of WHO had spoken in some detail about WHO's mandate, role and activities in the population field in order to give the Council some idea of its present and future programme. During the Committee's discussion of item 5, he himself had pointed out that the resolutions of the World Health Assembly (eighteenth to twenty-first sessions) dealing with WHO's mandate made it clear that it was not the responsibility of WHO to endorse or support any particular population policy.

That statement of position might usefully be borne in mind in connexion with operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution under consideration. The World Health Organization welcomed the fact that the Economic and Social Council was intending to expand its activities in that field in future, as WHO could then advise Governments in the context of an accepted policy, without going beyond its own mandate. Operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution requested the Secretary-General to take certain steps which were within the scope of the approved United Nations work programme and took into account the mandates of the various United Nations organizations concerned

with the subject, as was made clear in the thirty-fourth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (E/4486/Add.1), which was noted with appreciation in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

Any study on morbidity, fertility or mortality undoubtedly had aspects which were the direct responsibility of WHO; the latter was also responsible for certain aspects of the advisory and technical assistance activities described in operative paragraph 4 (d) of the draft resolution. Similarly, the request addressed to the Secretary-General in that sub-paragraph should not be considered solely in the context of economic, social and other policies, but also in terms of the mandate of the United Nations itself, as defined in the ACC's report.

He hoped that the statement he had just made would be viewed in the context of the concern for co-operation and co-ordination by which it had been prompted.

Mr. FIGUEREDO PLANCHART (Venezuela) said he was particularly grateful to the delegations of Sweden and the United States for agreeing to sponsor the draft resolution, as many of the ideas it contained had been suggested by other delegations, including his own. Since some of the proposals in the new draft resolution had been taken from the text originally before the Committee, that new draft might give rise to some discussion, but his delegation hoped that it would have the support of the majority of the Council's members; it had his own delegation's support.

Mr. DECASTIAUX (Belgium) said that, as the United States representative had said, the Belgian delegation was among those which had met informally to prepare a text likely to meet with general approval. It therefore supported the draft resolution as a whole. It would, however, like the French text of the beginning of operative paragraph 4(b) to read: "De s'attacher particulièrement à intensifier les activités dans le domaine démographique qui sont d'un profit direct ..." in order to avoid any possible confusion over the use of the word "développement" and the term "activités démographiques", which were too specifically associated with family planning activities. The wording he had proposed would correspond to that used in paragraph 10 of the Population Commission's report.

That amendment was adopted.

Mr. POSNETT (United Kingdom) said he also wished to thank the sponsors of the draft resolution before the Committee, as well as the delegations of India and Venezuela.

With regard to the WHO representative's comments on the penultimate preambular paragraph, his delegation feared that that paragraph might be misinterpreted. In its opinion, it was important to specify that the United Nations and its specialized agencies should primarily help Governments to carry out policies they themselves had formulated, and not impose any particular course of action on them.

At the informal meetings, his delegation had not seen the version of operative paragraph 4 (d) now incorporated in the draft resolution. The United Kingdom delegation's position on that sub-paragraph was dictated by the considerations set forth in paragraphs 50 and 51 of the Population Commission's report, considerations which had been quoted earlier by the Director of the Population Division and had also been endorsed in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. His delegation thought that provision was already made in operative paragraph 5 for revision of the study The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, originally published in 1953. If, as the Director of the Population Division had said, the proposed study was not included in the agreed work programme, the Committee would not be doing its duty, especially in regard to co-ordination, by approving such a step without first referring the matter to the ACC. The matter could have been passed over in silence had there been no additional financial implications, but in view of the information given by the Director of the Population Division, his delegation wished to request the deletion of operative paragraph 4 (d).

His delegation was, on the other hand, very satisfied with operative paragraph 7 of the new draft resolution, since there was a danger that the work of the various specialized agencies in the population field would overlap.

Mr. KENNAN (Ireland) said his delegation would not oppose the adoption of the draft resolution, as it represented a compromise acceptable to the majority of the delegations.

It wished, however, to make explicit reservations regarding the two ideas contained in the last preambular paragraph of the resolution and to make it clear that its approval of that provision would not commit his Government to make any additional contributions.

Mr. MACURA (Director, Population Division), replying to a remark by the United States representative, gave an assurance that his Division would continue to make every possible effort, as it had done during the past two years at many inter-agency meetings, to avoid duplication and to improve co-ordination of United Nations activities with those of the specialized agencies. The draft resolution before the Committee would provide added encouragement for those efforts.

Mr. PAOLINI (France) said his delegation supported the draft resolution, since it took due account of developments (the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran, the further recommendations by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC's decision to establish a Sub-Committee on population) since the preparation of the Commission's original draft resolution, which had already been acceptable to his delegation.

His delegation, however, believed it was important to avoid the proliferation of special funds and reserved the French Government's position on the last preambular paragraph of the new draft resolution.

He thought it might be advisable for operative paragraph 4 (d) to specify which study was meant. If it was the study The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, paragraph 53 of the Population Commission's report stated that the highest priority was attached to the completion of that study's revision. It was thus difficult to see why there would be additional financial implications. Moreover, the fact that WHO had been asked to carry out all or part of the study did not justify the Population Division in relinquishing responsibility for it; the establishment of a permanent Sub-Committee on Population should preclude any co-ordination problems in that connexion.

Mr. MACURA (Director, Population Division) explained that a knowledge of the action taken under General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) was necessary for an understanding of operative paragraph 4 (d) of the draft resolution. In order to be able to report to the Population Commission at its fourteenth session, the Population Division had carried out a study together with the Secretariats of WHO and UNESCO. It had been reported to the Commission at its fourteenth session that WHO and UNESCO had undertaken a thorough study of population factors in connexion with their research and projects, notably in fields related to education and health. It had subsequently been understood at the inter-agency meeting on programmes in the field of population that the two specialized agencies would continue their studies in those fields with the continuing

support of the United Nations Secretariat. He did not think that, if viewed in that context, operative paragraph 4 (d) of the new draft resolution could be taken to apply to the study The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. If, however, the reference to resolution 1838 (XVII) were omitted from the end of that paragraph, the latter would then apply not only to that study, but also to all the other studies in the Population Division's programme (including those on urbanization). Such a decision would be in accordance with the Council's wish that activities connected with the second Development Decade should be intensified, as was clear from operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

Mr. GALLARDO MORENO (Mexico) emphasized that, in his delegation's view operative paragraph 3 of the new draft resolution should be interpreted as referring to funds derived from special contributions to the Trust Fund mentioned in the last pre-ambular paragraph. If that was not the case and operative paragraph 3 referred to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funds, his delegation would request a separate vote on that paragraph.

Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that, during the consideration of activities under UNDP in plenary (1549th and 1550th meetings), stress had been laid on the fact that requests for assistance under the Programme were constantly increasing and that contributions to the Programme for the purpose of meeting the developing countries' requests fell far short of what would be needed.

It might therefore well seem surprising to find in the draft resolution a paragraph which would result in activities connected with family planning being directly financed by UNDP. As stated in General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 referred to in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, United Nations activities in that field should be limited to providing advisory services and information.

It was common knowledge that a family planning policy was associated with advanced economic development and was practically impossible to institute in countries where illiteracy and poverty were rampant and the populations were totally devoid of ambition. But it would be going too far to suggest that the United Nations should finance such activities directly, when appropriations were already quite inadequate to meet urgent requests for technical assistance in other uncontroversial fields. Operational projects concerned with family planning were exclusively a matter for Governments.

His delegation was therefore absolutely opposed to operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution as now worded, and requested a separate vote on it.

Mr. KOROLEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, in general, he supported the draft resolution, which reflected the views put forward by delegations during the debates at the Council's current session.

However, he supported the observations of the Mexican and Panamanian representatives on operative paragraph 3, which he considered should either be deleted altogether or be voted on separately.

With regard to operative paragraph 4 (d), his delegation thought that the United Kingdom delegation's proposal was sound and that that sub-paragraph should be deleted or referred for preliminary consideration to the ACC, since it might have substantial financial implications. Such a procedure would preclude any duplication and unnecessary expenditure.

Mr. McDONALD (United States) suggested that, in order to meet the objections made to paragraph 4 (d), the phrase "recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 1838 (XVII) of 11 January 1963" should be deleted.

Mr. VARELA (Panama) thought there was a contradiction between operative paragraph 3 and operative paragraph 1, in which the Council would endorse the recommendations of the Population Commission and the priorities established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI). In that resolution, the General Assembly had limited the services to be provided by the United Nations in the field of family planning to training, research, information and advisory services financed from the regular budget. Operative paragraph 3, however, recommended that the Organization should consider applications from developing countries for the financing of projects which would enable them to control the birth rate. In compliance with General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), the Organization should give aid only at the programming stage. If the existing wording of operative paragraph 3 were retained, he would be obliged to request a separate vote.

Mr. MACURA (Director, Population Division) briefly reviewed United Nations activities in the field of population. Until 1956, governments had been assisted under the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Programme in carrying out population

censuses, establishing population statistics, and undertaking studies on population trends. Since 1957, three demographic training and research centres had been established in three developing areas, one in Bombay, another in Cairo and a third at Santiago, Chile. The last-mentioned Centre was the largest project being carried out under UNDP, and was costing over \$500,000 a year. Family planning missions had also been sent to India, Pakistan and Barbados since 1954. It was thus clear that the appropriations made by the United Nations were spread over a vast range of activities, depending on the requests and needs of countries. It would be recalled that, under operative paragraph 3 (a) of General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), the Secretary-General was requested to pursue the implementation of the work programme covering research, information and advisory services in the field of population. Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 likewise invited the Secretary-General to develop and strengthen national and regional demographic planning and research centres and drew the attention of the General Assembly to the need to provide the United Nations with the necessary resources to meet the growing requirements of Governments in that field.

Mr. KOROLEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that operative paragraph 3 should be amended to read "...for the financing from United Nations funds of advisory activities designed to assist developing countries in dealing with population problems ...".

Mr. VARELA (Panama) observed that all the resolutions on that question contained references to technical assistance, training, research and evaluation in the population field, but not to the financing of operations related to family planning. The USSR representative's amendment was therefore perfectly justified and he supported it.

The CHAIRMAN invited members of the Committee to vote on the draft resolution. He recalled that the United Kingdom representative had suggested the deletion of paragraph 4 (d), and the United States representative the deletion of the last phrase of that sub-paragraph. Perhaps the latter amendment would satisfy the United Kingdom representative.

Mr. POSNETT (United Kingdom) pointed out that the study in question was not included in the work programme. If a new programme were being proposed, it should be referred to the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

Mr. MACURA (Director, Population Division) said that the French representative had already mentioned the study The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. The completion of that study had also been requested by the Third Committee and the Co-ordination Committee, and funds had already been provided for the purpose. In view of the decision taken by the Population Division, he hoped that UNESCO and WHO would be able to make a study of the impact of population growth in the educational and health fields.

Mr. PAOLINI (France) thought it might be possible for the United Kingdom representative to accept the sub-paragraph in question, if the exact title of the study were given, namely, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. All ambiguity would then be removed.

Mr. POSSNET (United Kingdom) and Mr. FIGUERERO ANTEQUEDA (Argentina) supported the French representative's proposal.

The amendment proposed by the representative of France was adopted.

Mr. ROUAMBA (Upper Volta) pointed out that the word "fertilité" should be replaced by "fécondité" in the French text of operative paragraph 4 (a).

The CHAIRMAN invited members of the Committee to vote on operative paragraph 3, as amended by the USSR representative.

Mr. McDONALD (United States of America) said that, as a sponsor of the draft resolution, he could not accept the amendment proposed by the Soviet Union. A wide measure of agreement had been reached on the draft resolution, and he urged countries which had objections to that paragraph to withdraw their request for a vote, and simply to have their reservations recorded in the summary record of the meeting.

Mr. VARELA (Panama) repeated his objections to the existing text of operative paragraph 3 and said he wished to press for a vote.

Operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.392 was adopted by 14 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution E/AC.6/L.392 as a whole, as amended, was approved.

Mr. FIGUERERO ANTEQUEDA (Argentina) explained that he had voted in favour of the draft resolution because, in his opinion, it represented a genuine effort to reconcile the points of view and to achieve a difficult compromise. His delegation still, however, had doubts about some of its preambular and operative paragraphs.

Firstly, where priorities and voluntary contributions were concerned, the approved work programme drawn up by the Population Commission, and the tasks entrusted to the Secretary-General, did not give priority to some activities over others. The resolution just approved perpetuated that situation. Allocations should therefore not be made from the available resources for the implementation of that work programme in a manner contrary to the intentions expressed in the resolution.

Moreover, not only might voluntary contributions be used for purposes not envisaged in the resolution, but those activities might have financial implications for the United Nations regular budget. The Committee had learnt of such implications only in connexion with the earlier version of operative paragraph 4 (d). Therefore, in supporting the resolution, his delegation did not consider itself committed with regard to any additional appropriations the Secretariat might consider including in the regular budget estimates for the next financial year. General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) specified that activities in that field should be pursued "within the limits of available resources", and the need for additional appropriations had not been proved. In his delegation's view, there were no grounds for diverting resources intended for activities whose usefulness had been amply proved to other kinds of activities whose usefulness had not been proved.

To sum up, the additional funds would have to come from voluntary contributions, and care must be taken not to give priority to some sectors of the work programme on population or to activities requiring new studies over other activities of proven value.

Like many other delegations, his delegation felt some concern about the possible impact of some services provided by the United Nations on basic values, such as the integrity of the individual and of human life. Such services would in any case have to be financed by voluntary contributions.

Finally, operative paragraph 5 in its new form recognized the difficulty of drawing general conclusions on population matters, given the complexity of the problems arising at the national and regional level and the limitations imposed by recognition of the basic human right reaffirmed at the Teheran Conference. Thus, in view of the reference to the need to take the diversity of regional and national characteristics into account, the Committee for Development Planning could not interpret the task it was requested to undertake as authorizing it to make direct or indirect recommendations to any given country.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION YEAR (item 27 of the Council agenda) (E/4518; E/AC.6/L.390)
(resumed from the 461st meeting)

Mr. NAYERI (Iran), introducing draft resolution E/AC.6/L.390, said that the first preambular paragraph recalled the General Assembly's decision to consider designating 1970 as the International Education Year. With regard to the second preambular paragraph, it would be remembered that, during the general debate in the 1534th plenary meeting, the Director-General of UNESCO had welcomed the proposal to designate 1970 as International Education Year and had expressed the hope that the General Assembly would be able to take a final and favourable decision on the matter, in accordance with Economic and Social Council's recommendation.

The following preambular paragraphs acknowledged the interdependence of education and economic development and emphasized the importance of human resources. The human factor was, of course, crucial in all activities. The sixth preambular paragraph again referred to the statement by the Director-General of UNESCO, who had said that the International Education Year should not be simply or even chiefly, an opportunity for publicity aimed at emphasizing the importance of education. He had also said that the term "education" ought to be understood in its widest sense, and it was in that sense that the resolution invited all the agencies to participate in a programme of concerted action within the context of an over-all strategy for development. Finally, it would be for UNESCO to transmit to the General Assembly any resolution which might be adopted by its General Conference.

He hoped the Committee would approve the draft resolution unanimously.

Mr. NYIRABU (United Republic of Tanzania) said he wholeheartedly supported the proposal to designate 1970 as International Education Year. Since Tanzania had acquired its independence, it had taken steps to revolutionize its educational system and to activate its literacy campaign. That year would give it an opportunity to bring its educational system into line with the demands of economic and social development.

Under the previous system, efforts to broaden the educational base had only had the effect of increasing the number of unemployed in the cities. The new system would make education a means of enabling primary school-leavers to become integrated in the over-all development of the country and to do productive work both in urban and rural areas. Training was thus viewed as a means of meeting the needs of a complex economy created by the development process.

Where specialized training was concerned, Tanzania's aim was to be self-sufficient in skilled manpower by 1980. Faced with a rapidly expanding economy and the need to replace high-level specialized personnel as a result of the "brain-drain", the Government had set up a bursary system under which students agreed to work in the administration or the public service for a number of years after graduation in return for the financial support they received.

His delegation hoped that, with the help of UNESCO and other specialized agencies, the Governments of developing countries would be able to use International Education Year to review their educational principles and policies with a view to preventing rural depopulation and enabling young people to contribute to development in each sector.

Mr. GALLARDO MORENO (Mexico) asked that his delegation should be added to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution, which had its full support.

Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that in spite of his delegation's observations on and objections to the document which the Secretary-General had submitted on the agenda item under discussion, it would vote for the draft resolution. It hoped that the action proposed in its first operative paragraph would have tangible and encouraging results, so that, in effect, the International Education Year did not, like International Human Rights Year, amount to a mere proclamation.

Mr. GALKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation took a favourable view of the draft resolution.

However, he drew attention to the fact that the definite designation of 1970 as International Education Year in the last operative paragraph of the proposed text conflicted with operative paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2306 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 which he read out. In view of that resolution and of the time needed by agencies and Governments to co-ordinate their efforts and to ensure that the project was really effective, the proposed text should be worded less categorically. It was, moreover, possible that circumstances might make it necessary to choose a year later than 1970. For that reason, the expression "definitely designated" should be avoided.

Mrs. THORSON (Director, Social Development Division) shared the USSR representative's point of view. In its resolution 2306 (XXII), the General Assembly had provisionally designated 1970 as International Education Year, subject to a review of that decision at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly was, of course, sovereign, and might well change its position in the light of the views the Council might see fit to communicate to it.

Mr. CLERCKX (Belgium) said his delegation had not spoken in plenary on the item under discussion, but was most interested in the celebration of the International Education Year, to which it intended to contribute. It wished to assure the Council of its support in that connexion.

His delegation also considered that the report in the Secretary-General's report was soundly conceived. The International Education Year should result, not in the establishment of a new body or a new programme, but in the focusing of attention on man at a time when a new Development Decade was scheduled to begin.

It would be necessary to call not only on UNESCO, but also on other interested agencies, such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), for the organization of the International Education Year. In that connexion, it should be stressed that the emphasis would have to be placed not on teaching as such, but on the training of man as a social being, useful to every member of the community. His delegation hoped that the International Education Year would create a new awareness of man's place in the process of economic development through which the world was now passing.

Mr. NAYERI (Iran) informed the Committee that, after consultation, the sponsors of the draft resolution had decided to add the words "in co-operation with other organisms of the United Nations family" after the words "requesting UNESCO to study" in the second preambular paragraph.

To meet the objection raised by the USSR representative, he proposed that, subject to the agreement of the other sponsors of the draft resolution, the words "at its twenty-third session" should be deleted in the last operative paragraph.

Mr. OMEISH (Libya) said that although his delegation had not taken part in the debate on item 27 of the Council agenda, his Government attached great importance to education. For that reason, his delegation wholeheartedly supported the draft resolution and wished to be included among its sponsors.

Mr. ROUAMBA (Upper Volta) welcomed the idea of proposing to the General Assembly that 1970 should be designated as International Education Year and the fact that a draft resolution to that effect was before the Committee.

Since, however, no decision had been taken on the opening date of the second Development Decade, he proposed that the seventh preambular paragraph should be amended by deleting the words "in 1971" and replacing the words "will come" by the words "would come". His delegation considered that the best solution would be to delete that paragraph altogether.

He proposed that the first operative paragraph should be amended by replacing the words "programme of concerted action" by "programme of activities" and by deleting the words "to Member States". His delegation considered that the International Education Year should include a programme of activities drawn up by United Nations bodies, which would set a number of targets. It was therefore those bodies, which should be asked to take action, and not the Member States.

Mrs. HIRLEMANN (France) said that her delegation would vote for the draft resolution.

The proposal by the representative of Upper Volta that the first operative paragraph should refer to a "programme of activities", not a "programme of concerted action" had the advantage of bringing the proposed text into line with that of General Assembly resolution 2306 (XXII). Moreover, the expression "programme of action" implied a long-term task, whereas the action proposed was for only one year. For those reasons, her delegation supported the Upper Volta amendment, but in order to avoid departing from the proposed draft resolution, she suggested the wording "programme of concerted activities".

Mr. ROUAMBA (Upper Volta) accepted the French delegation's proposal.

Mr. GALLARDO MORENO (Mexico) said he would like to know the UNESCO representative's position on the proposed amendments to the draft resolution.

Mr. de SILVA (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) thought that the amendment which the sponsors had made to the second preambular paragraph was entirely appropriate and accurately reflected the agreement reached by United Nations bodies.

With regard to the seventh preambular paragraph, he recalled that both the joint meeting of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the ACC at Bucharest and in the 1534th plenary meeting of the Council, the Director-General of UNESCO had said that, having regard to the ILO World Employment Programme which was to be drawn up in 1969, it would be timely to designate 1970 as International Education Year, for the activities undertaken in that connexion would provide a firm basis for the second Development Decade where human resources were concerned. That basic idea should be taken up in the resolution.

In his opinion, the seventh preambular paragraph dealt with a very important point. For that reason, he would prefer the Committee to adopt the intermediate wording suggested by the delegation of Upper Volta, rather than to delete it altogether, as that delegation would prefer.

The first amendment to the first operative paragraph was entirely appropriate. The expression "programme of activities" was more realistic. The International Education Year would be distinguished from other years in that each agency would choose those of its activities which could most clearly be linked to the objectives of the International Year. For example, UNESCO would select those of the projects submitted to its General Conference which, in its view, were most closely related to those objectives.

On the other hand, he did not consider that the words "to Member States" should be deleted from the first operative paragraph. Although United Nations bodies could make suggestions and establish objectives, progress would depend on action by States. Thus, in the light of its national policy and its own particular problems, each State would choose, within the range of possibilities suggested by United Nations bodies, the type of activity which best corresponded to its needs: for example, literacy campaign, reform of the education system, or access to education for women and girls. As the Director-General of UNESCO had said, it would be useful to suggest in advance to Member States a few major targets on which they might concentrate.

Finally, deletion of the words "at its twenty-third session" from the last operative paragraph did not create any problems. The General Assembly was, of course, sovereign and could take a decision when it saw fit. However, the bodies concerned must be given sufficient time if they were to prepare an adequate programme of specific activities. As amended, the text of the last operative paragraph would not create any problems, since it indicated clearly that the Council was considering the year 1970, and not another year, for the International Education Year.

Mr. FIGUEREDO PLANCHART (Venezuela) suggested that, in view of the various amendments proposed and the observations just made by the UNESCO representative, the Committee should suspend its discussion of the draft resolution so that a compromise text could be prepared.

It was so decided.

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES (item 9 of the Council agenda)
(E/AC.6/L.393 and L.394) (continued)

and

OUTFLOW OF TRAINED PERSONNEL FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (item 10 of the Council agenda)
(E/4483 and Add.1) (continued)

Mr. OLANDER (Sweden) said that the demonstrations and protests, often accompanied by acts of violence, disorder and destruction, in which students and young people had been engaging in almost all parts of the world for the past few years raised

the question of the legitimacy of the use of force to obtain economic and social reforms. When a nation was subjected to an oppressive system which deprived it of its freedom, it had the right to resort to force to right the situation, but in a democratic regime all citizens, young and old, must be committed to the improvement of society by peaceful means.

It was extremely important to try to understand the reasons for the young people's reactions. As a result of the rapid and fundamental cultural and social changes taking place in contemporary society, new factors had been added to the traditional conflict between the generations. That was a situation which should be carefully studied before any decision was reached on the measures to be taken both at the national and the international level.

The demonstrations and protests by young people seemed to be due to frustration and disappointment at the conditions of modern society. There was a desire for change and, in general, young people seemed to be eager to take part in the formulation of economic and social policies. That attitude was a safeguard against stagnation, and should be regarded as an encouragement by those whose task it was to build society.

His delegation had already emphasized the need for an optimistic approach to the youth problem. Many young people were imbued with a feeling of solidarity, particularly with the peoples of the developing nations. That feeling, as well as the desire to concern themselves with economic and social problems, should be encouraged. His delegation thought that the Council could usefully express interest in the part which young people could undoubtedly play in the development process and in the promotion of human rights. Many delegations had spoken in that vein during the debate. The problem was not purely national in scope; young people should be encouraged to participate actively in international activities for economic and social development. One way of achieving that objective was to arouse their interest in the work of United Nations bodies. Students and youth organizations should find their place in that work, and the Council should recognize the contribution young people could make to the United Nations, particularly to activities for the promotion of human rights. His delegation was firmly convinced that many young people all over the world wanted

improvements and were filled with a sense of international solidarity. The Council should note that fact with satisfaction, and recognize that such an attitude was conducive to international understanding. Various organizations had already made significant efforts of the kind suggested by his delegation. Their initiative should be encouraged and developed.

He introduced draft resolution E/AC.6/L.393 and announced that the French delegation had asked to become one of its sponsors.

One of the purposes of that proposal was to recognize the positive side of young people's present reactions and to draw the attention of the Governments of States Members of the United Nations to the desirability of examining, in consultation with youth organizations and other non-governmental organizations interested in youth problems, ways of encouraging young people to participate in the process of economic and social development. The sponsors of the draft resolution also thought that international student and youth organizations should be granted consultative status with the Council, and should participate in United Nations work for the promotion of human rights. Finally, they hoped that the organizations and institutions concerned would take note of the draft resolution, if adopted, in formulating and establishing their policies in the field of economic and social development and of human rights.

He then introduced draft resolution E/AC.6/L.394, which dealt with a similar subject, and informed the Committee that Czechoslovakia had become one of its sponsors.

The purpose of that draft resolution was to give new impetus to the activities already undertaken in United Nations bodies in connexion with youth problems. In that field, UNESCO and the ILO were already executing programmes which should be encouraged and co-ordinated. The sponsors of the draft resolution did not contemplate the establishment of any new programme or programmes.

Although the two draft resolutions dealt with the same question, the first had been drafted in language easily understood by the general public, including young people and youth organizations; the second had been drawn up in very technical language, as it was intended for United Nations bodies themselves.

The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that the Indian delegation had asked to be included in the list of sponsors of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.394.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.