

UNITED NATIONS**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL***Thirty-sixth session*

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President : Mr. PATIÑO (Colombia)**Present :**

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Canada, China, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, United Arab Republic.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See.

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.

1280th meeting**Friday, 12 July 1963
at 3.15 p.m.****PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA****AGENDA ITEM 13**

Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (E/3717, E/3789; E/L.1006) (continued)

In the absence of the President, Sir Ronald Walker (Australia), First Vice-President, took the chair.

1. Mr. WAKWAYA (Ethiopia), congratulating the Managing Director on his excellent statement at the 1279th meeting, said that the Fund had assisted a number of projects in Africa, particularly by its contribution to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the African development bank, and its aid to two major projects in Ethiopia would greatly promote economic development in that country.

2. The two highest priority areas for the achievement of the aims of the Development Decade were trade and industrialization. The Special Fund could contribute greatly to the latter objective by increasing its emphasis on industrial development and by giving its support, not only to large-scale projects, but also to specific industries. Those countries needed most help in studying the feasibility of industrial projects which would give immediate returns; domestic financial resources available for such studies were limited, but there was a tendency to pass over projects for which no feasibility studies yet existed.

3. Even if the Fund could redirect its activities towards such studies, their success depended on financial resources, and he therefore supported the Managing Director's appeal for an increase in contributions. His delegation welcomed the intention to co-ordinate Special Fund programmes with technical assistance activities and supported the three-power draft resolution (E/L.1006). On the other hand, the points raised by the Senegalese and Ghanaian delegations in the Governing Council should be taken into account and increased membership for African countries should be given special consideration.

4. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its ninth and tenth sessions."

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Patiño (Colombia) took the Chair.

5. Mr. HOFFMAN (Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund) expressed his appreciation of the

constructive debate on item 13 and assured the Council that the Special Fund would take all suggestions into due consideration.

6. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the draft resolution submitted jointly by the Argentine, Italian and Jordanian delegations (E/L.1006).

7. Mr. LYUBIMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was in favour of the principle of increasing the membership of the Governing Council, but the two criteria of equitable geographical distribution and the interests of the developing countries should be further emphasized. Accordingly, he proposed that a phrase along the following lines should be added at the end of the first operative paragraph and at the end of paragraph 1 of the draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly: "... it should be borne in mind that the additional six seats will be filled by the representatives of States on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and with due account of the desirability of expanding the representation of the developing countries".¹ In the light of those two criteria, it would be reasonable for only one in three of the additional seats to be reserved for representatives of socialist countries.

8. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that the sponsors had decided to make a few changes in their text to meet the constructive comments made during the debate. The text would be clearer if the four preambular paragraphs were included in the draft proposed to the Assembly for adoption. Furthermore, the amendment proposed by the Indian delegation at the 1279th meeting was acceptable to the sponsors. They had, of course, had no opportunity of consulting each other on the USSR amendments, but the Jordanian delegation wished to point out that there could be no question of distributing seats on the Governing Council on an ideological basis.

9. Mr. FRANZI (Italy), agreeing with the Jordanian representative, said that the purpose of the draft resolution was not to alter the principles underlying paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 1240 B (XIII), but to take into account the views expressed by the Ghanaian and Senegalese delegations in the Governing Council.

10. Mr. PULIT (Argentina) endorsed the views expressed by the Jordanian and Italian representatives.

11. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) said he could support the draft resolution with the changes proposed by the sponsors. The inclusion of the Indian amendment meant that paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 1240 B (XIII) was to be observed. The USSR proposals, however, departed from the principles of paragraph 14. Moreover, a peculiar situation would arise if six of the twenty-four seats on the Governing Council were subjected to principles which did not apply to the other eighteen.

12. Mr. RENAUD (France) said that the revised draft resolution was satisfactory to his delegation, which could therefore withdraw the amendment to which it had referred at the 1279th meeting.

13. Mr. LYUBIMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he maintained his delegation's amendments. The remarks he had made in explanation of those proposals could not be construed to mean that any ideological criterion was involved; the active participation of the socialist countries in the Special Fund amply warranted their representation on the Governing Council.

14. Mr. CVOROVIC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation wished to have time to consider the implications of the USSR amendments. He proposed that the vote on those proposals and on the draft resolution should be postponed until the following meeting.

It was so agreed.

AGENDA ITEM 2

World economic trends

- (a) Surveys of the world economic situation (E/3761 and Add.1-3, E/3774; E/CN.12/659 and Add.1, E/CN.12/679, E/CN.12/680; E/ECE/493; E/L.1005)
- (b) Economic projections and development planning (E/3764)

GENERAL DEBATE

(Resumed from the 1278th meeting)

15. Mr. MIGONE (Argentine) expressed regret at the delay in circulating the Spanish version of the documents before the Council. It was also regrettable that the Council had not been provided with full documentation on planning.

16. At the 1277th meeting, in the discussion on item 4, he had emphasized that planning should not be bureaucratic or authoritarian; it could not succeed without certain other essential factors, particularly trade. Trade was therefore quite properly the central topic of the Council's discussion. The problems of international trade were so serious that the United Nations had convened a world Conference on Trade and Development. The reports of the regional economic commissions and the statements made by their executive secretaries confirmed that the industrialized countries seemed to be reaching a maximum level of growth, as in western Europe, or to be continuing their growth at a slower pace, as in the United States. That situation must inevitably affect the economic growth of the developing countries. The industrialized countries should therefore include in their commercial, fiscal and price policies immediate and specific measures to improve the export prospects of the developing countries. Progress in the latter would, in fact, help the former.

17. Although, during the first years of the current decade, good results had been achieved in reconstruction, the same was not true of development, partly because finan-

¹ Subsequently issued as document E/L.1007.

cial assistance had been neither as large nor as flexible as it should have been, partly because the essential structural changes had not been vigorously enough carried out at the national level, and partly because obstacles had been placed in the way of the developing countries' exports. The benefits of financial aid had been wholly or mainly cancelled out by the deterioration in the terms of trade. The developed countries had stepped up the flow of investment and assistance, much of which had simply served to restore the purchasing power of the recipient countries. It could broadly be said that at the end of the 1950s, the purchasing power of primary producers had fallen below the level of 1924-1928.

18. The report entitled "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America" (E/CN.12/680) showed that over the period 1955-1960 foreign investments in Latin America were valued at 7,700 million dollars, while the deterioration in the terms of trade had caused a loss of 7,400 million dollars. The internal structural reform of the developing countries was subject to so many, varied and complex factors that there was little hope of the problem being solved during the current decade.

19. Chapter 1 of part I of the *World Economic Survey*, 1962 (E/3774) contained a projection of the prospects facing the developing countries up to 1970 and indicated the conditions necessary for adjusting their balance of payments. Although hypothetical, the projection showed trends which could be considered valid. According to it, the balance of payments of the developing countries would show at best a deficit of \$4 million which could not be compensated without a radical change in the existing structure of international trade that would require vigorous national and international action. First of all, 90 per cent of the exports of the developing countries consisted of primary commodities, three-quarters of which went to the markets of industrialized countries. That meant that the latter controlled the future possibilities of the developing countries. Consequently, his delegation considered that the exports of the developing countries to the industrialized countries would not increase unless the latter took the initiative. The countries of South-East Asia and Latin America were the most directly affected by current trends in world trade.

20. Secondly, the trade of the developing countries could not be limited to primary exports because, as the *Survey* indicated, new sources of earnings from the export of manufactures were indispensable to those countries, particularly since commodity trade was tending to slow down. Again, those exports would stimulate the industrial development of the developing countries. As the Executive Secretary of ECLA had said at the 1265th meeting, to facilitate that expansion it was essential to modify the traditional concept of reciprocity in matters of trade policy. The industrialized countries must give preference to the developing countries in their markets so as to stimulate the export of their manufactures in recognition of the fact that that was a logical consequence of the principle of equality on which the organization of the international community was based.

21. Thirdly, international trade must offer to the developing countries markets other than those of countries with

free enterprise economies. As things were, the trade of the developing countries with each other and with the countries with planned economies was slight. He would emphasize the importance of intraregional experiments, such as the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American common market. The expansion of the trade of the developing countries depended basically on the measures adopted by the countries whose economies were based on free enterprise. Regional associations such as the European Common Market might have disastrous consequences if they pursued protectionist and discriminatory policies, as the current trend seemed to indicate. Recent meetings of the GATT groups on cereals and meat seemed to confirm those apprehensions.

22. On the other hand, he did not wish to minimize the importance of international financial aid, which had contributed to the economic development of the less favoured countries. Although it must be of a temporary nature, it would continue to play an important role and should also be used to finance the exports of the developing countries. The flow of capital brought new factors into play, which further increased the volume of trade.

23. The success of international co-operation in that connexion would depend upon the success of the Development Decade. The fate of the developed countries was linked to that of the under-developed ones, since the latter could achieve their economic and social objectives only if the rate of expansion of the former were maintained, but the former could not maintain that rate if the purchasing power of the latter was inadequate. Thus a new international division of labour must result from the current decisive stage in international co-operation. Industrialization was imperative for the developing countries just as the maintenance of earnings from their agricultural sectors was essential for the developed countries. But the protection of industry in the developing countries was entirely different from that which agriculture must enjoy in the developed countries. Hence international trade must be based on a new acceptation of reciprocity and market organization. The Conference on Trade and Development and the United States negotiations in GATT were of exceptional importance, and his delegation hoped that both would have the full support of all the resources of the international system.

24. Mr. DUCCI (Italy) said that part I of the *World Economic Survey* had been widely discussed during the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference on Trade and Development, and the Council would revert to it in connexion with item 5.

25. In many parts of the world, the rate of growth of industrial and agricultural output had been lower than in 1961, and the trends of international trade had not been favourable, especially for primary producing countries. On the other hand, there were grounds for satisfaction in the buoyancy of the United States economy, for it was generally acknowledged that such trends had a favourable effect on the developing countries; that was due to the fact that the United States economy, like that of the other industrial western countries, was outward-

looking and provided an incentive to progress in trade relations. The data for 1963 confirmed that the upward movement of the United States economy was still lively. It had been interesting to hear the Under-Secretary say at the 1278th meeting that there was reason to expect a distinctly better performance by the industrial countries; one of the first consequences of that trend would be an increase in the export earnings of the primary commodities of developing countries.

26. It was stated in the opening section of chapter 2 of part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1962* (E/3761/Add.2) that the expansion in export earnings reflected chiefly the recovery in import demand in the United States. It should be borne in mind, however, that western Europe and, in particular, the EEC countries had also contributed to the expansion of trade with the developing countries; there had been a sharp trend in those countries towards stock rebuilding which had more than counterbalanced the restrictive effects of the slight decrease in the rate of industrial growth. As regards the protectionist policy mentioned by the Argentine representative, some of the problems could not be solved without a completely new approach, and it would be advisable to consider carefully what the Under-Secretary had said about international agreements.

27. The expansion of world trade had been more beneficial to the developing countries in 1963 because of the firmness of commodity prices. The improvement had been widespread throughout the world and, contrary to certain views, had not just benefited the petroleum-producing countries. The Secretariat had stated in the *Survey*, that the reasons for the unfavourable trends in the external trade of the developing countries were rooted in the basic structure of that trade itself. The forthcoming Conference on Trade and Development, the Development Decade and the compensatory financing mechanism of export fluctuations under consideration by IMF all provided opportunities for concerted action.

28. Another positive aspect was the improvement in the financial situation and trade balance of the developing countries. Italy had always held the view that a sound national and international financial policy was the basis for real economic progress. Those first symptoms of improvement might be regarded as the start of a transformation process aimed at making international trade more profitable for primary exporting countries. The targets of the Development Decade called for greater efforts, and it was to be hoped that the Conference on Trade and Development would help to further them.

29. He agreed with the Under-Secretary that planning was playing an increasingly vital part in the development of economic policies. In order to be beneficial, planning should aim at introducing rationalization into economic affairs and it should be democratic rather than bureaucratic. It should also be borne in mind that there were examples in the modern world of planning which had not proved beneficial to the peoples concerned.

30. Mr. B. BARTON (World Federation of Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that the outstanding feature of the world economic

situation was the lack of any marked improvement in the situation of the less developed countries and the failure of their output to do more than keep up with population increases, despite the increase in political freedom brought about by the attainment of independence in many countries. Perhaps the most tragic feature was the fact that the efforts of many developing countries came to nought because of forces outside their control. For example, the *World Economic Survey, 1962* pointed out that exports from those countries had increased in 1962 more rapidly than in 1961, but that the drop in export prices had nullified much of the benefit. Since agricultural production for the domestic market had fallen at the same time, the people of those countries, while exporting more, had had to accept lower levels of living. Even that sacrifice had not enabled them to import more capital equipment and the slight increase in export earnings had been insufficient to improve their balance-of-payments position.

31. The balance-of-payments problem was due to the world trade pattern established during a long period of colonial and semi-colonial domination. The developing countries were still losing millions of dollars through the operation of an inequitable trading system, most of the profits of which went to private companies in developed countries. Diversification and industrialization were vitally important, but they took time, and it was essential to find ways of compensating the developing countries by offering them non-reciprocal advantages and taking political action. That task should be undertaken by the Conference on Trade and Development; any steps taken in that direction would inevitably meet with the opposition of monopolies which benefited by the current situation, and it was to be hoped that the governments concerned with the preparations for the Conference would be convinced of the need to take steps to eliminate monopoly privileges. The Federation was organizing a world trade union conference, for the expansion of trade and economic relations among all Countries, which was to be held after the United Nations Conference and which would pay special attention to the elimination of monopoly privileges.

32. The *Survey* pointed out the difficulties experienced by developing countries in repaying short-term loans which, generally speaking, intensified rather than eased the long-term problem. The same was true of credits, such as many of those of IMF, which were granted only on the condition that a restrictive domestic economic policy was applied. That had aroused strong opposition from trade unions.

33. Another factor affecting the balance-of-payments programme was the movement of private capital and profits. Thus, in Latin America, a further increase in the earnings remitted abroad by foreign investors had contributed to the loss of foreign exchange, while the inflow of foreign capital had declined and the outflow of local short-term capital had risen. Hence the developing countries must adopt stringent control over capital movements and the remittance of profits; the trade unions in many of those countries were rightly demanding the nationalization of undertakings in the hands of foreign monopolies

and the development of national industry. The periodic studies of the international flow of capital should be developed in greater detail, and governments, especially those of the major capital-exporting countries, should be requested to make more information available for an objective analysis of the influence of foreign private capital on economic development.

34. Two interconnected aspects which his organization had continually stressed as essential for rapid development were industrialization, particularly the extension of the State sector of industry, and land reform.

35. The economic situation in the developed capitalist countries was characterized by uncertainty: the *Survey* pointed out that there had been a considerable loss of momentum in western Europe, and in the United States excess capacity had become almost institutional, the worse feature being large-scale unemployment. Unemployment also existed in nearly all west European countries. The *Survey* also dealt with restrictive policies in certain "key currency" countries; recent experience had shown that, while attempts to safeguard a country's position as a key financial centre by restrictive domestic policies might bring short-run benefits, they resulted in slowing down the expansion of production to the detriment of long-term national interests. The Federation was convinced of the need to adopt expansionist policies to promote greater use of production capacity and manpower.

36. His organization could not agree with the statement in the *Survey* that the attempts of governments to bring a more direct influence to bear on the movement of incomes had so far not gone much beyond public statements about the rates of increase in wages and salaries that would be acceptable from the national viewpoint. Trade unions in different countries had met fierce government opposition to wage increases as well as moves to limit trade union rights. In various sectors, there had been action to oppose increases or even to delay accepted increases by abrogation of agreements already reached. At the same time, some governments were calling for trade union co-operation in applying national wage policies, but the trade unions regarded such approaches with suspicion.

37. The increased concentration of monopoly power in capitalist countries, particularly within EEC, was a motive of great concern to the workers. The Federation had therefore convened a Conference on the Economic and Social Consequences of EEC in December 1962. That Conference had examined, *inter alia*, the concentration of industry and agriculture and its adverse effects on the workers of EEC countries, the obstruction of east-west relations and the serious threat to developing, especially African, countries. His organization had consequently convened an international trade union conference for the expansion of trade and proposed to set up a world trade union committee for united action against the monopolies. It had also offered support to African trade unions in their efforts to establish a genuinely independent African common market; the growth of regional economic organizations among the developing countries could help them to co-ordinate development and thus to counteract monopolies.

38. Industrial production had continued to increase rapidly in the socialist countries in 1962. The trade unions were deeply involved and discussion of improved methods of production and management were closely connected with debates on improvement of working conditions and social facilities. Recent trade union congresses in Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia illustrated the positive part which trade unions could play in economic development when they had a direct influence on economic decisions.

39. One of the demands put forward by trade unions in both socialist and capitalist countries was for the development of east-west trade, which could contribute to world peace. The World Federation therefore urged the Council to promote such relations; for example, by placing the topic on the agenda of the Conference on Trade and Development and strengthening the work of ECE in that connexion.

40. The PRESIDENT announced that further consideration of item 2 would be deferred until the following meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 21

Report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/3743, E/3806)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE

41. The PRESIDENT invited consideration of the report of the Social Committee and draft resolutions II, III, V to VIII and the new draft resolution contained therein (E/3806).

42. Mr. WEIDINGER (Austria) stated that, although it would vote for draft resolution VI, his delegation would reserve its position on the annexed draft declaration for the reasons stated in the Social Committee (474th meeting).

43. The PRESIDENT put the draft resolutions to the vote.

II. STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION IN RESPECT OF THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY, INCLUDING HIS OWN, AND TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY

Draft resolution II was adopted by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

44. Mr. SOC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation had abstained, as it thought that the study should first be considered by the responsible body, and only published subsequently if that appeared to be necessary.

III. STUDY OF EQUALITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Draft resolution III was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

V. FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

45. The PRESIDENT noted that draft resolution V consisted of two parts. In conformity with Council practice, he would put each part to the vote separately, and would not take a vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

The first part of draft resolution V was adopted unanimously.

The second part of draft resolution V was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

VI. DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Draft resolution VI was adopted unanimously.

VII. DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Draft resolution VII was adopted unanimously.

46. Mr. GARCIA PINEIRO (Argentina) said that the term "intolerance" did not appear to be very appropriate in the context as it would not cover every problem that might arise in regard to the free exercise of religious beliefs. Before attempting to draw up an international instrument on that subject, it was essential that the true nature of manifestations of faith should be established. There was a distinct difference in principle between racial and religious manifestations. It was hard to define where manifestations of faith began and ended, whereas racial demonstrations tended to be obvious and readily distinguishable. The term "intolerance" should be reserved for racial discrimination.

47. The free exercise of religious practices and beliefs was a corner-stone of peace, unity and justice. Every effort should therefore be made to liberate from oppression the millions of believers confined in areas where every religious manifestation was prohibited. The detailed facts given in the documentation on the item showed the urgent need for an international instrument to eliminate all such forms of oppression.

48. In supporting the draft resolution, his delegation hoped that the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities would be able to submit a draft to the Commission on Human Rights at its twentieth session which would guarantee freedom for true believers and provide effective measures for their protection.

VIII. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS: PROPOSALS RELATING TO AN ARTICLE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

49. Mr. GARCIA PINEIRO (Argentina), after recalling the history of the subject in the Third Committee and the Commission on Human Rights, proposed that the word "desirability" should be replaced by the word "possibility" in the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution. The change would better reflect the discussions that had taken place, which had served to show that opinion was still divided on whether or not an article on the rights of the child should be included in the Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.

50. Mr. DUCCI (Italy) suggested that the Argentine difficulty might be met by the following amendment: "Noting that . . . discussed whether or not it was desirable to include an article . . ."

51. The PRESIDENT, noting that the Argentine representative was satisfied with that wording, said that he would put the amendment to the vote.

52. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he would abstain in the vote; the original wording reflected the action taken by the Commission on Human Rights and it would be inappropriate for the Council to change it.

The Italian amendment was approved by 12 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Draft resolution VIII, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

NEW DRAFT RESOLUTION, REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The new draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

53. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that his delegation had been guided in the Social Committee by the idea that the Commission on Human Rights should devote its attention to the most acute questions of the moment, such as the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the prevention of the revival of fascism. In that spirit it had submitted several amendments to the draft resolutions before the Social Committee which unfortunately had not met with general acceptance. In regard to draft resolution II, it had supported a Czechoslovak proposal that the Council should not take any action at the current session. The report of the Special Rapporteur had not yet been considered in substance by the Commission on Human Rights and hence the time was not opportune to give it wide dissemination; it was for that reason that his delegation had voted against the draft resolution.

54. In regard to draft resolution III, the Soviet delegation was not opposed in principle to a study of equality in the administration of justice, but such a study should not be undertaken until the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had completed its work on more important items.

55. In regard to draft resolution V, the Soviet delegation endorsed operative paragraph 1 of the second part, but had abstained in the vote on the two parts of the resolution because many of the other provisions were not acceptable. In the Social Committee, it had proposed that priority should be given to a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination so that an appropriate draft might be submitted to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. That proposal had received support, but had not been pressed because it had caused difficulties for some delegations.

56. The Soviet delegation, although of the opinion that the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of

racial discrimination should contain a special clause relating to the combating of neo-fascist organizations, had been able to vote for draft resolution VI. Its vote on draft resolution VII had been based on the general thesis that the Commission on Human Rights should give priority to more important areas of work.

AGENDA ITEM 22

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/3749)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3810)

57. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Social Committee (E/3810) and to vote on draft resolutions I to VIII and the new draft resolution contained therein.

I. POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Draft resolution I was adopted unanimously.

II. DRAFT PAMPHLET ON "CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN"

Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously.

III. ACCESS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN TO EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Draft resolution III was adopted unanimously.

IV. ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF WOMEN

Draft resolution IV (first part) on employment opportunities and conditions of work, adopted unanimously.

Draft resolution IV B (second part), on access of women to training and employment in the principal professional and technical fields, was adopted unanimously.

V. UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Draft resolution V was adopted unanimously.

VI. PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE WORK OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Draft resolution VI was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

58. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that the new draft resolution appearing at the end of the report had been introduced by his delegation to replace draft resolution VI, on the ground that the idea expressed in the latter might be generalized and made applicable to other bodies in addition to the regional economic commissions. The Social Committee had preferred to approve both draft resolutions. His delegation was of the opinion that draft resolution VI was unnecessary in view of the new draft resolution and had abstained in the vote.

59. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said he had taken no part in the vote because Jordan was not a member of any regional economic commission.

VII. DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

Draft resolution VII was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

60. Mr. ZEMAN (India) said he had abstained for the reasons stated by his delegation in the Social Committee (477th meeting).

VIII. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Draft resolution VIII was adopted unanimously.

NEW DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 23

Advisory services in the field of human rights (E/3779)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3812)

61. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Social Committee (E/3812).

The draft resolution was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

62. Mr. HANDL (Czechoslovakia) explained that his delegation had abstained because of the draft resolution's financial implications.

63. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that she had abstained from voting on the draft resolution solely because of its financial implications. The Soviet delegation has consistently advocated the organization of regional courses on human rights, but that could be done under existing appropriations for advisory services.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Slavery

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/3813)

64. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Social Committee (E/3813). A statement of its financial implications was set out in document E/AC.7/L.424/Add.2. He had been asked to inform the Council that, subsequent to the Social Committee's adoption of an amendment based on the statement of financial implications, the Secretary-General was prepared to include the relevant appropriations in the draft budget for 1965 if the draft resolution were adopted by the Council.

65. Mr. KEVAN (United States of America) stated that, as the United States was a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, his delegation naturally was a supporter of its substantive provisions. It would, however, reserve its position on the final operative paragraph, which had been introduced by amendment in the Social Committee subsequent to agreement by the co-sponsors on another text, until it was known whether new developments or documentation in regard to slavery warranted the retention of the subject on the agenda of the Council for its session in 1964. That reservation was not based on lack of concern for the problem of slavery, but on the practical difficulties of a heavy agenda for a single session of the Council in 1964.

The draft resolution was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

66. Mr. FERREIRA BRUGALAT (Uruguay) stated that his delegation had taken the stand in the Social Committee that, in addition to the relevant article in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, speedy steps must also be taken to ensure that persons freed from slavery were given appropriate opportunities and help towards reintegration into society. It would accordingly

have wished the Special Rapporteur on slavery to be instructed to focus his attention on that basic aspect as well.

67. Mr. SOC (Yugoslavia) recalled that his delegation had already pointed out to the Social Committee that Yugoslavia had signed the Convention on the Abolition of Slavery and lent its support to every measure taken to that end. But he did not think that the circulation of a questionnaire and the appointment of a special rapporteur was the best solution. A better course would be for the governments of countries in which slavery still existed to take more effective measures.

68. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said she had abstained from voting on the draft resolution purely because of its financial implications. The Soviet delegation invariably supported any measures designed to eliminate slavery, but the resolution adopted was not strong enough. It was in favour of all the measures advocated therein, but the work involved could be undertaken by the existing staff without additional expenditure.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.