



Sixteenth session  
Agenda item 12

## REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## Report of the Third Committee

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1. When allocating item 12 of the agenda of the sixteenth session (Report of the Economic and Social Council),<sup>1/</sup> the General Assembly decided, at its 1018th plenary meeting held on 27 September 1961, to refer chapters VI (Social questions, except paragraph 489), chapter VII (Human rights) and chapter VIII, paragraph 648 only (Education and training in Africa), to the Third Committee.
2. At its 1042nd plenary meeting on 26 October, the General Assembly decided to reallocate item 22 (c), "Assistance to Africa: African educational development" to the Second Committee. Consequently, chapter VIII, paragraph 648, which deals with this subject, was not considered by the Third Committee.
3. The Committee noted that three subjects dealt with in the part of the report referred to the Third Committee formed independent items on the agenda, namely:
  - (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (chapter VI, section IV) [item 34].
  - (b) Draft Convention and Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages (chapter VII.B, section VIII, paragraphs 629-633) [item 85].

<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/4820).

(c) Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance (chapter VII.A, section III, paragraphs 599-603) [item 86]. The Committee decided to deal with these sections of the report in connexion with the three separate items.

4. The Committee considered the remaining sections of chapters VI and VII at its 1105th to 1111th meetings held between 15 and 21 November 1961 and at its 1118th to 1125th meetings held between 29 November and 5 December 1961. The debate on this item was interrupted between the 1111th and 1118th meetings for the purpose of considering items 34 (Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and 82 (Problem raised by the situation of Angolan refugees in the Congo).

## SOCIAL QUESTIONS

### General debate

5. At the 1105th meeting, the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs made an introductory statement (A/C.3/L.954) on the social questions covered by sections I and II of chapter VI of the report of the Economic and Social Council.
6. In the ensuing general discussion, many delegations outlined the relevant experience of their own countries, more particularly with regard to the complex problems of balanced economic and social development. A number of delegations expressed satisfaction with the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council, and felt that the efforts made by the Council to encourage balanced social and economic development were helping to adjust a previous lack of emphasis on social programmes. It was noted that economic progress depended to a considerable degree on social progress, and that the social consequences of industrialization required particular attention in countries with predominantly agricultural economies. Several delegations felt that, while the Council's efforts gave evidence of accomplishment, much remained to be done in the organization of various types of social programmes and in the training of key personnel. Particular attention was focused on the need to eradicate illiteracy (see paragraphs 36-48 below). Members of the Committee recognized the usefulness of the studies prepared at the request of the Council and its organs, but several members felt that these studies should be supplemented by more practical recommendations which, they thought, would require financial resources if they were to prove effective. One delegation emphasized in this connexion that the effectiveness of social programmes depended to a great extent on good public administration, and several delegations mentioned that political development was an important third dimension of balanced economic and social development. Delegations also drew attention to the potential scope of the work of the regional commissions in furthering social development since, with the exception of the Economic Commission for Europe, the mandates of all the regional commissions included a degree of responsibility for social programmes. It was suggested that the Committee should bear in mind the need to correct existing and potential socio-economic imbalances between different regions in the world.

7. In the opinion of many delegations, the Report on the World Social Situation<sup>2/</sup> had made a valuable contribution to the proper understanding of the problem of balanced social and economic development. Delegations felt that the Report and the accompanying country case studies were particularly helpful to Governments engaged in planning national development programmes. Several delegations cautioned, however, against uncritical adoption of other countries' patterns of development without due consideration of national needs and resources.

8. A number of delegations, in evaluating various aspects of the Report, made suggestions concerning the scope and approach of future reports in this series. It was regretted, for example, that more material had not been included on countries with centrally planned economies, and that there had been no discussion of developments in a number of such countries. It was said that, in planned economies, the question of balanced economic and social development was an integral part of the development of the national economy as a whole. In this connexion, the view was expressed that nationals of Member States with centrally planned economies should participate in the work of preparing the next report on the world social situation. Some delegations proposed that future reports provide more information on, for example, health and nutrition programmes, agricultural co-operatives, full employment policies, rural sub-employment and unemployment, conditions of work, education programmes and their correlation to economic growth. Several delegations also expressed the view that the 1961 report had not given due weight to the effects of colonialism and to armaments programmes in evaluating the world social situation. Others felt that the report reflected undue pessimism in its analysis of the effects of, for example, industrialization, climate, and land reform on national development. Several delegations objected to the emphasis on the problems created by rapid population growth and expressed the opinion that it was more appropriate to focus attention on economic and social development. It was suggested that future reports include more statistical data, particularly on the age distribution of national populations. Particular attention was given to the inadequacy of per caput national income as an index of social development, since this figure often concealed wide income discrepancies; it was suggested that future reports should

contain analyses of income distribution by groups of population, of annual increases of national income, tax programmes, cost-of-living indices, levels of employment, degree of industrialization and of the weight of tertiary activities in national income computations. In addition, a number of delegations outlined the difficulties faced by countries with economies geared to production of one or more primary commodities, and called for the inclusion of the question of the liberalization of the terms of trade.

9. A number of delegations regretted that the Report had not included recommendations and conclusions embodying policy suggestions, and felt that it tended to be somewhat abstract in tone. It was, however, noted by other delegations that an apolitical approach was understandable in a report endeavouring to deal with the over-all world situation. Several delegations emphasized that an economic basis was required for carrying out social development programmes, and that certain imbalances were inherent at every level of the developing economies. Two delegations pointed out that the term "Africa, South of the Sahara", which appeared several times in the Report, had unfortunately undertones, having been used principally by the colonial Powers and they expressed the hope that, in the future, a more suitable term would be used.

10. The discussions in the Committee reflected the satisfaction of delegations with the programmes of concerted international action in the social field, dealing with urbanization, housing and related community facilities and community development. A number of delegations also noted with appreciation the developing relationship of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in connexion with the new directions of the UNICEF programme, and felt that this close co-operation would be particularly helpful in projects connected with urban social problems and training social service personnel. Other delegations commended United Nations activities in the field of social defence, especially the establishment of regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The Council's decision to make evaluation a permanent feature of technical co-operation programmes in the social field was noted with approval.

11. Discussing the strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field, delegations expressed satisfaction with the action taken by the Economic

and Social Council in resolution 830 J (XXXII), and drew attention to the importance of co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations family of organizations. One delegation recommended that arrangements be made to co-ordinate the work of the Social Commission with that of the Committee for Industrial Development. Several delegations felt that programmes involving practical action were more urgent than research activities, and that evaluation of United Nations activities should be undertaken periodically. Many delegations approved of the increased membership of the Social Commission, which would enable more States to participate in the Commission's work. This consideration was reiterated with respect to the ad hoc groups to be appointed to assist the Commission in considering certain specialized questions, a development which met with general approval. One delegation, however, noted that such groups could in no sense be considered as substitutes for the Commission itself, and that members of the groups should be appointed with particular care. Many delegations commended the decision to revert to annual sessions of the Commission, although some expressed reservations. One delegation noted that annual sessions might create representation difficulties for countries short of expert personnel, while others felt that biennial sessions gave more time for preparation and research or that the money could be more usefully spent on other projects. One delegation suggested that it would be preferable to adopt a system of annual sessions on a trial basis, and to come to a final conclusion based on actual experience.

12. While several delegations welcomed the opportunity given to the Social Commission of reconsidering its terms of reference, one delegation stated that in its opinion there would be no need to amend the terms of reference as such, since these were sufficient to encompass the scope of the Commission's work. Another delegation anticipated that the reassessment of the terms of reference would enable the Commission to concentrate on the formulation of broad social policies.

13. Some delegations also stated that the strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field would necessarily entail an increase in the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Secretariat and of the regional social affairs units. One delegation, however, felt that a decision on this matter should await action by the competent organs on the report of the Committee

of Experts on the Review of the Activities and Organization of the Secretariat, and that, in the meantime, priorities should be established, that the practical value of studies and research should be assessed, and that more flexibility in departmental manning tables would be desirable.

14. A number of delegations welcomed the possibility of a combined debate by the Council on world economic trends and the world social situation, and felt that this would help to integrate economic and social development. One delegation noted that it would be difficult to establish norms for integrated development in a single debate, and another delegation suggested that the Secretary-General be requested to prepare practical suggestions to enable the United Nations to consider economic and social objectives on the same level. Another delegation noted that the system of ad hoc groups appointed to assist the Social Commission on specific questions would make it possible to provide invaluable information for combined debate on economic and social development.

15. Turning to consideration of the Council's work concerning population, delegations participating in the debate agreed that, while it was the responsibility of Governments to determine national policy, the United Nations had a role to play in population questions and should continue to provide assistance and advice at the request of Governments. One delegation, however, regretted that the Population Commission had not devoted more attention to the question of family planning. Delegations repeatedly emphasized the value of studies on the analysis and use of population census results and the importance of the regional training centres: it was hoped that an African regional training centre would be established in the near future. Satisfaction was also expressed with the increase in membership of the Population Commission, the 1960 World Population Census Programme and the proposals to hold a second world conference on population in 1964 or 1965.

Draft resolutions

I. Balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development

16. At the 1108th meeting, Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution on the problem of balanced economic and social development (A/C.3/L.950), the operative paragraph of which read as follows:

The General Assembly,

.....

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Social Commission, in preparing the next Report on the World Social Situation, to devote increased attention to the question of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development, having regard, in particular, to:

(a) the importance of rapid industrialization and of the development of agriculture for the development of social programmes,

(b) the role of planning in determining the correct correlation between development in the economic and in the social field,

and taking into account in this connexion the experience of countries with different economic and social systems;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Social Commission to work out, to this end, specific and effective recommendations which will be of service primarily to the economically under-developed countries in planning their economic and social development;

"3. Urges States to join in the broadest international exchange of experience and knowledge relating to the co-ordination of economic and social development."

17. The sponsor of the draft resolution stressed the fact that social progress could be realized only on the basis of well-balanced economic development and that industrialization and land reform had created the basis for an unprecedented rise in levels of living. She emphasized the need for taking into account the experience of countries with different economic and social systems as the only means of ensuring objectivity in the Report on the World Social Situation.

18. Subsequently, an eight-Power draft resolution on "Balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development" was submitted by Afghanistan, Ceylon, Colombia, Ghana, India, Peru, Sweden and the United Arab Republic (A/C.3/L.956), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:



"The General Assembly,

.....

"1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council to continue study of the problem of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development;

"2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Social Commission and the specialized agencies concerned should continue to pay special attention to problems of balanced social and economic development taking into account all useful experience of countries in this field;

"3. Recommends further that the Special Fund take this question into consideration when providing assistance to requesting countries;

"4. Expresses the wish that the regional Institutes of Economic Development which are in the process of being created in the various regions under United Nations auspices include in their terms of reference the study of social factors affecting economic development."

19. A number of delegations noted that those two resolutions were complementary and suggested that their sponsors submit a new draft which would combine the two texts.

20. At the 1118th meeting, Afghanistan, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Peru, Sweden and the United Arab Republic submitted a revised ten-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.956/Rev.1) which replaced the draft resolution sponsored by Czechoslovakia and the eight-Power draft resolution previously submitted. The operative paragraphs read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

.....

"1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council to continue study of the question of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development;

"2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Social Commission and the specialized agencies concerned should continue to pay special attention to problems of balanced economic and social development, taking into account the interaction of economic growth and social development and all valuable experience of countries of various economic and social systems;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend, after appropriate studies, measures which may be helpful primarily to the less developed countries in planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development;

"4. Recommends further that the Special Fund take this question into consideration when providing assistance to requesting countries;

"5. Expresses the wish that the regional institutes of economic development which are in the process of being created in the various regions under United Nations auspices include in their terms of reference the study of social factors affecting economic development;

"6. Believes that exchange of experience in the field of co-ordination of economic and social development will be fruitful."

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia submitted a working paper (A/C.3/L.964) containing suggestions for the amendment of the revised ten-Power draft resolution. This working paper contemplated the inclusion of two operative paragraphs dealing with measures, particularly tax systems reform, aimed at achieving a more equitable distribution of national income.

22. Most of the delegations which spoke on the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.956/Rev.1) expressed their satisfaction on the co-operative efforts made by the sponsors of the two previous draft resolutions which resulted in a joint text. The representative of Morocco stated that operative paragraph 4 of the new draft limited the scope of that proposal and he requested a separate vote on it. The representative of India explained that operative paragraph 4 had no other purpose than to ensure that the Special Fund, too, would take into account the need for balanced economic and social development.

23. At the 1125th meeting, the Committee voted as follows on the draft resolution.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 75 votes to 3.

The draft resolution as a whole (A/C.3/L.956/Rev.1) was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 1 abstention (see paragraph 86, draft resolution I below).

II. Strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field

24. At the 1109th meeting, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iran, Italy, Liberia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, United States of America and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution on "Balanced economic and social development - Strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field" (A/C.3/L.958), the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

.....

"1. Notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Council to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in the social field, particularly the decision to enlarge the Social Commission and to convene it annually; the establishment of the ad hoc group of experts on the relation of community development programmes to national development programmes including land reform; the ad hoc group of experts on housing and urban development; and its request that the Social Commission reappraise its basic direction with a view to giving increased attention to matters of social policy;

"2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 841 (XXXII) designed to bring about close co-ordination between the programmes of industrialization, rural development and urbanization and housing;

"3. Calls the attention of Member Governments and the appropriate authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the necessity of closely co-ordinated action in dealing with the problems relating to those programmes;

"4. Expresses satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council will give consideration, at its thirty-third session, to having a combined plenary debate on world economic trends and the world social situation at its thirty-fourth session, thus giving practical recognition to the interdependence of economic and social factors in development;

"5. Expresses its strong support of the hope expressed in resolution 830 J (XXXII) adopted by the Council at its thirty-second session that all necessary provision be made to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to discharge effectively its responsibilities in the social field, in particular those relating to research, operational programmes, United Nations Children's Fund projects concerned with social services for children and those arising from the increased activities in the social field of the regional economic commissions."

Nepal and Togo became co-sponsors of this draft resolution  
(A/C.3/L.958/Add.1).

25. The debate on this draft resolution (see paragraphs 11-13 above) showed that while some delegations expressed reservations on operative paragraph 1, particularly with regard to its reference to the decision of the Council to convene the Social Commission annually, most of the delegations endorsed the objectives set forth in the succeeding paragraphs.

26. At the 1122nd meeting, Tunisia submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.966) to the sixteen-Power draft resolution, containing an additional preambular paragraph to be inserted after the second preambular paragraph, and an additional operative paragraph to be inserted after operative paragraph 4. Those additional paragraphs read, respectively, as follows:

"The General Assembly,

.....

"Taking note of the Recommendation concerning Workers' Housing recently adopted by the International Labour Organisation at its forty-fifth conference, 3/

.....

"5. Requests that the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the information gathered in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1508 (XV), develop concrete proposals to expand and co-ordinate international programmes and give assistance to national programmes in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities;"

27. The representative of Tunisia stressed that, since the workers constituted the vast majority of the population in every country, special consideration should be given to them in the matters of housing and related community facilities.

28. At the 1124th meeting, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the sixteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.958/Rev.1). The new text incorporated without change the additional preambular paragraph suggested by Tunisia. The additional operative paragraph suggested by Tunisia was also incorporated after the following changes were made: The word "consider" was substituted for the words "develop concrete", and the words "at the request of Governments" were

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3/ Recommendation No. 115 of 28 June 1961.

inserted between "assistance" and "to national programmes". Tunisia became a co-sponsor of this seventeen-Power revised draft resolution.

29. The representative of Indonesia expressed doubts as to the usefulness of convening the Social Commission annually and stated that, before deciding to increase the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs, delegations should wait until the competent organs had taken a decision on the report of the Expert Committee on the Activities and Organization of the Secretariat. He requested a separate vote on the retention of the words "and to convene it annually" in operative paragraph 1, and on operative paragraph 6. The representative of Bulgaria requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 5.

30. At the 1125th meeting, the Committee voted as follows on the revised seventeen-Power draft resolution on "Balanced economic and social development - Strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field" (A/C.3/L.958/Rev.1):

The retention of the words "and to convene it annually" in operative paragraph 1, was approved by 71 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously.

Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 12 abstentions (see paragraph 86, draft resolution II, below).

### III. Draft resolution on urbanization

31. At the 1118th meeting, Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Poland, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution on "Urbanization" (A/C.3/963), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

.....

"1. Recommends that Member Governments review their national policies and programmes affecting urbanization and assess the adequacy of measures dealing with various aspects of the urbanization problem;

"2. Recommends further that Governments designate existing or establish new organizations as national centres on urbanization in accordance with resolution 830 B (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to suggest appropriate ways of organizing an international exchange among such centres of the results of research and studies and of practical experiences in the field of urbanization;

"4. Invites the United Nations, including the Special Fund, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned, to co-operate with Governments in carrying out the necessary basic research and studies, in formulating comprehensive plans for urban and regional development, in establishing and expanding the required community services and facilities, in enrolling the citizens' participation in such programmes, and in solving public administration problems in these fields."

32. In introducing this draft resolution, the representative of Yugoslavia stressed the fact that considerable financial means were required to find employment for large numbers of migrants from rural areas to towns and to create the necessary additional facilities. Since the great majority of delegations had not participated in the debates of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council which had resulted in the adoption of the latter's resolution 830 B (XXXII) concerning urbanization, the sponsors thought it useful that the General Assembly recommend certain measures to Governments and determine more precisely the Secretary-General's functions in the matter.

33. The representative of India suggested that the draft resolution should make it clear that the increasing volume of investment required was not the only

problem stemming from the growing concentration of population in urban areas and that it would be preferable that citizen's participation in urbanization programmes, which ought to be encouraged, should form the subject of a separate paragraph.

34. At the 1124th meeting, a new text of the draft resolution was submitted (A/C.3/L.963/Rev.1). Sudan became a co-sponsor of this nine-Power revised draft resolution. The new text took into account the suggestions made by the representative of India. The words "inter-alia" were inserted in the second preambular paragraph, and the citizen's participation in urbanization programmes was dealt with, separately, in a new operative paragraph 5.

35. The revised draft resolution on urbanization (A/C.3/L.963/Rev.1) was adopted unanimously by the Committee at its 1125th meeting (see paragraph 86, draft resolution III below).

IV. Draft resolution on co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world

36. At the 1109th meeting, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution on "Co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world" (A/C.3/L.959), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Expressing its concern at the fact that there at present exists, in many countries of the world, mass illiteracy which, in several countries, extends to a great part of the population and acts as a brake upon the advance, both of individual countries and of human society as a whole, along the path of economic and social progress,

"Having regard to the aims proclaimed in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fifteenth session, and noting that a particularly high level of illiteracy exists in those countries and regions which have been or still are subject to colonial exploitation,

"Confirming its resolutions 330 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 1049 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and 1463 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, recommending the establishment or extension of universal, free and compulsory primary education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the raising of such education to the level enjoyed by the peoples of the advanced countries,

"Sharing the view that the literacy campaign and assistance in the field of education, particularly technical education, should be the primary responsibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

"Bearing in mind the usefulness of the efforts of UNESCO in this field, and particularly of the decision taken by that Organization, at the eleventh session of its General Conference, in resolution 8.63,

"Noting, however, the inadequacy of the measures currently being taken for the solution of the problem of the eradication of illiteracy, and

"Appreciating the urgent need for the speediest possible eradication of mass illiteracy among all the inhabitants of the world,

"1. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:



(a) To make a general review, at the ordinary session of its General Conference, of the question of the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world, with the object of working out concrete and effective measures, at the international and national levels, for such eradication;

(b) To present to the General Assembly, at its regular session, a survey of the position in the world with regard to the extension of universal literacy, together with recommendations as to the measures which might be taken, within the framework of the United Nations, for co-operation in the eradication of illiteracy;

"2. Calls upon all States with highly-developed economies to extend, to the less developed countries, effective assistance for the eradication of illiteracy, both on a bilateral basis, without any conditions, and within the framework of the Technical Assistance programme;

"3. Recommends all States to assign, in their programmes of social development, prime importance to the problem of eradicating illiteracy."

37. In support of the draft resolution, the sponsor expressed her delegation's concern with the fact that, at a time when science was making astonishing progress, half the adult population of the world was unable not only to take advantage of that progress, but even to read or write and that two-fifths of the population over the age of fifteen had no access to education. She stated that the colonial Powers were largely to blame since, in order to ensure a supply of cheap labour, they had held up the development of education in the countries under their rule. In the opinion of her delegation, UNESCO had begun useful work in the eradication of illiteracy and had been endeavouring to introduce free and compulsory primary education of at least six years' duration, in all parts of the world. Since, however, these activities followed no precise plan, the General Assembly should take action.

38. In the ensuing debate, many delegations deplored the fact that human and economic investment in education was not receiving the attention it deserved. They submitted that, while the almost universal increase in the funds allocated to education was encouraging, the situation was still far from being satisfactory. Several delegations pointed out that there was no direct relation between illiteracy and colonialism since illiteracy was a common factor to all developing countries, whether or not they had been under colonial rule.

39. At the 1120th meeting, the representative of UNESCO made a statement in which he outlined UNESCO's recent activities in the field. He explained that, in 1960, the General Conference of UNESCO had decided to extend the agency's literacy programmes and that the pertinent resolution covered four matters: (1) a study on the planning, organization and execution of programmes for the eradication of illiteracy; (2) the promotion of the production of reading materials, including the publication of technical guides to assist in the preparation of a series of booklets on themes not adequately treated in certain languages; (3) the extension of adult literacy programmes under which assistance would be provided to States members of UNESCO in the form of experts and equipment; (4) fellowship for the promotion of adult literacy. He stated that it was expected that those four activities would be extended to the 1963-1964 period.

40. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf also of Argentina, Denmark, Guatemala, Japan, Peru, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay, introduced the following seven amendments (A/C.3/L.965) to the draft resolution submitted by the Ukrainian SSR:

"1. Replace the second preambular paragraph by: 'Recalling the Economic and Social Council's resolution 768 (XXX) on co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries, and resolution 837 (XXXII) on African educational development,'.

"2. Add a new preambular paragraph (becoming the fourth preambular paragraph) before that beginning 'Sharing the view', to read as follows 'Convinced of the importance of literacy and general education to the development of peaceful and friendly relations among nations and peoples provided written news, comments and political opinions are made freely available,'.

"3. Delete the words 'particularly technical education' in the present fourth preambular paragraph.

"4. In the present fifth preambular paragraph replace the words 'this field' by the words 'the promotion of literacy and education in general'.

"5. Delete the present sixth preambular paragraph.

"6. Replace operative paragraph 2 by the following: 'Affirms its conviction that assistance for the eradication of illiteracy and the promotion of education in general should continue to be made available on a growing scale through the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations family to developing countries which request it,'.

"7. Replace the words 'Recommends all States' in operative paragraph 3 by the words 'Expresses the hope that Governments of those countries will'."

41. The sponsors of the amendments stated that amendment 1 was designed to replace a negative element by a formula which would take account of the important work already begun by the United Nations, especially in Africa. Amendment 2 represented an attempt to promote a higher concept of education, to counteract the present emphasis on economic development alone. Amendment 3 would avoid an unwelcome narrowing of the terms of reference of UNESCO, whose primary responsibility was education in the broadest sense. Amendment 4 had a similar purpose, and amendment 5 was proposed with the important work of UNESCO in mind, since the sixth preambular paragraph of the original text appeared somewhat condemnatory. Amendment 6 brought out the idea that efforts to combat illiteracy and to promote education should continue on a growing scale; it was concerned solely with what was being done, and should be done, by the United Nations. Amendment 7 emphasized the fact that it was the developing countries which most needed assistance in that sphere, and that they should give emphasis to the problem of illiteracy in their programmes of development. If the Ukrainian delegation would accept the amendments, the draft resolution would provide an impetus to the work of UNESCO.

42. These amendments were partly taken into account in the following revised text (A/C.3/L.959/Rev.1) of the Ukrainian draft resolution which was submitted, at the 1122nd meeting, by Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Morocco and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

"The General Assembly,

"Expressing its concern at the fact that there at present exists, in many countries of the world, mass illiteracy which, in several countries extends to a great part of the population and acts as a brake upon the advance, both of individual countries and of human society as a whole, along the path of economic and social progress,

"Confirming its resolutions 330 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 1049 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and 1463 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, recommending the establishment of free, compulsory primary education and the raising of such education to the level enjoyed by the peoples of the advanced countries,

"Having regard to its resolution 1514 (XV) and recalling the Economic and Social Council's resolution 768 (XXX) on co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries and resolution 837 (XXXII) on African educational development,

"Convinced of the great importance of literacy and general education to the development of peaceful and friendly relations among nations and peoples,

"Sharing the view that the literacy campaign and assistance in the field of education, including technical education, should be the primary responsibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

"Bearing in mind the usefulness of UNESCO's efforts in the promotion of literacy and education in general, and particularly of the decision taken by that Organization, at the eleventh session of its General Conference, in resolution 8.63,

"Noting that even greater efforts are called for, at the present time, with a view to eradicating mass illiteracy throughout the world as speedily as possible,

"1. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) To make a general review, at the ordinary session of its General Conference, of the question of the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world, with the object of working out concrete and effective measures, at the international and national levels, for such eradication;

(b) To present to the General Assembly, at its regular session, a survey of the position in the world with regard to the extension of universal literacy, together with recommendations as to the measures which might be taken, within the framework of the United Nations, for co-operation in the eradication of illiteracy;

"2. Calls upon all States with highly-developed economies to extend to the developing countries effective assistance for the eradication of illiteracy;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Governments of all States will assign, in their programmes of social development, prime importance to the problem of eradicating illiteracy."

43. The sponsors of the revised draft resolution stated that the substance of amendments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 had been incorporated in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs of the revised draft resolution. Amendment 5, calling for the deletion of the original sixth preambular paragraph, had been taken into consideration by a change of wording and a merger of the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs in what was now the seventh preambular paragraph. Should that not be acceptable to the sponsors of the amendments, the sponsors of the proposal were prepared to delete the original sixth preambular paragraph, maintaining the seventh in its original form. Amendment 7, also, had been taken care of in operative paragraph 3 of the revised text. The sponsors of the revised draft regretted that they could not accept amendment 6, but, in order to meet the objections raised, they had agreed to delete the end of operative paragraph 2 of the original text, which had read, "both on a bilateral basis, without any conditions and within the framework of the Technical Assistance programme". They expressed the hope that the sponsors of the amendments would be able to accept the new text of operative paragraph 2 and would not press their own amendment.
44. While recognizing that this revised version of the draft resolution was in many respects an improvement on the original proposal as it incorporated some of the suggestions contained in their amendments, the sponsors of those amendments felt that the new text did not meet all their objections. Consequently, at the 1123rd meeting, they submitted the following revised amendments (A/C.3/L.965/Rev.1) to the revised six-Power draft resolution:

"1. Third preambular paragraph: delete the words 'Having regard to its resolution 1514 (XV) and'.

"2. Fourth preambular paragraph: add at the end the words 'provided written news, comments and political opinions are made freely available'.

"3. Fifth preambular paragraph: delete the words 'including technical education'.

"4. Operative paragraph 2: replace by: 'Affirms its conviction that assistance for the eradication of illiteracy and the promotion of education in general should continue to be made available on a growing scale through the technical assistance programmes of the different organizations of the United Nations to developing countries which request it, '."

45. At the same meeting, Saudi Arabia also submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.967) to the revised six-Power draft resolution. Those amendments read as follows:

"1. Third paragraph of preamble: Divide this paragraph into two paragraphs to read as follows:

'Having regard to its resolution 1514 (XV) and,

'Recalling the Economic and Social Council's resolution 768 (XXX)....'

"2. Fifth paragraph of preamble: Add at the end of this paragraph the following: and other appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the International Labour Organisation.'

"3. Operative paragraph 2: After the words 'to extend', insert the following: 'bilaterally and through the technical assistance programmes.'

46. The representative of Saudi Arabia stated that his delegation was in complete agreement with the six-Power draft resolution. However, his delegation believed that the joint revised amendments would be entirely detrimental to the purposes of the draft resolution and, therefore, wished, in turn, to submit certain amendments.

47. At the 1124th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian SSR informed the Committee that the sponsors of the draft resolution on the eradication of illiteracy had been able, with the help of other delegations, to agree on a number of amendments which had been taken into consideration in a second revision of the original draft resolution. Saudi Arabia became a co-sponsor of this seven-Power revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.959/Rev.2). Subsequently, the amendments (A/C.3/L.965/Rev.1 and A/C.3/L.967) to the draft resolution were withdrawn.

48. The revised draft resolution on "Co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world" (A/C.3/L.959/Rev.2) was adopted unanimously by the Committee at its 1125th meeting (see paragraph 86, draft resolution IV below).

UNICEF

General debate

49. At the invitation of the Committee, Mr. W.A.E. Green, the Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board, made a statement (1105th meeting). He pointed out that the decisions taken by the UNICEF Board at its 1961 sessions had a historical significance. When UNICEF was created fifteen years ago it had been one of the comparatively few international organs assisting in the economic and social reconstruction of war-devastated areas; attention to the task of caring for the new generation helped re-establish societies which could enjoy the fruits of material progress and recapture their spiritual and cultural heritage. By 1950, the emergency (or first) stage of UNICEF was attaining its objectives and the General Assembly recast the UNICEF charter to conform with a great awakening interest in the economically under-developed areas. During this second stage - which might be called the "project" stage - UNICEF concentrated especially on disease control and maternal and child health projects, and was taking an increasing interest in nutrition problems.

50. UNICEF, perhaps earlier than any other United Nations agency, had accepted the principle of helping Governments draw up plans and programmes for a complete sector of their economies. Moreover, UNICEF had consistently striven to co-ordinate its activities with other agencies. At its most recent session, the Executive Board of UNICEF had decided to move concretely in this direction. It had adopted a new emphasis and approach, inspired by the spirit of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and approved by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 827 (XXXII)), which marked the beginning of a third stage in UNICEF's development.

51. The philosophy of the new approach recognized that schemes of child welfare should not be seen as something apart from economic and social development but as an essential part of it. Unfortunately, however, investment in services for children had tended at times to be neglected because its advantages were not as immediately apparent as the visible elements of development.

52. The preliminary "Survey of the needs of children" undertaken in response to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child had revealed a vast and terrible picture. To ensure the best results from its efforts, UNICEF had decided to provide special help to encourage the developing countries to draw up plans and programmes covering this crucial sector of their economies.

53. The very process of making comprehensive surveys of child needs would cut across departmental lines and thus facilitate internal co-ordination and integration of efforts. The concept that the sector for child welfare be fitted into the countries' social and economic development plan should enhance its proper co-ordination with other sectors. Given a longer-term assessment of a country's own priorities, United Nations and other aid could be brought to bear with a clearer view of objectives.

54. The preliminary "Survey of needs" had demonstrated that priority needs differed from country to country; it followed, therefore, that UNICEF aid, to be of greatest value, should evolve beyond types of aid previously offered, without in any way neglecting traditional fields of activity.

55. Against this background, administrative and financial innovations approved by the Executive Board gained coherence. On the basis of an administrative survey, UNICEF streamlined the decision-making and administrative processes between UNICEF and country programmes, and had strengthened its staff at the level of contact with beneficiary Governments. To help make available additional funds to help Governments meet urgent child needs, UNICEF had also decided to place in reserve a smaller part of the funds required to complete projects. In the coming two or three years, UNICEF would thus be able to spend more than its current receipts, and thus give special attention to countries wishing to survey their child needs, to the implementation of long-term programmes and also assist, to a greater extent than would otherwise be possible, newly independent countries. If UNICEF's income continued to rise by \$2 million a year, the process of temporarily spending more than was received could be adjusted.

56. The Chairman of the Executive Board concluded by expressing the view that financial support for UNICEF could be increased with confidence. Government contributions were, and must remain, the bulwark of UNICEF's work. At the same time, private efforts by non-governmental organizations and others on behalf of children had become of vital importance.

/...



57. In the course of the debate, many representatives voiced their satisfaction at the trend of UNICEF policies. A number of representatives cited the experience in their own countries of the role which UNICEF aid had played in helping to initiate and strengthen programmes of child care. The important and growing value of UNICEF aid in promoting social development and in increasing the capacity for economic growth was emphasized. It was pointed out that, in some countries, children and young people constituted more than half the population and that investment to enable them to grow up energetic and better prepared for adult responsibilities was no less important for development than investment in natural resources. The work of UNICEF, which played an outstanding part in helping Governments to put into effect the principles of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, also served to make the Children's Fund a world-wide symbol of the larger purposes of the United Nations.

58. The new emphasis and approach adopted by the UNICEF Board in June 1961 was commended. Of particular interest were the greater recognition that was being given to priorities which Governments themselves placed on the needs of their children, and the greater opportunities that were open to UNICEF to assist Governments in planning to meet these priority needs on the basis of "programmes" rather than "projects", integrated, wherever possible, within the framework of over-all economic and social development. Of considerable long-term significance was the decision of the Board to widen the scope of its aid for the training of national staff in various fields of service for children.

59. There was general agreement that if UNICEF were to respond to the changing requirements of developing societies, it needed to be sufficiently flexible to bring within the scope of its aid not only the physical needs of children and youth, but their educational, vocational and social needs as well. In this connexion, however, some representatives underlined the Board's decision not to neglect its traditional programmes, which were no less important than in the past, and to undertake new activities cautiously and progressively, as resources permitted. They likewise stressed that it was important for UNICEF to avoid a fragmentation of its work and to concentrate its efforts on those endeavours in which its assistance would be most effective.

60. It was suggested that for some years to come the Board's past decisions would, to some degree, mould future action. For example, the decision taken to maintain the current ceiling for aid for malaria eradication, and decisions to expand aid in the field of nutrition and social services would limit the resources available for new fields of aid. Even if UNICEF resources were doubled and redoubled it could not hope to meet all the needs of children. Its role must continue to be that of encouraging and stimulating action by the countries themselves, a role now being undertaken in 105 countries, forty of them in continental Africa. The decentralizing of some of the regional activities of the Fund, including those for Africa, would give greater operational effectiveness to the UNICEF secretariat, and thus facilitate this role.

61. The UNICEF policy of encouraging broadly conceived plans to meet the needs of children underlined the importance of, and provided increased opportunities for, co-ordination both within the assisted countries and between the various sources of international aid. A number of representatives commended the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies for their co-operation with UNICEF in the past, and expressed the hope that they would find it possible to provide the even closer collaboration required for the future. In this connexion, reference was made to the importance of TAB representatives. Attention was drawn to the fact that material aid from UNICEF helped to enhance the value of technical assistance. Adequate technical services from the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat were necessary if more UNICEF aid was to be available for helping developing countries to meet the urgent social problems of children and youth resulting from rapid economic and social changes.

62. It was pointed out that nutritional deficiencies were now recognized to be a more important factor in reducing productivity than had previously been suspected. It was encouraging therefore to note that larger provision was being made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and UNICEF to help developing countries overcome these deficiencies. One representative voiced the hope that FAO would include in its regular budget certain funds for the employment of international technical personnel on country projects.

63. The new financial policies of UNICEF were commended. Attention was called to the fact that, while UNICEF resources had increased each year, the rate of increase was considerably less than the rate of increase in the total amounts being made available for economic and social development, and that it was insufficient to meet the need for investment in children and youth. The hope was expressed that increased financial support would be forthcoming, particularly from the Governments of economically advanced countries. Reference was made to successful private fund-raising campaigns in several countries which were important also in educating the public regarding the serious needs of children in developing countries.

Draft resolution on UNICEF

64. At the 1108th meeting, Canada, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution on UNICEF (A/C.3/L.957), the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Endorses the new emphasis and approach represented by those decisions, in particular those aspects which will assist under-developed countries wishing:

"(a) To make intensive and integrated surveys of child needs for the purpose of identifying those priority needs which might most effectively be met by national and international action;

"(b) To draw up long-term plans and programmes for child welfare on the basis of such surveys;

"(c) To formulate projects which offer additional opportunities for the increasingly effective integration in such national programmes of external assistance;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to support the United Nations Children's Fund in this policy especially by making available adequate and appropriate technical services including in particular those for social services for children and training programmes;

"3. Commends the 'Survey of the needs of children' <sup>4/</sup> to Governments for study and for distribution to their national agencies which have responsibilities in the field of child welfare;

"4. Commends the technical agencies of the United Nations family for their continued collaboration with UNICEF in programmes for the promotion of child welfare;

"5. Expresses the hope that those agencies will co-operate fully with the implementation of the new emphasis and approach of UNICEF programmes, particularly by assisting countries wishing to draw up and implement longer-term programmes for child welfare within the framework of their economic and social development plans;

"6. Requests the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, in promoting the co-ordination of these efforts to continue to offer every possible assistance to the Governments and agencies concerned;

"7. Expresses the conviction that the progressive outlook of UNICEF, the new emphasis and approach in its policy and its capacity to adapt programmes to the evolving needs of the less developed countries will be recognized by a continuation and strengthening of the financial support necessary to sustain both its traditional and its extended activities;

"8. Expresses its appreciation and encouragement of the participation of non-governmental organizations both in efforts to promote the work of UNICEF in less developed countries and in the task of increasing the resources available to the Fund."

Poland and Mali became co-sponsors of this draft resolution (A/C.3/L.957/Add.1 and 2).

65. A revised text of this draft resolution (A/C.3/L.957/Rev.1) was submitted at the 1118th meeting, with the following changes: in operative paragraphs 1, 7 and 8, the word "developing" was substituted for "under-developed" and "undeveloped"; in operative paragraph 4, the words "the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies" were substituted for "the technical agencies of the United Nations family". Turkey became a co-sponsor of this revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.957/Rev.1/Add.1)

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<sup>4/</sup> Report by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/410 and Add.1) and supplementary reports by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO (E/ICEF/411-415 and 415/Add.1). (A consolidated and condensed printed version of these reports is in preparation.)

66. At the 1124th meeting the Secretary of the Committee explained the financial implications of draft resolution A/C.3/L.957/Rev.1, with particular reference to its operative paragraph 2. He stated that the Secretary-General wished to inform the Committee that, since the Executive Board had adopted its new policies in 1959, he had made available a constantly increasing amount of technical services in connexion with social services for children, training child welfare personnel, and mother and child welfare aspects of community development programmes. That had been done through the Bureau of Social Affairs staff, the regional social affairs units, and the regular technical assistance programmes for Advisory Social Welfare Services. In response to actions by the Social Commission, the Executive Board of UNICEF, and the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session, the Secretary-General had included within the supplemental budget estimates for 1962 (A/C.5/874) certain additional posts to meet the most urgent requirements for additional assistance in connexion with UNICEF-assisted projects. The Fifth Committee had approved those estimates in first reading. Assuming that favourable action on those estimates would be taken by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General expected to be able to provide the most urgent services requested under draft resolution A/C.3/L.957/Rev.1 within the limits of the 1962 budget.

67. At the 1125th meeting, this revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.957/Rev.1 and Add.1) was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 86 of draft resolution V, below).

## INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

68. Most of the delegations which spoke on this question expressed the satisfaction of their Governments with the outcome of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. It was pointed out that the Single Convention, by amalgamating in one text the existing multilateral treaties on narcotic drugs and by extending the control system, would do much to simplify the methods by which illicit trade was controlled and to make them more effective. Sixty-four countries had already signed the Convention. In this connexion, some delegations announced that their Governments were studying the Convention with a view to ratification in the near future..
69. Several delegations noted with regret that the situation was still not encouraging and that the traffic in narcotic drugs was steadily increasing; regional co-operation was essential to combat this evil. It was pointed out that the illicit trade was likely to continue as long as the demand existed and that each country should endeavour to trace and to cure its own addicts.
70. One delegation stated that its Government had given proof of its desire to help eliminate drug addiction in its region and throughout the world by prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy plant by an act which has deprived it of an important source of revenue in foreign currency. In that connexion, the opinion was expressed that international control would be greatly aided by the technical assistance provided for in General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV); the example was given of the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States which had taken advantage of this resolution in organizing a conference on enforcement problems. Reference was also made to the fruitful work accomplished by the Consultative Group in narcotics control for South East Asia which had met in Bangkok in December 1960, the suggestions of which were being carefully studied by the participating countries.

Suggestions concerning the content of a declaration enunciating the basic principles for the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples

71. The General Assembly at its fifteenth session adopted resolution 1572 (XV) on measures designed to promote among youth ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples. The resolution, inter alia, invited the appropriate specialized agencies, and especially UNESCO, to consider ways of intensifying international, national and voluntary action in that field, including the possibility of formulating a draft on an international declaration setting out the basic principles in this matter, and to report on those considerations to the Economic and Social Council.

72. The delegation of Romania presented to the Committee, as a working paper, a possible text (A/C.3/L.955) for an international declaration, as suggested in resolution 1572 (XV).

73. The representative of Romania stated that, although UNESCO's Executive Board had, at its fifty-ninth session, considered what action it might take to implement the resolution, nevertheless the Director-General of UNESCO had informed the Economic and Social Council that he would not be able to report on the matter until the Council's thirty-fourth session. The representative of Romania stated that his delegation considered that at present the necessity to draft an international declaration enunciating the basic principles for the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples, was being increasingly felt. Some delegations welcomed the submission of the draft proposal of Romania as a means of hastening the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV). The working paper reflected, it was said, the current wide-spread concern over the need to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples, and its discussion should not be deferred. The opinion was also expressed that the suggestions contained in document A/C.3/L.955 were of great importance and that the Romanian text, together with the records of the Committee's debate, should be forwarded to UNESCO.

74. Several delegations pointed out that the Executive Board of UNESCO had directed the Director-General to consult member Governments, sending them suggestions for a draft declaration and asking Governments to submit comments

by 31 December 1961. In view of the action already taken by UNESCO to implement resolution 1572 (XV), they felt that it would be premature for the Committee to discuss the Romanian working paper while the stages envisaged by the resolution had not been completed and suggested that the delegation of Romania do not insist on formalizing its suggestions at the present session.

75. The representative of UNESCO stated that his organization was at present engaged in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV). A report on the matter was being prepared in consultation with Governments, other interested specialized agencies, national commissions of UNESCO and non-governmental organizations. A document mentioning, inter alia, the possibility of an International Declaration of Basic Principles had been sent to the national commissions for their comments and suggestions. The final report would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in July 1962. The Romanian working paper and the discussions in the Third Committee were therefore of the greatest interest to UNESCO.

76. A number of delegations expressed the opinion that the working paper (A/C.3/L.955) submitted by Romania, together with the records of the discussion in the Third Committee, would be of considerable interest and assistance to UNESCO. The representative of Romania concurred with this opinion and further expressed the hope that Governments in their replies to UNESCO's questionnaire, would take account of his delegation's proposal and the discussion which had taken place on it. He also hoped that the question would form the subject of a constructive debate at the thirty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council.

77. The Romanian working paper (A/C.3/L.955) was not formally presented to the Committee as a proposal.



## HUMAN RIGHTS

### General debate

#### Studies and publications; freedom of information; slavery; prevention of discrimination

78. The continued activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights were noted with appreciation by many delegations. The programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, the study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, the publication of the Yearbook on Human Rights, the 1956 Convention on the Abolition of Slavery and the continuing work in freedom of information and in the prevention of discrimination were among the activities commented on.

#### Status of women

79. Apart from the question of the draft Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages, which had been discussed earlier by the Committee (see A/5035, item 85), a number of delegates also commented on various aspects of the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. Several delegations taking part in the debate commended the Commission on its very valuable work in the political, economic and social fields. A few representatives, while recognizing the progress achieved by the Commission on the Status of Women, stated that there was need for a more vigorous approach in certain areas, and especially for a concerted action by the Commission in the field of political rights; others emphasized the desirability of paying particular attention to the needs of women in developing countries. In this connexion, several representatives commented favourably on Economic and Social Council resolution 845 (XXXII) by which it was decided to increase the membership of the Commission; and they expressed the hope that African and Asian States would seek membership in the Commission, thereby ensuring a broader representation in that organ. It was also pointed out that the Commission's report of its fifteenth session showed that it had taken account of the recommendations made by the African participants at the 1960 seminar in Addis Ababa, regarding such matters as operations based on customs and the draft Convention and Recommendation

on marriage. Moreover, several delegates pointed out that the Commission and the Council would have before it, at their forthcoming sessions, reports by the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 771 E (XXX). In this regard, one representative stated that in the opinion of his Government the preparation and implementation of long-term assistance programmes should be entrusted to a single organ since the countries for which these were meant all faced similar problems; it would be desirable that a special fund be established for such assistance to women.

Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights

80. Many delegations referred to the impact which had been made by the programme of advisory services, particularly through the series of seminars on various human rights topics, twelve of which had so far been organized in different regions of the world. These seminars had proved a most useful means for the exchange of experience in solving, or attempting to solve, problems of human rights, and the opinion was expressed that they should lead increasingly to the improvement of legislative and administrative practices. The reports of seminars, it was felt, should be widely disseminated.

81. It was noted that, while General Assembly resolution 926 (X), which had established the programme, provided also for expert services and the award of fellowships, rather less interest seemed to have been shown in those features of the programme. The Council had sought to remedy this imbalance, at least as regards the award of fellowships, by the adoption of resolution 825 (XXXII) in which it had requested that publicity be given to the availability of fellowships and scholarships in human rights. It was felt by a large number of delegations that the time had come for an expansion of the programme with a view to placing increased emphasis on the award of fellowships; such an expansion, it was pointed out, would be without prejudice to the programme of seminars, which would continue to be one of the most dynamic elements of the work of the United Nations in human rights.

82. A number of delegations expressed some doubts concerning the wisdom of any increase in the number of fellowships, the limited interest so far shown in them being a poor augury for the future. Moreover, the programme of advisory

services in human rights should continue to place emphasis on the organization of seminars, the usefulness of which was beyond doubt, and any additional resources should be devoted to strengthening this part of the programme. Doubt was also expressed as to the necessity of requesting an increased share for fellowships out of the very limited resources available to the United Nations. It was felt that these resources should be applied to more urgent demands.

Draft resolution on Human Rights fellowships

83. At the 1106th meeting, Argentina, Burma, Chile, Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, the United States of America, Upper Volta and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.947) on "Human Rights Fellowships", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955 authorizing the Secretary-General to provide advisory services in the field of human rights in the form of (a) advisory services of experts, (b) fellowships and scholarships and (c) seminars,

"Noting that a number of seminars have been successfully organized under this programme, and also that services of experts are available in response to requests from Member States, but that thus far the seminars are the only part of the programme that has been developed,

"Believing that fellowships can further contribute to the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, by providing opportunities for qualified persons concerned with matters relating to human rights to enlarge their knowledge and experience,

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council has expressed similar views in its resolution 825 (XXII), adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights,

"Noting further that the present resources of the human rights advisory services programme have proved sufficient only for the convening of three seminars each year,

"1. Decides therefore that the resources for this programme be increased to permit the provision of a number of human rights fellowships each year, in addition to the seminars;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in publicizing the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to draw the attention of

Member States to the fact that funds are available for fellowships under this programme and to the reports of the seminars already held, as well as the problems and questions discussed in these seminars, as a source of suggestions for topics which may be usefully examined and studied by recipients of human rights fellowships;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States to the reports of the various seminars thus far convened in the hope that they will provide information and stimuli to Members with similar interests who did not participate."

Liberia, Thailand and Togo became co-sponsors of this twenty-one-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.947/Add.1 and 3).

84. The statement of financial implications (A/C.3/L.947/Add.2) which the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, indicated that for 1962 it was calculated that the average cost of a fellowship would be about \$4,500. The cost would, however, vary according to the cost of external travel, the stipend rate of the country of placement and the duration of the fellowship. The Secretary-General also noted that, depending on the level of programme desired, some strengthening of staff to meet the additional substantive and administrative workload as it developed, might prove necessary. The Secretary-General would, however, undertake to provide for any such additional requirements out of the total resources foreseen for 1962.

85. At its 1125th meeting, the Committee adopted the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.947 and Add.1-3) by 59 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions. (See paragraph 86, draft resolution VI, below).

#### Recommendations of the Third Committee

86. The Third Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development

The General Assembly,

Affirming its belief that economic development and social development are interrelated and that the fullest possible satisfaction of social needs must be the ultimate goal of all measures designed to foster economic development,

Recalling its resolution 1392 (XIV) on the interrelationship of the economic and social factors of development,

Recalling also its resolution 1161 (XII) on balanced and integrated economic and social development, as well as its resolution 1258 (XIII) requesting the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to consider social programmes and policies designed to accelerate economic growth, meet the problems resulting from economic and technological change, and raise standards of living by, inter alia, avoiding an inequitable distribution of national income,

Being conscious, therefore, of the importance of planning for balanced and co-ordinated development in the economic and social fields,

Noting the useful work on this subject accomplished so far by some organs of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions,

Considering that further study of this question may be of particular value to the economically less developed countries,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 830 A (XXXII) and 830 H (XXXII) concerning the report on the World Social Situation<sup>5/</sup> and balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development,

1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council to continue study of the question of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development;

2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Social Commission and the specialized agencies concerned should continue to pay special attention to problems of balanced economic and social development, taking into account the interaction of economic growth and social development and all valuable experience of countries of various economic and social systems;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend, after appropriate studies, measures which may be helpful primarily to the less developed countries in planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development;
4. Recommends further that the Special Fund take this question into consideration when providing assistance to requesting countries;
5. Expresses the wish that the regional institutes of economic development which are in the process of being created in the various regions under United Nations auspices include in their terms of reference the study of social factors affecting economic development;
6. Believes that exchange of experience in the field of co-ordination of economic and social development will be fruitful.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

### Balanced economic and social development

#### Strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1392 (XIV) which recognizes that economic development and social development are interrelated and that social progress is an end in itself as well as a means of furthering economic development,

Recalling further its resolution 1393 (XIV) on low-cost housing and 1508 (XV) on low-cost housing and related community facilities,

Taking note of the Recommendation concerning Workers' Housing recently adopted by the International Labour Organisation at its forty-fifth conference,<sup>6/</sup>

Having considered chapters VI and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly,<sup>7/</sup>

1. Notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Council to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in the social field, particularly the decision to enlarge the Social Commission and to convene it annually; the establishment of the ad hoc group of experts on the relation of community development programmes to national development programmes including land reform; the ad hoc group of experts

<sup>6/</sup> Recommendation No. 115 of 28 June 1961.

<sup>7/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/4820).

on housing and urban development; and its request that the Social Commission reappraise its basic direction with a view to giving increased attention to matters of social policy;

2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 841 (XXXII) designed to bring about close co-ordination between the programmes of industrialization, rural development and urbanization and housing;

3. Calls the attention of Member Governments and the appropriate authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the necessity of closely co-ordinated action in dealing with the problems relating to those programmes;

4. Expresses satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council will give consideration, at its thirty-third session, to having a combined plenary debate on world economic trends and the world social situation at its thirty-fourth session, thus giving practical recognition to the interdependence of economic and social factors in development;

5. Requests that the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the information gathered in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1508 (XV), consider proposals to expand and co-ordinate international programmes and give assistance at the request of Governments to national programmes in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities;

6. Expresses its strong support of the hope expressed in resolution 830 J (XXXII) adopted by the Council at its thirty-second session that all necessary provision be made to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to discharge effectively its responsibilities in the social field, in particular those relating to research, operational programmes, United Nations Children's Fund projects concerned with social services for children and those arising from the increased activities in the social field of the regional economic commissions.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### Urbanization

The General Assembly,

Having noted resolution 830 B (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council approving the proposals for concerted international action in the field of urbanization,

Recognizing the magnitude of problems stemming from the growing concentration of population in urban and metropolitan areas, inter alia, the increasing volume of investment required to provide sufficient employment and to establish and maintain social and physical services and facilities in those areas,

Recognizing further the difficulty of adaptation to urban life of people from rural areas, the inadequacy of urban institutions designed to facilitate such adaptation and transition, and the lack of basic research, studies and evaluation of successful techniques in these fields,

1. Recommends that Member Governments assess the adequacy of measures dealing with various aspects of the urbanization process and review their national policies and programmes affecting urbanization;

2. Recommends further that Governments designate existing or establish new organizations as national centres on urbanization in accordance with resolution 830 B (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to suggest appropriate ways of organizing an international exchange among such centres of the results of research and studies and of practical experiences in the field of urbanization;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, the Special Fund, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned, to co-operate with Governments in carrying out the necessary basic research and studies, in formulating comprehensive plans for urban and regional development and in establishing and expanding the required community services and facilities;

5. Invites Governments to enlist citizens' participation in such programmes.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### Co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world

The General Assembly,

Expressing its concern at the fact that there at present exists, in many countries of the world, mass illiteracy which, in several countries, extends to a great part of the population and acts as a brake upon the advance, both of individual countries and of human society as a whole, along the path of economic and social progress,



Confirming its resolutions 330 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 1049 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and 1463 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, recommending the establishment of free, compulsory primary education and the raising of such education to the level enjoyed by the peoples of the advanced countries,

Having regard to its resolution 1514 (XV) and recalling the Economic and Social Council's resolution 768 (XXX) on co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries and resolution 837 (XXXII) on African educational development,

Convinced of the great importance of literacy and general education to the development of peaceful and friendly relations among nations and peoples,

Sharing the view that the literacy campaign and assistance in all fields of education, should be the responsibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Bearing in mind the usefulness of UNESCO's efforts in the promotion of literacy and education in general, and particularly of the decision taken by that organization, at the eleventh session of its General Conference, in resolution 8.63,

Noting that even greater efforts are called for, at the present time, with a view to eradicating mass illiteracy throughout the world as speedily as possible,

1. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) To make a general review, at the ordinary session of its General Conference, of the question of the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world, with the object of working out concrete and effective measures, at the international and national levels, for such eradication;

(b) To present through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly, at its regular session, a survey of the position in the world with regard to the extension of universal literacy, together with recommendations as to the measures which might be taken, within the framework of the United Nations, for co-operation in the eradication of illiteracy;

2. Calls for the extension of effective assistance for the eradication of illiteracy and the promotion of education of all kinds to the developing countries both bilaterally and within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies;

3. Expresses the hope that the Governments of those countries will assign, in their programmes of social development, prime importance to the problem of eradicating illiteracy.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the basic importance of child welfare programmes, not only to the future well-being of children but also the role they will play as useful and productive members of society,

Noting the report of the Executive Director of UNICEF entitled "Survey of the needs of children",<sup>8/</sup> the decisions of the Executive Board of UNICEF following from his report and resolution 827 (XXXII) by which the Economic and Social Council endorsed those decisions,

Expressing its satisfaction that the United Nations Children's Fund has thus taken steps to translate still more effectively the provisions of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child<sup>9/</sup> into improved programmes of welfare for children,

1. Endorses the new emphasis and approach represented by those decisions, in particular those aspects which will assist developing countries wishing:

(a) To make intensive and integrated surveys of child needs for the purpose of identifying those priority needs which might most effectively be met by national and international action;

(b) To draw up long-term plans and programmes for child welfare on the basis of such surveys;

(c) To formulate projects which offer additional opportunities for the increasingly effective integration in such national programmes of external assistance;

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<sup>8/</sup> Report by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/410 and Add.1) and supplementary reports by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO (E/ICEF/411-415 and 415/Add.1). (A consolidated and condensed printed version of these reports is in preparation.)

<sup>9/</sup> General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV).

2. Requests the Secretary-General to support the United Nations Children's Fund in this policy especially by making available adequate and appropriate technical services including in particular those for social services for children and training programmes;

3. Commends the "Survey of the needs of children"<sup>10/</sup> to Governments for study and for distribution to their national agencies which have responsibilities in the field of child welfare;

4. Commends the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies for their continued collaboration with UNICEF in programmes for the promotion of child welfare;

5. Expresses the hope that those agencies will co-operate fully with the implementation of the new emphasis and approach of UNICEF programmes, particularly by assisting countries wishing to draw up and implement longer-term programmes for child welfare within the framework of their economic and social development plans;

6. Requests the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, in promoting the co-ordination of these efforts, to continue to offer every possible assistance to the Governments and agencies concerned;

7. Expresses the conviction that the progressive outlook of UNICEF, the new emphasis and approach in its policy and its capacity to adapt programmes to the evolving needs of the developing countries will be recognized by a continuation and strengthening of the financial support necessary to sustain both its traditional and its extended activities;

8. Expresses its appreciation and encouragement of the participation of non-governmental organizations both in efforts to promote the work of UNICEF in developing countries and in the task of increasing the resources available to the Fund.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

##### Human rights fellowships

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955 authorizing the Secretary-General to provide advisory services in the field of human rights in the form of (a) advisory services of experts, (b) fellowships and scholarships and (c) seminars,

<sup>10/</sup> Ibid.

Noting that a number of seminars have been successfully organized under this programme, and also that services of experts are available in response to requests from Member States, but that thus far the seminars are the only part of the programme that has been developed,

Believing that fellowships can further contribute to the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, by providing opportunities for qualified persons concerned with matters relating to human rights to enlarge their knowledge and experience,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council has expressed similar views in its resolution 825 (XXXII), adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights,

Noting further that the present resources of the human rights advisory services programme have proved sufficient only for the convening of three seminars each year,

1. Decides therefore that the resources for this programme be increased to permit the provision of a number of human rights fellowships each year, in addition to the seminars;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in publicizing the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to draw the attention of Member States to the fact that funds are available for fellowships under this programme and to the reports of the seminars already held, as well as the problems and questions discussed in these seminars, as a source of suggestions for topics which may be usefully examined and studied by recipients of human rights fellowships;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States to the reports of the various seminars thus far convened in the hope that they will provide information and stimuli to Members with similar interests who did not participate.