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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mme Sivomey (Togo)



1. In determining the allocation of item 12 of the agenda of its seventeenth session (Report of the Economic and Social Council^{1/}), the General Assembly decided at its 1129th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1962, to assign chapter VIII (Social questions) and chapter IX (Human rights) of this report to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee noted that the following four questions which are dealt with in the part of the report that had been assigned to it constituted separate agenda items:

- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (chapter VIII, section IV) [item 42 (a)];
- (b) Advisory services in the field of human rights (chapter IX C, section X) [item 80];
- (c) Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (chapter IX A, section IV) [item 81];
- (d) Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples (chapter VIII, section II) [item 83].

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/5203).

The Committee decided to consider the sections of the report relating to points (a), (c) and (d) simultaneously with the corresponding agenda items. As regards the section concerning advisory services in the field of human rights (item 80), the Committee decided to consider that section under agenda item 12. The report of the Third Committee on agenda item 80 is contained in document A/5277.

3. The Committee considered chapters VIII and IX, excepting the sections referred to in (a), (c) and (d) above, at its 1149th to its 1165th meetings, from 11 to 29 October 1962.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

4. At the 1149th meeting, the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs made an introductory statement on the social questions covered by sections I and VI of chapter VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.
5. She noted that two questions had been the major focus of the current work of the Social Commission and the Bureau of Social Affairs, namely, the Development Decade and assistance to newly independent countries. The Secretary-General's proposals for action under General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) had included a wide range of projects of direct interest on the social side, embracing a comprehensive approach to development planning and mobilization of human resources. Deep-rooted social problems existing in many countries could not be solved by short-term emergency aid of a highly technical character, since their solution often had to be predicated on changes in national policy, administrative reforms and more rational utilization of economic and human resources.
6. Discussing social policy and research, the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs noted that the Social Commission had commended the empirical approach represented by the national case studies on balanced economic and social development, and had felt that the 1961 Report on the World Social Situation was the beginning of a long-term effort in both research and action to assist countries in achieving balanced development. She stressed the interest shown by Governments in problems connected with planning in the social sectors and in the importance of basic demographic and social research, especially research on social structure, levels of living and income distribution.
7. Turning to the question of housing and urban development, the Director noted the new departure taken by the Council, in resolution 903 C (XXXIV), in creating a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. She expressed the hope that the Third Committee would, in its debates, give special attention to the social aspects of housing, since this question did not fall within the purview of any other committee.
8. The Director then outlined recent developments in the field of social services, noting that the recent increase in governmental requests for assistance,

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especially in the field of family and child welfare, was partly related to the trend to urbanization. She pointed to the growing number of projects undertaken in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund as an example in co-ordination with other agencies in the United Nations family, and noted that this type of co-ordination had long been a reality in the field of rehabilitation of the handicapped. Relating the recent action taken by the Council in resolution 903 D (XXXIV) on social services and development planning to the role of the social welfare sector in planning for the United Nations Development Decade, the Director expressed the view that the technical problems connected with the inclusion of social welfare in development plans were perhaps even more difficult than planning for health, education and housing. The Director then outlined the plans for convening an ad hoc group of experts on community development in February 1963, as well as technical co-operation activities in this field.

9. Describing developments in the four-year examination by the Social Commission of its own organization, she noted that the Commission had not felt that a formal change in its terms of reference was required. She stressed the Commission's concern with the inter-relationship of economic and social policy and its emphasis on the need to keep in close touch with the work of the Committee for Industrial Development and of the regional economic commissions.

10. Finally, the Director described the main features of recent work in the field of population, including preparations for the forthcoming World Population Conference, the 1963 Asian Population Conference, recent publications and other regional and sub-regional activities.

11. Delegations participating in the ensuing debate expressed satisfaction with the positive and practical action taken by the Council at its thirty-fourth session and by the Social Commission at its fourteenth session as reflected in chapter VIII of the Council's report, and felt that the framework laid down for the United Nations Development Decade would serve as a basis for intensifying social progress, including cultural and moral progress, as well as economic advancement. Noting that social development should proceed pari passu with economic development, some delegations repeatedly stressed that the ultimate purpose of economic development was social advancement, and that social advancement was not only a consequence of economic development but also a factor in furthering economic progress.

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12. A number of delegations drew attention to the relevance of the disarmament proposals currently being discussed by other United Nations bodies to the question of economic and social development. Similarly, several delegations felt that the problem of territories still under colonial rule presented a serious obstacle to international co-operation for economic and social advancement. Emphasis was also placed by several delegations on the important role played by commodity prices and the terms of trade in less-developed countries; the difficulties posed by inflation, the importance of political factors, and the need for fiscal and agrarian reforms in some countries were stressed by a number of delegations. Several delegations felt that the various United Nations organs concerned with development should pay increased attention to such basic problems as unemployment, underemployment and conditions of employment, as well as to national income distribution, disease control, education and nutrition. Emphasis was also placed on the growing disparity between the economically developed and less developed countries, and on the need to further international co-operation to close the gap in advancement rates. Delegations outlining the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in carrying out national development programmes in their own countries agreed that popular support, understanding and participation were essential factors in the development process. Delegations also noted with approval the gradual evolution of the Social Commission's programme from concern with assistance to certain under-privileged groups to consideration of universally applied social measures which were rather expressions of recognized social rights.

13. A number of delegations expressed satisfaction with the acceptance by the Economic and Social Council of the principle of national planning for balanced economic and social development. Several delegations enlarged on this question by stressing the importance of long-term planning and of drawing up regional plans as part of national development planning. Several delegations pointed to the difficulties encountered by newly developing countries in determining planning priorities, while other delegations felt that the report on methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to various social sectors, which was called for in Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV), would be particularly helpful to Governments in this connexion. Delegations expressed satisfaction with the nine case studies on planning for balanced economic and social development issued in connexion with the 1961 Report on the World Social Situation,

and emphasized the importance of adding to their number, since they felt that the range of experience and techniques presented in such studies was particularly useful to Governments drawing up development plans. Noting that these and future studies in the series, whether carried out by Governments or by the Secretariat, would make it possible to exchange information in a practical form, several delegations emphasized that even countries which appeared to be similar in structure and development would not always be able to adopt the same methods for ensuring economic and social progress. These delegations felt that the case studies would be extremely valuable in contributing to the definition of certain general criteria. Several delegations felt that more precise guidelines for Governments would be helpful, and that while countries' planning objectives might differ, the methods employed by socialist countries which had achieved notable success in planning national programmes should facilitate the adoption of suitable practical measures. The view was also expressed that insufficient advantage was being taken of help available from countries with planned economies in providing assistance to Governments under the United Nations programme of technical co-operation.

14. Throughout the debate, considerable emphasis was given to the importance of human resources and the pressing need for trained technical personnel to carry out national development plans. All delegations were agreed on the urgency of the problem and the essential role of education in furthering the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

15. It was also the consensus that regional studies would be particularly helpful to less-developed countries in planning national programmes, and satisfaction was expressed with the recognition given in Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV) to the advisability of holding regional seminars on specific aspects of planning for social programmes and with the plans for the establishment of regional institutes for economic and social planning. The importance of the work done in this connexion by the regional economic commissions was emphasized.

16. During the debate, numerous delegations expressed their appreciation to the delegation of the Netherlands, which had announced the proposal of the Government of the Netherlands to establish a United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and the Government's offer of 3.6 million guilders

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(one million dollars) to help establish this Institute. The Netherlands delegation had expressed the firm conviction of the Government that in the process of development, economic and social factors were two aspects of one and the same thing, and that present research efforts were incomplete, although valuable work in this field had already been done. The task of the proposed Institute would be to clarify the relations between social and economic development and the relations between various sectors of social development at different stages of economic growth; it would thus be able to develop operational criteria and new techniques for the integration of planning for social development into over-all development planning. The programme of work, in the opinion of the Netherlands delegation, should not take more than about five years to complete. In response to questions put during the debate, the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs outlined the further details presented to the Fifth Committee in connexion with the proposed Institute (A/AC.5/936). Various delegations expressed gratitude for the timely and generous offer made by the Netherlands Government, noting that the proposal was fully in keeping with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. The work of the proposed Institute would add to the valuable efforts of the Bureau of Social Affairs and would undoubtedly prove to be of great practical value to Governments.

17. Turning to the question of social services, delegations stressed the importance of social welfare in the total framework of the United Nations Development Decade and in the establishment of national and regional development institutes, expressed satisfaction with the increasing co-operation between the Bureau of Social Affairs and the United Nations Children's Fund, and emphasized the need for increased expert assistance in this field, in particular in the training of social service personnel. In response to a question put during the debate, the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs outlined the activities of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation concerning aged persons.

18. Discussing community development, several delegations noted their interest in the forthcoming February 1963 meeting of the ad hoc group of experts on community development, and expressed satisfaction with the increasing role played by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in this important area of activity. Several delegations stressed the need for particular attention to

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the inter-relationship of community development programmes and those concerned with land reform.

19. During the debate, some delegations expressed agreement with Council resolution 903 E (XXXIV) concerning strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field and felt that there was no need to amend the Social Commission's terms of reference. Several delegations stressed the need to establish clear priorities, and to ensure a disciplined approach with respect to requesting the Secretariat to undertake new commitments. One delegation noted a perceptible tendency to increasing centralization of United Nations activity at Headquarters, in spite of the General Assembly's recommendations concerning the decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities. This delegation felt that the regional commissions should play a more active role in this respect, and that certain groups should not play a dominant role in the United Nations Secretariat, since United Nations bodies should be genuinely international. Several delegations felt that the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs should be increased to enable it to carry out the requests made in various resolutions and the necessary research activities, while the view was also expressed that the existing services should be adequate to carry out the work programme in the social field.

20. Particular attention was paid to the need for ensuring co-ordination between the Social Commission and the specialized agencies and the need to avoid overlapping. Other delegations felt it unwise to fear duplication in discussing essential problems, and warned against avoiding discussion of essential problems on the pretext of avoiding overlapping. It was emphasized that, in the perspective of the United Nations Development Decade, the work of the United Nations in the social field took on added importance, and the plans for the Decade provided an opportunity for the Social Commission to work together with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to translate these goals into reality.

21. In remarks directed to population questions, delegations expressed satisfaction with the fact that the second World Population Conference would be convened by the United Nations in 1964 or 1965, since they noted that large population increases

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intensified social problems, particularly in some less developed countries, and that even countries with rapidly developing economies were confronted with serious difficulties in this regard. It was felt that more attention should be given to population problems in the context of economic and social development, and several delegations expressed the view that both the second World Population Conference and the 1963 Asian Population Conference should aim at recommending practical solutions for population problems.

22. Considering the arrangement of the Third Committee's work, one delegation proposed that an item entitled "Social development of under-developed countries" should be included in the agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly and should be assigned to the Third Committee for its consideration. Such an agenda item could include as sub-items matters proposed by the Council for Assembly consideration, as well as other matters suggested by the Secretary-General. The Third Committee would have before it as basic documentation the relevant chapters of the Council's report, as well as the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation and reports on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. It was felt that such a procedure would facilitate the work of the Third Committee and would ensure comprehensive and well-balanced consideration of this important question.

23. In connexion with housing, building and planning, most delegations expressed satisfaction with the Council's decision to establish a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, since the growing trend to urbanization made the provision of housing a most urgent question in both industrialized and economically less developed countries. It was noted that the new Committee's terms of reference were broader than its title, since it would also be concerned with population movements and urban development; various delegations expressed the hope that the Committee would concern itself with the social aspects of housing, physical environment, integration of community facilities with residential areas and slum clearance. The value of establishing national housing agencies was also stressed. Several delegations supported the creation of a special fund to provide additional resources in this field, and in this connexion emphasized the need for increased contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to the Special Fund. Other delegations hoped that the new Committee would pay special attention

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to the initiation of pilot and demonstration projects, and felt that it would offer opportunities for a useful exchange of information and experience. The view was expressed that the membership of the Committee could usefully be expanded from eighteen to twenty-one expert Government representatives. It was also hoped that the necessary additional staff could be provided to enable the Bureau of Social Affairs to carry out the necessary research and organizational work for the effective development of the programme.

24. At the 1156th meeting, Colombia, Denmark, Iraq, Mali, Nepal, Tunisia, the United States of America and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution concerning the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (A/C.3/L.998). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) establishing a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,

"Noting further that many Members of the United Nations have expressed interest in the new Committee,

"1. Welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council to establish a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning whose terms of reference and reporting procedure provide a new instrument for consideration of the problems involved and appropriate integration of housing and urban development programmes with economic, social and industrial development programmes;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session to consider enlarging the membership from eighteen to twenty-one."

25. In introducing this draft resolution, the sponsors, joined by Guinea and Libya (A/C.3/L.998/Add.1) and Niger (A/C.3/L.998/Add.2), recalled the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session to establish a permanent committee on housing, building and planning [Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV)]; that decision had been the result of a compromise between those favouring the establishment of a commission or even a specialized agency and those favouring the appointment of a group of experts responsible to the Social Commission. The sponsors considered that, in view of the importance

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of the questions with which that Committee would have to deal, its membership should be increased from eighteen to twenty-one. They stressed the role that the Committee could play in the Development Decade, which aimed at ensuring balanced economic development and social advancement; in fact, housing not only met a social need but also was of capital importance in any national programme designed to develop industry and provide opportunities for employment.

26. At its 1163rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 77 votes to none, with 12 abstentions. (See paragraph 95, draft resolution I).

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UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

27. The First Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) made a statement (1149th meeting) on the main trends in UNICEF's work in relation to the United Nations Development Decade. The greater availability of resources for national development created both a need and an opportunity to give greater attention to the preparation for life afforded to children and youth in the developing countries. Such preparation constituted a major element in self-sustaining national development. Adequate attention should therefore be given to children and youth in the regular work of national ministries (such as health, education, agriculture in relation to nutrition, social welfare, community development, housing and labour). In addition there were many important problems which could not be dealt with adequately by functional ministries working separately. It was also important, therefore, that planning by ministry, function or sector - which was the basic procedure in development planning - should be supplemented in each country by arrangements for joint planning and a regular review of the effect of the total national effort on the development of the child from infancy until maturity.

28. A wide circle of collaboration was necessary internationally as well as nationally. This applied not only to the agencies of the United Nations system but also to multinational and bilateral sources of aid, including private foundations and non-governmental agencies, which were giving a vastly greater volume of aid for economic and social development than was being provided through United Nations channels.

29. The First Vice-Chairman drew to the attention of the Committee the "Declaration on a Long-Term Policy for Children in relation to the Development Decade" adopted by the UNICEF Executive Board at its June 1962 session (E/3658), on the basis of which the Economic and Social Council had adopted resolution 918 (XXXIV).

30. It was clear that UNICEF, as the main United Nations protagonist for the children and youth of the developing countries, must play a more active part as their advocate with the policy-makers, the planners and the finance ministers of the Governments of developing countries, and with their counterparts in the

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United Nations and bilateral aid agencies. Accordingly, the Executive Board decided, at its June 1962 session, that UNICEF should enter into closer relations with the United Nations regional economic commissions and the development institutes, and should extend its contacts with the various sources of international aid - multinational, bilateral, private foundations, and non-governmental agencies. The Board also approved a reorientation of UNICEF assistance policies designed to encourage a regular consideration of the needs of children and youth as part both of over-all national planning and various departmental operations.

31. The First Vice-Chairman pointed out that under new financial procedures UNICEF was in a position, for a period of several years, to expand its assistance more rapidly than its income. The Fund's financial plan for the period 1962-1964 envisaged that income would rise to \$36 million by 1964, representing an approximate annual increase of 10 per cent - an increase which should be considered a minimum. He appealed to members of the Committee to urge their Governments to give UNICEF increased material support for the vital and expanded tasks ahead.

32. In the course of the debate many representatives welcomed the new policies approved by the UNICEF Executive Board in the past two years. The flexible nature of the organization was apparent in its constant search to improve the effectiveness of its aid, and in the adaptation of its activities and methods to the urgent needs arising from accelerated economic and social development.

33. Attention was directed to the dynamic potential of young people in a developing society, and to the responsibility on the part of UNICEF to ensure that the needs of children and youth should be taken into account in development planning as part of investment in human resources. It was pointed out that this goal needed to be accepted not only by the developing countries but also by the many sources of external aid. At present, children's needs often had a low priority in national planning and UNICEF had before it a task of the greatest importance: to influence public opinion and change the pattern of priorities in development plans. High child mortality or a poor preparation for later productive years, aside from their humanitarian implications, represented an enormous loss for developing economies.

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34. There was general approval of the greater recognition given by UNICEF to helping meet the main needs of children in each particular country, and to the possibilities of UNICEF aid for drawing up national programmes to meet those needs as an integral part of economic and social development programmes. Satisfaction was also voiced with the expanded scope of UNICEF help, which enabled countries to receive aid for programmes directed towards all aspects of their children's development, not only physical, but intellectual and social as well. At the same time, it was pointed out, UNICEF had shown a commendable consciousness of the dangers of over-ambitious planning and the need to continue aid for its traditional types of programmes, which had been successful in the past.

35. A number of representatives emphasized that help for children and young people could not be regarded as an isolated field of work but must be related to the improvement of conditions in the family, the community and the nation. In that connexion it was felt that UNICEF encouragement of measures to protect the coming generations through joint planning and simultaneous attacks on different fronts provided an excellent means for bringing more clearly into focus the inter-dependence of the economic and social factors.

36. Members of the Committee noted that the new activities of UNICEF envisaged increased co-operation not only with the technical agencies in the United Nations system but also with regional economic commissions, economic development institutes and such agencies as the Special Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This was welcomed, as were also the closer contacts which UNICEF planned with multinational and bilateral sources of aid.

37. The long-range effects of UNICEF aid for training and education were stressed and the hope was expressed that these important types of aid would continue to expand. A number of representatives cited the experience in their own countries of the effective role which UNICEF had played in reinforcing national programmes in such fields as health, disease control, nutrition, family and child welfare, and community development. It was pointed out that UNICEF had only made a start in helping to meet the urgent and growing needs of children and youth living in urban slums and that much remained to be done. The view was expressed that UNICEF could make a special contribution in aiding strategic projects which were too small to interest bilateral and multinational aid agencies. It was suggested

that a greater proportion of the Fund's resources should be used for countries in Africa. It was also suggested that UNICEF should follow the principle of fair and equitable distribution of its resources. The suggestion was made that in contemplating possible projects UNICEF should not base its judgement on the actual expenditures required but rather consider what could be done with equivalent resources in other fields; moreover, priority should be accorded to projects which would serve as a stimulus to further action.

38. A number of representatives called attention to the way in which UNICEF was helping to raise the status of women through its aid for the training of female professional and auxiliary child care workers, and for programmes that strengthened family life and had an enduring educational effect on mothers and young women. The hope was expressed that this type of aid would be expanded.

39. The point was made that while UNICEF income was gradually increasing, its financial resources were inadequate in view of the vast needs of children in developing countries and the increasing opportunities for effective aid. The hope was expressed that Governments, especially those of the more developed countries, would respond generously to the need to increase financial support of UNICEF.

40. At the 1157th meeting, Chile, the Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Guinea, Italy, Pakistan, the Philippines, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution on UNICEF (A/C.3/L.999), the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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"Recommends that States Members of the United Nations, as appropriate:

(a) Take account of the needs of children and youth in the planning and administration of public health, education, social welfare, preparation for employment, housing, industry and agriculture, bearing in mind the need for the strengthening of family life and that such plans be part of over-all development programmes;

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(b) Give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth in working towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and in allocating their available resources;

(c) Take full advantage of the services which the United Nations Children's Fund can offer, especially in planning for children and youth and in training appropriate personnel in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations."

41. A revised text of this draft resolution (A/C.3/L.999/Rev.1) was submitted at the 1158th meeting with the following additional sponsors: Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Sub-paragraph (b) of the operative part was changed to read as follows:

"(b) In working towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth in allocating their available resources and, in their international aid programmes, take account of the needs of children and youth."

42. Canada, Greece, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia and Tanganyika became co-sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.999/Rev.1/Add.1-4).

43. At the 1160th meeting Brazil introduced an amendment (A/C.3/L.1004) calling for the addition of a new operative paragraph to be inserted before the existing operative paragraphs. It read as follows:

"1. Takes note, with approval, of the decisions of the Executive Board, for integrating UNICEF's work into the economic and social development efforts of the 'Decade for Development'."

44. At the same meeting, Brazil revised this amendment (A/C.3/L.1004/Rev.1), substituting the word "orienting" for "integrating" and the word "towards" for "into".

45. At the 1163rd meeting the co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.999/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1-4), who had been joined by Jordan and Niger, accepted the revised Brazilian amendment (A/C.3/L.1004/Rev.1). Brazil thus became a co-sponsor of the draft resolution incorporating the amendment. The draft resolution, as amended was adopted unanimously. (See paragraph 95, draft resolution II.)

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INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTICS

46. At the 1155th meeting, Afghanistan, Canada, Denmark, Morocco, Thailand and Yugoslavia, submitted a draft resolution concerning the international control of narcotics (A/C.3/L.995), reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting resolutions 833 B (XXXII) and 914 B and C (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the Convention represents the greatest common measure of agreement regarding consolidation and improvement of the international control system set up by the existing international treaties, including particularly the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and the Protocols of 1946 and 1948; and that general acceptance of the Convention would assist in the progress of international narcotics control in many respects,

"Noting that sixty-four Governments had signed, and that eleven Governments had ratified or acceded to the Convention by 12 October 1962,

"Invites Governments to which the above-mentioned resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were addressed to take such steps as may be necessary for ratification of or accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961."

47. Introducing this draft resolution, the sponsors, joined by Syria (A/C.3/L.995/Add.1) and Ghana (A/C.3/L.995/Add.2), recalled that great progress had been made in the field of narcotics control thanks to the adoption, in March 1961, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. It was the opinion of their delegations that the entry into force of that Convention should greatly facilitate the campaign against illicit traffic and drug addiction throughout the world. However, while by 12 October 1962 sixty-four Governments had signed the Convention, only eleven Governments had ratified or acceded to it. In the view of those delegations, therefore, the General Assembly should launch an appeal to Member States to take steps to become parties to the Single Convention.

48. During the discussion several delegations recognized that, although the international control bodies were working regularly and satisfactorily, the illicit traffic continued and was even increasing, despite all the efforts made both nationally and internationally to put a stop to it. These delegations considered that there was also merit in the proposal that a legal commentary

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and an administrative guide should be prepared and annexed to the Convention. Having summed up the current situation, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs stated, in reply to questions concerning the role of technical assistance in narcotics control, that technical assistance complemented the action of the treaties.

49. After the sponsors had accepted an oral proposal by the Indian delegation for the replacement of the word "Convention", in the second preambular paragraph, by the words "Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs", the Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.995 and Add.1 and 2) at its 1163rd meeting, by 81 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. (See paragraph 95, draft resolution III.)

HUMAN RIGHTS

50. Many aspects of the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights were touched on by delegations in the course of the general discussion of chapters VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council. In the main, however, discussion centred on the specific proposals described below.

51. In particular, the importance of human rights in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade was emphasized; delegations considered, for example, that questions of human rights constituted an implicit element in every Development Decade project, and it was suggested that programmes to promote respect for human rights should be included within the Development Decade. This feeling was reflected in the language of certain of the draft resolutions on human rights matters which the Committee adopted.

52. A detailed account of the Committee's consideration of human rights problems and of the views of delegations will be found both in the summary records of those meetings of the Committee at which a general debate took place on chapters VIII and IX of the report of the Council (see A/C.3/SR.1149-1158) and in the summary records of meetings at which the various proposals were discussed (see A/C.3/SR.1159-1165). The programme of advisory services in human rights, which was a separate item of the Assembly's agenda (item 80), was examined in connexion with chapters VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council. The Third Committee is reporting on it in document A/5277.

Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

53. At its 1150th meeting the Committee received a proposal relating to the celebration in 1963 of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, from Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Iran, Japan, Jordan and the United States of America. The joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.991) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Noting that 10 December 1963 will be the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

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Recalling its resolution 217 D (III) of 10 December 1948 recommending that Governments of Member States show their adherence to Article 56 of the Charter by using every means within their power solemnly to publicize the text of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind its resolution 423 (V) inviting all States and interested organizations to adopt 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a special committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration including suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to informational materials which would be useful at the national and local level, in consultation with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned, and with interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session."

54. At the Committee's 1153rd meeting the co-sponsors, who were joined by Ceylon, France, Greece, Italy and Uruguay, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1). The revised text incorporated minor drafting changes in the second preambular paragraph, and the second part of operative paragraph 1 was changed to read "and to consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of such plans, and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status;".

55. At the Committee's 1154th meeting Ecuador joined in co-sponsoring the revised proposal.

56. The sponsors of the joint draft resolution explained that since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights continued to be the inspiration for the totality of the Organization's work in human rights, its fifteenth anniversary should be made the occasion, not only of commemorative ceremonies, but of a special effort to promote the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people everywhere.

57. The Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, presented a statement concerning the financial implications of the above-mentioned draft resolution (A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1/Add.1). The Secretary-General stated that, on the assumption that the special committee referred to in the draft resolution would not be considered a subsidiary organ of the type provided for under General Assembly resolution 1075 (XI) and that it would meet at United Nations Headquarters in New York, with minimum servicing and documentation, setting it up would not entail additional cost for the 1963 budget.

58. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the 1154th meeting, submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.993) to the preambular part of the joint draft resolution. These amendments read as follows:

"1. After the first preambular paragraph, insert the following text:

'Taking into account the fact that, during the period since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, definite progress has been achieved in the affirmation and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly in connexion with the attainment of independence by a number of countries whose peoples had been under colonial rule,

'Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommendations made in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world and is steadily deteriorating in a number of countries as a result of the onslaught of reaction on human rights and fundamental freedoms,'.

"2. Insert the following text as the last preambular paragraph:

'Bearing in mind that the application of suitable measures to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights might further promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without exception as to race, language, sex or religion,'."

59. The sponsor of the amendments (A/C.3/L.993) stated that they were intended to strengthen the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1) by making it clear that in addition to celebrating an anniversary, the United Nations was resolved to

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promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in those parts of the world where the situation was still not satisfactory; he added that reference should also be made in the draft resolution to the link between human rights questions and the new countries' attainment of independence. A number of delegations expressed reservations concerning the language of the proposed amendments, which was of a political character. The views of these delegations were reflected in the sub-amendments which they presented (see paragraphs 60 to 62) hereunder to the amendments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

60. At the 1159th meeting, Cameroon, Canada, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan and the United States of America introduced sub-amendments (A/C.3/L.1001) to the Soviet amendments (A/C.3/L.993), reading as follows:

"1. In the proposed paragraph 1 of the first amendment, delete the words 'particularly in connexion with' and replace by 'and in'."

"2. In the proposed paragraph 2 of the first amendment, add 'and totalitarian forces' after the word 'reaction'."

"3. In the proposed paragraph of the second amendment, after the word 'religion', add the phrase 'political and other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth and other status'."

61. At the same meeting, Mali and Mauritania also presented sub-amendments (A/C.3/L.1002) to the Soviet amendments (A/C.3/L.993), reading as follows:

"1. Insert the following paragraph after the first paragraph of the proposed amendment 1:

'Hoping that the year of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will also mark the end of colonialism'.

"2. In the second paragraph of the proposed amendment 1, replace the end of the paragraph 'is steadily deteriorating ... fundamental freedoms' by the following text:

'in a number of countries human rights and fundamental freedoms are being systematically violated'."

The sponsors of these sub-amendments were subsequently joined by Guinea (A/C.3/L.1002/Add.1).

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62. At the 1160th meeting, Saudi Arabia introduced sub-amendments (A/C.3/L.1005) to the Soviet amendments (A/C.3/L.993), reading as follows:

"1. In the proposed second paragraph of amendment No. 1, delete the phrase: 'and is steadily deteriorating in a number of countries as a result of the onslaught of reaction on human rights and fundamental freedoms'.

"2. In the proposed paragraph of amendment No. 2,

(a) Add the words 'mankind as enunciated in this Declaration' after the words 'for all';

(b) Delete the following phrase 'without exception as to race, language, sex or religion,'."

63. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subsequently submitted revised amendments (A/C.3/L.993/Rev.1) to the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1), reading as follows:

"1. After the first preambular paragraph, insert the following text:

'Taking into account the fact that, during the period since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, definite progress has been achieved in the affirmation and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly in the attainment of independence by a number of countries whose peoples had been under colonial rule,

'Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommendations made in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world and that in a number of countries human rights and fundamental freedoms are being systematically violated,'.

"2. Insert the following text as the last preambular paragraph:

'Bearing in mind that the application of suitable measures to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights might further promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without exception as to race, language, sex or religion,'."

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These revised amendments took account of point 2 of the sub-amendment of Guinea, Mali and Mauritania (A/C.3/L.1002 and Add.1) and, in part, of point 1 of the sub-amendments (A/C.3/L.1001) of Cameroon, Canada, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan and the United States of America.

64. Guinea, Mali and Mauritania, at the 1163rd meeting, submitted a revised sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1002/Rev.1) to the revised amendments (A/C.3/L.993/Rev.1) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as follows:

"Insert the following paragraph after the first paragraph of the proposed amendment 1:

'Hoping that all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) so that the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights may be celebrated in an atmosphere of independence and freedom'."

65. At the same meeting, Colombia, Costa Rica and Thailand submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1007) to the revised sub-amendment of Guinea, Mali and Mauritania (A/C.3/L.1002/Rev.1), as follows:

"Delete the words 'all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) so that' and replace the words 'may be celebrated in an atmosphere of independence and freedom' by the words 'will witness a decisive step forward in the liberation of all peoples'."

66. Debate in the Committee centred mainly on the revised amendments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.3/L.993/Rev.1) and the various sub-amendments. A large number of delegations agreed that the preambular language of the original proposal (A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1) needed strengthening and that some reference should be made to the deplorable conditions in many parts of the world. However, it was also felt that the resolution should avoid polemical language which might detract from its basic aim. The struggle for independence in many parts of the world, of peoples still under foreign domination was also touched upon. A majority of delegations felt that it was appropriate to refer to this theme and a proposal which would have resulted in deleting a reference to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) concerning the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, was not approved.

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67. At the 1164th meeting, the voting on the above-mentioned proposals proceeded as follows:

(a) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics accepted point 1 of the sub-amendments (A/C.3/L.1001) submitted by Cameroon, Canada, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan and the United States of America (see paragraph 60 above).

(b) The first paragraph of point 1 of the revised Soviet amendment (A/C.3/L.993/Rev.1) (see paragraph 63 above), namely, the addition of a new preambular paragraph reading "Taking into account the fact that, ... whose peoples had been under colonial rule", as thus modified, was adopted unanimously.

(c) Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic requested a separate vote on the proposal, in the amendment of Colombia, Costa Rica and Thailand (A/C.3/L.1007) (see paragraph 65 above) to delete the words "all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) so that" in the revised sub-amendment of Guinea, Mali and Mauritania (A/C.3/L.1002/Rev.1).

(d) At the request of Mauritania, the Committee voted by roll-call on this proposal. The proposal for deletion was rejected by 49 votes to 20, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

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Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Burma, China, Congo (Leopoldville), Dominican Republic, Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.

(e) Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic also requested a separate vote on the second part of the amendment of Colombia, Costa Rica and Thailand (A/C.3/L.1007). A roll-call vote was requested by Mauritania. The proposal to replace the words "may be celebrated in an atmosphere of independence and freedom" by the words "will witness a decisive step forwards in the liberation of all peoples" was adopted by 52 votes to 9, with 30 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Haiti, India, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tanganyika, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

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(f) The sub-amendment (see paragraph 64 above) of Guinea, Mali and Mauritania (A/C.3/L.1002/Rev.1) as thus amended, was adopted by 84 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

(g) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the concurrence of Guinea, Mali and Mauritania, accepted point 1 of the sub-amendment of Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.1005) (see paragraph 62 above), and deleted the second part of the second paragraph (now third paragraph) of the first Soviet amendment (A/C.3/L.993/Rev.1).

(h) The second paragraph (now third paragraph) of the first Soviet amendment (A/C.3/L.993/Rev.1), now reading "Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommendations made in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world", was adopted unanimously.

(i) Saudi Arabia accepted an oral amendment of France to delete the word "mankind" in point 2 (a) of its sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1005).

(j) Point 2 (a) of the sub-amendment of Saudi Arabia, as thus modified, was adopted by 74 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The Chairman noted that it was not necessary to vote on point 2 (b) of the Saudi Arabian sub-amendment.

(k) Point 2 of the amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.3/L.993/Rev.1) (see paragraph 63 above), as thus amended, was adopted unanimously.

(l) The draft resolution of Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the United States of America and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.991/Rev.1), as thus amended, was adopted unanimously.

(See paragraph 95, draft resolution IV.)

The further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

68. At the 1153rd meeting, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.992) reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the basic purposes of the United Nations, reflected in the Charter, is to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without exception as to race, language, sex or religion,

"Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to co-operate with the United Nations in promoting universal respect for and observance of such human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples to the effect that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed fundamental rights and freedoms and called upon all peoples and all nations for their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Observing that, notwithstanding many United Nations decisions and recommendations designed to promote the development of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the situation with regard to the grant and observance of these rights remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

Recognizing the need for increased efforts, primarily in order to eradicate as quickly as possible the most odious manifestations leading to the grossest violations, on a mass scale, of fundamental human freedoms and rights, and

Seeking to hasten the application of the most important recommendations of the United Nations on the safeguarding of fundamental human freedoms and rights, and to enhance the effectiveness and increase the practical results of United Nations activity in this field,

Proposes that the Economic and Social Council should instruct the Commission on Human Rights:

(a) To examine the question of further promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental human freedoms;

(b) To submit to the General Assembly at its next session a report and recommendations on this question."

69. The sponsor of the draft resolution, and other delegations which supported it, recognized that the Commission on Human Rights had played a vital role in the vanguard of the activities of the United Nations in human rights, had drafted a considerable number of conventions and declarations, and initiated important

studies. Nevertheless, the Commission should in future devote greater attention to such matters as measures to combat prejudice, discrimination and the after-effects of colonialism. The hope was also expressed that the Commission would take into account the link between the programme of human rights and economic and social progress.

70. Mali, Mauritania, Nepal and Syria joined the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in presenting, at the 1159th meeting, a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.1). This revision

- (a) Deleted the words "to the effect that the subjection ... fundamental human rights and freedoms" in the third preambular paragraph;
- (b) Deleted the words "primarily in order" and "the most odious", in the sixth preambular paragraph; and
- (c) Substituted the words "Bearing in mind the need" for the word "Seeking" in the seventh preambular paragraph.

71. At the 1159th meeting, Guatemala introduced an amendment (A/C.3/L.1003) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.1), reading as follows:

"Replace part (a) of the operative paragraph by the following:

'(a) To devote special attention during the United Nations Development Decade to the study and adoption of means for accelerating the development of and respect for human rights and fundamental human freedoms;'

At the 1162nd meeting, Greece (A/C.3/L.1003/Add.1) became a co-sponsor of this amendment.

72. At the 1160th meeting, Canada, Denmark, Italy and New Zealand presented amendments (A/C.3/L.1000) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.1), reading as follows:

"1. In preambular paragraph 1, delete the comma after the word 'Charter' and add the phrase 'and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights'; after the word 'without' delete the phrase 'exception as to race, language, sex or religion' and substitute the phrase 'without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status'.

"2. Delete paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the original text; add a new preambular paragraph 4 to read as follows: 'Recognizing that, notwithstanding many United Nations decisions and recommendations, disregard and contempt for human

rights still result in barbarous acts which outrage the conscience of mankind, and that the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,'.

"3. In preambular paragraph 7, in line 2, after the word 'important' insert the phrase 'above-mentioned'. This paragraph would then become paragraph 5 of the preamble."

73. At the 1160th meeting, the co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.1) accepted oral suggestions which had been made by Chile and Iraq at the previous meeting, and subsequently introduced a second revision (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.2). This text

(a) Substituted the word "Recognizing" for the word "Recalling" in the first preambular paragraph;

(b) Transferred the fourth preambular paragraph, making it the second preambular paragraph;

(c) In the fifth preambular paragraph, added the words "and despite the progress made" after the words "human rights and fundamental freedoms";

(d) In the sixth preambular paragraph, replaced the words "the grossest" with the words "every kind of" and deleted the words "on a mass scale".

74. The co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.2) accepted the first amendment of Canada, Denmark, Italy and New Zealand (A/C.3/L.1000) and issued a third revision of their proposal (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.3) which incorporated this amendment.

75. At the 1162nd meeting, Canada, Denmark, Italy and New Zealand withdrew their second and third amendments (A/C.3/L.1000).

76. The co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.3) submitted a further revision (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.4) at the 1163rd meeting. This took account of the amendment of Greece and Guatemala (A/C.3/L.1003 and Add.1), by incorporating in part (a) of the operative paragraph a reference to the United Nations Development Decade. The name of Niger was added to the list of sponsors (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.4/Add.1).

77. In the light of this revision, Greece and Guatemala withdrew their amendment (A/C.3/L.1003 and Add.1).

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78. At the 1164th meeting, the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.992/Rev.4 and Rev.4/Add.1) of Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Syria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was adopted unanimously. (See paragraph 95, draft resolution V).

United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries

79. At its thirty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council had before it two reports^{1/} prepared by the Secretary-General at the Council's request, on the question of United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries. The Council adopted resolution 884 E (XXXIV) by which it addressed various recommendations to Governments, the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General and women's non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.

80. Afghanistan, at the 1157th meeting, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.996) on this subject, reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 771 H (XXX) of 25 July 1960, and General Assembly resolution 1509 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the advancement of women in developing countries,

Having considered the reports^{2/} prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 884 E (XXXIV), by which the Council recognized the necessity to develop and co-ordinate the various programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund which are designed to promote the advancement of women in developing countries,

Believing that the co-ordination and the development of these various programmes should be implemented through a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recognizing that new resources required for this purpose may be provided by the contributions of Member States, especially of the advanced countries, and by those non-governmental organizations whose aims are to advance the welfare of women everywhere,

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, documents E/3566 and Add.1.

2/ Ibid., documents E/3493, E/3566 and Add.1.

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 884 E (XXXIV) by which the Council, inter alia, invites the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with the United Nations, to strengthen and to expand their programmes designed to meet the needs of women in developing countries and to seek new methods to achieve this purpose;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to study in co-operation with the Member States, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and appropriate non-governmental organizations the possibility of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, within the scope of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and the advisory social welfare services programme, to study especially the possibility of expanding the assistance which can be rendered, through seminars, fellowships and the services of experts, for the advancement of women in developing countries;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on developments in this respect, especially with regard to the possibility of establishing the above-mentioned programme, to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly."

81. The sponsor explained that his text, which was based on Economic and Social Council resolutions 771 H (XXX) and 884 E (XXXIV), took account of the fact that United Nations assistance in this field needed co-ordination and long-range planning. He hoped that such a decision by the General Assembly would stimulate the interest of Governments and of non-governmental organizations in more highly developed countries, and would enable all possible existing resources, especially within the United Nations family, to be centralized and co-ordinated.

82. There was general support for the ideas put forward in the draft resolution, although it was pointed out that a good deal also remained to be done for the status of women in more developed countries, in such matters as equality of economic rights. It was further pointed out that women's non-governmental

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organizations might not, in view of the many demands they were already trying to meet, be able to contribute much in the way of "new resources".

83. The Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar and Mali (A/C.3/L.996/Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2) joined Afghanistan in sponsoring the draft resolution.

84. At the 1162nd meeting, Afghanistan, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar and Mali introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.996/Rev.1).

This revision

(a) Added a new fourth preambular paragraph reading "Recognizing the importance of the work accomplished by the Commission on the Status of Women";

(b) Added a new seventh preambular paragraph reading: "Recognizing that it is appropriate to draw the attention of world public opinion to the importance of this problem"; and

(c) Added a new operative paragraph 4 reading "Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to co-operate with the Secretary-General to these ends".

85. At the same meeting, Mauritania and Togo (A/C.3/L.996/Rev.1/Add.2) joined the sponsors of the revised draft resolution. At the 1163rd meeting, Tanganyika was also added to the list of sponsors (A/C.3/L.996/Rev.1/Add.3).

86. The Secretary-General submitted a statement of financial implications (A/C.3/L.996/Rev.1/Add.1) relating to the revised draft resolution. The Secretary-General noted that advisory social welfare services funds could not be applied except by reallocation from existing programmes and that for 1963 valid projects and project proposals already exceeded the 1962 level of appropriations by at least \$1.5 million. Human rights advisory services were fully programmed for 1963 at the continuing appropriations level of \$140,000, although there was a proposal to increase this appropriation by \$40,000 specifically for fellowships. Therefore there would be no possibility of allocating human rights advisory services funds in 1963 specifically for the purpose of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. The Secretary-General also noted, however, that operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution could be understood to mean that he should study and take advantage of possibilities for applying existing projects,

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where suitable to the purposes of the resolution. In this sense useful steps to carry out the resolution could be taken without financial implications. The Secretary-General accordingly was of the opinion that the draft resolution would not have financial implications for 1963. Any implications for future years would depend on the outcome of the studies to be made and any related action that the General Assembly might take.

87. The Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.996/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.2 and 3) at its 1164th meeting, as follows:

(a) Australia requested a separate vote on the sixth preambular paragraph, reading "Recognizing that new resources the welfare of women everywhere,". The paragraph was adopted by 48 votes to none, with 24 abstentions.

(b) Australia requested a separate vote on the words "providing and developing new resources aimed especially at" in operative paragraph 2. These words were adopted by 49 votes to none, with 22 abstentions.

(c) The revised draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (See paragraph 95, draft resolution VI).

International co-operation to assist in the development of information media in less developed countries

88. By its resolution 888 E (XXXIV) the Economic and Social Council transmitted to the General Assembly, pursuant to the request contained in Assembly resolution 1313 (XIII), the reports on the survey carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as the basis of a programme of concrete action for the development of information media in less developed countries. The Council recommended that the General Assembly take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade and that it invite the Governments of the more developed countries to co-operate with the less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the latter in connexion with the programme, with due regard for the culture of each country.

89. The representative of UNESCO noted that his organization, in the first phase of the project which the General Assembly had launched in 1958, had carried out a detailed survey of development needs and problems in Asia, Latin America

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and Africa. The main instrumentality had been three meetings of experts, attended by some 400 participants in all. From the reports of these meetings, some striking facts had emerged - for instance, that about 70 per cent of the world's population, or some 2,000 million people, lack adequate means of information. The relationship between the development of information media and general economic and social progress had also been clearly demonstrated. UNESCO hoped that the General Assembly would consider this survey as the basis for a programme of concrete action for the development of information media in less developed countries and would take account of the programme, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council, in the United Nations Development Decade.

90. Chile introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.994) on this matter at the 1157th meeting, as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1313 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, which requested the Economic and Social Council to formulate a 'programme of concrete action and measures on the international plane which could be undertaken for the development of information enterprises in under-developed countries, with an evaluation of the material, financial and professional requirements and resources for the implementation of this programme',

Recalling that Council resolution 718 I (XXVII) of 24 April 1959 requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme of concrete action desired by the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction Economic and Social Council resolution 888 E (XXXIV) transmitting the reports on the survey which has been carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by means of a series of regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

Expressing its concern that the survey discloses 70 per cent of the population of the world to be lacking in adequate information facilities and to be thus denied effective enjoyment of the right to information,

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Considering that the information media have an important part to play in education and in economic and social progress generally and that new techniques of communication offer special opportunities for acceleration of the education process,

1. Invites the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media;

2. Invites the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media;

3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to further the programme for development of information media including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education, to keep up to date as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council;

4. Recommends that the Governments of Member States take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade; and

5. Invites the Governments of the more developed countries to co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the less developed countries in connexion with this programme for the development of independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country."

91. The sponsor stated that this proposal took into account important recommendations which were closely linked with chapters VIII and IX of the Economic and Social Council's report, since the development of information media was essential to economic and social progress and to respect for the fundamental right to information.

92. Colombia, Guinea and Mali (A/C.3/L.994/Add.1) became co-sponsors of the draft resolution at the 1159th meeting.

93. At the 1162nd meeting, the co-sponsors introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.994/Rev.1). This differed from the first draft resolution in that the words "held in co-operation with the respective United Nations

regional economic commissions" were added at the end of the third preambular paragraph. At the same meeting, Mauritania (A/C.3/L.994/Rev.1/Add.1) became a co-sponsor.

94. The Committee, at its 1163rd meeting, unanimously adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.994/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1). (See paragraph 95, draft resolution VII.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, establishing a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,

Noting further that many Member States have expressed interest in the new Committee,

1. Welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council to establish a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning whose terms of reference and reporting procedure provide a new instrument for consideration of the problems involved and appropriate integration of housing and urban development programmes with economic, social and industrial development programmes;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session to consider enlarging the membership from eighteen to twenty-one.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by its resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

Mindful of the interrelation of economic and social progress,

Considering the interests of the United Nations Children's Fund in collaboration with other United Nations bodies, in all aspects of the child's physical, mental and social development,

Considering further that the United Nations Development Decade offers an opportunity to promote the health, education and welfare of children and youth as part of the broader effort to accelerate economic and social progress in the developing countries,

1. Takes note, with approval, of the decisions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for orienting the work of the Fund towards the economic and social development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade;

2. Recommends that Member States, as appropriate:

(a) Take account of the needs of children and youth in the planning and administration of public health, education, social welfare, preparation for employment, housing, industry and agriculture, bearing in mind the need for the strengthening of family life, and that such plans be part of over-all development programmes;

(b) In working towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth in allocating their available resources, and, in their international aid programmes, take account of the needs of children and youth;

(c) Take full advantage of the services which the United Nations Children's Fund can offer, especially in planning for children and youth and in training appropriate personnel in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International Control of Narcotics

The General Assembly,

Taking note of resolutions 833 B (XXXII) and 914 B and C (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, dated 3 August 1961 and 3 August 1962,

Considering that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs represents the greatest common measure of agreement regarding consolidation and improvement of the international control system set up by the existing international treaties, including particularly the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and the Protocols of 1946 and 1948;^{4/} and that general acceptance of the Convention would assist in the progress of international narcotics control in many respects,

Noting that sixty-four Governments had signed, and that eleven Governments had ratified or acceded to the Convention by 12 October 1962,

Invites Governments to which the above-mentioned resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were addressed to take such steps as may be necessary for ratification of or accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drug, 1961.

^{4/} Convention of 1925: International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

Convention of 1931: Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of drugs, signed at Geneva, on 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

Protocol of 1946: Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1937 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936, signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

Protocol of 1948: Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Noting that 10 December 1963 will be the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Taking into account the fact that, during the period since the adoption of the Declaration, definite progress has been achieved in the affirmation and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in the attainment of independence by a number of countries whose peoples had been under colonial rule,

Hoping that all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, so that the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration will witness a decisive step forward in the liberation of all peoples,

Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommendations made in the Declaration remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

Recalling its resolution 217 D (III) of 10 December 1948, recommending Governments of Member States to show their adherence to Article 56 of the United Nations Charter by using every means within their power solemnly to publicize the text of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind its resolution 423 (V), inviting all States and interested organizations to adopt 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day,

Bearing in mind that the application of suitable measures to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration might further promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as enunciated in this Declaration,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a special Committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to informational materials which would be useful at the national and

local level, and to consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of such plans, and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

The Further Promotion and Encouragement of Respect for Human Rights
and Fundamental Freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that one of the basic purposes of the United Nations, reflected in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed fundamental rights and freedoms and called upon all peoples and all nations for their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to co-operate with the United Nations in promoting universal respect for and observance of such human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

Observing that, notwithstanding many United Nations decisions and recommendations designed to promote the development of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and despite the progress made, the situation with regard to the grant and observance of these rights remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

Recognizing the need for increased efforts to eradicate as quickly as possible manifestations leading to every kind of violation of fundamental human freedoms and rights, and

Bearing in mind the need to hasten the application of the most important recommendations of the United Nations on the safeguarding of fundamental human freedoms and rights, and to enhance the effectiveness and increase the practical results of United Nations activity in this field,

/...

Proposes that the Economic and Social Council should instruct the Commission on Human Rights:

(a) To study and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to devote special attention to this matter during the United Nations Development Decade;

(b) To submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a report and recommendations on this question.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

United Nations Assistance for the Advancement
of Women in Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 771 H (XXX) of 25 July 1960, and General Assembly resolution 1509 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the advancement of women in developing countries,

Having considered the reports prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions,^{5/}

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 884 E (XXXIV) of 16 July 1962, by which the Council recognized the necessity to develop and co-ordinate the various programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund which are designed to promote the advancement of women in developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of the work accomplished by the Commission on the Status of Women,

Believing that the co-ordination and the development of these various programmes should be implemented through a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recognizing that new resources required for this purpose may be provided by the contributions of Member States, especially of the advanced countries, and by those non-governmental organizations whose aims are to advance the welfare of women everywhere,

Recognizing that it is appropriate to draw the attention of world public opinion to the importance of this problem,

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 884 E (XXXIV) by which the Council, inter alia, invites the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with the United Nations, to strengthen

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, documents E/3493, E/3566 and Add.1.

and to expand their programmes designed to meet the needs of women in developing countries and to seek new methods to achieve this purpose;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to study in co-operation with the Member States, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and appropriate non-governmental organizations the possibility of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, within the scope of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and the advisory social welfare services programme, to study especially the possibility of expanding the assistance which can be rendered, through seminars, fellowships and the services of experts, for the advancement of women in developing countries;

4. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to co-operate with the Secretary-General to these ends;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on developments in this respect, especially with regard to the possibility of establishing the above-mentioned programme, to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

International co-operation to assist in the development of information
media in less developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1313 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, which requested the Economic and Social Council to formulate a programme of concrete action and measures on the international plane which could be undertaken for the development of information enterprises in under-developed countries, with an evaluation of the material, financial and professional requirements and resources for the implementation of this programme,

Recalling that Economic and Social Council resolution 718 I (XXVII) of 24 April 1959 requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme of concrete action desired by the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction Economic and Social Council resolution 888 E (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962, transmitting the reports on the survey which has been carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by means of a series of regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America, held in co-operation with the respective United Nations regional economic commissions,

Expressing its concern that the survey discloses 70 per cent of the population of the world to be lacking in adequate information facilities and to be thus denied effective enjoyment of the right to information,

Considering that the information media have an important part to play in education and in economic and social progress generally and that new techniques of communication offer special opportunities for acceleration of the education process,

1. Invites the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media;

2. Invites the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media;

/...

3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to further the programme for development of information media including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education, to keep up to date as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council;

4. Recommends that the Governments of Member States take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade; and

5. Invites the Governments of the more developed countries to co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the less developed countries in connexion with this programme for the development of independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country.
