



Fifteenth session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

[chapters V, VI and VII (sections IV, V and paragraph 645)]

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Miss Helen HAMPTON (New Zealand)

1. When allocating item 12 of the agenda of its fifteenth session (Report of the Economic and Social Council),^{1/} the General Assembly decided, at its 881st plenary meeting, held on 1 October 1960, to refer chapters V and VI, and sections IV and V and paragraph 645 of chapter VII to the Third Committee.
2. The Committee noted that four subjects dealt with in the part of the report referred to the Third Committee formed independent items on the agenda, namely:
 - (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (section IV of chapter V);
 - (b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information (paragraphs 557-564 contained in section I of chapter VI);
 - (c) Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (section II of chapter VI);
 - (d) Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends (section V of chapter VII).
3. The Committee agreed to deal with the above-mentioned sections of the Council's report in connexion with its consideration of items 33 (Assistance to refugees),^{2/} 36 (Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information), 82 (Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum), and 83 (Main trends of inquiry in the

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/4415).

^{2/} See report of the Third Committee on item 33, document A/4582.

natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends).

4. The Committee considered the remaining sections of chapters V and VI and chapter VII, section IV, and paragraph 645 at its 982nd to 999th meetings, held between 6 and 24 October 1960.
5. Paragraph 645 of section II of chapter VII, which deals with the question of consultation with the specialized agencies and which has been referred to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report, was also referred to the Third Committee for any comments which that Committee might wish to make. A compilation of views expressed on the paragraph is to be found in document A/C.6/L.469 and Corr.1.
6. Section I of chapter VII, "Programme appraisals in the economic, social and human rights fields", which was referred to the Fifth Committee, was also made available to the Third Committee for comment. A list of references to the records of the Third Committee containing views expressed by the members of the Third Committee on this question is to be found in document A/C.5/841.
7. At the 991st meeting, Ethiopia, Guinea, Morocco, Nigeria and Senegal submitted a draft resolution concerning training and education in countries in process of development, especially in Africa (A/C.3/852, later revised as A/C.3/852/Rev.1). On the recommendation of the sponsors, the Committee decided at the 994th meeting to postpone the consideration of this draft resolution to a later stage in the proceedings of the current session. At the 1047th meeting, the sponsors asked that the Committee should postpone consideration of this text until the First Committee had concluded its consideration of the item: "Africa: a United Nations programme for independence and development". In the event that discussion of that item were not completed before the close of the session, the co-sponsors would propose to resubmit their draft resolution to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. The Rapporteur may therefore submit to the General Assembly a supplement to the present report if the above-mentioned draft resolution is considered by the Committee during the present session.

UNICEF

8. At the invitation of the Committee, Dr. Felix Schnyder, Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF made a statement (982nd meeting). He called attention to the increase in requests for UNICEF aid resulting in large part from a growing

awareness of the needs of children. The disparity between the 55 million children receiving some form of UNICEF aid, and the 600 million children in need of protection against misery, hunger or disease, was an incentive to enlarge UNICEF assistance and to organize it in such a way as to strengthen the efforts of countries to help themselves.

9. In the past, Fund activities had been reviewed from time to time but, having completed ten years of assistance for long-term programmes, the Board was now considering whether a more comprehensive review of programmes was required. The work of other United Nations bodies directed towards economic and social development was supplemented and strengthened by the activities of UNICEF. Consultations were therefore taking place with benefiting countries and with the agencies concerned to ascertain the priority needs of children, and to identify the fields in which UNICEF assistance might make the greatest contribution to present and future welfare. This matter would be considered at the June 1961 session of the Board.

10. The Board recognized the need to expand UNICEF activities in Africa, and a new UNICEF office would shortly be created to deal exclusively with Africa south of the Sahara. With the needs of Africa particularly in mind, the Board, at its last session, had introduced greater flexibility in the application of its policy on local "matching". The Board also decided to assume new types of local costs in certain situations, and to give more aid to Governments in the preparation of project requests.

11. The UNICEF Board had welcomed the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which offered a valuable source of background material in considering future activities. At its last session, the Board had unanimously adopted a statement on the tasks of UNICEF in relation to the Declaration but pointed out that, to make such help possible, UNICEF needed further resources.

12. In the course of the debate, many delegations commended the constructive manner in which UNICEF aid had reinforced national programmes. Some delegations called attention to the role of UNICEF in spearheading efforts by the international community on behalf of children. Others pointed to the influence of UNICEF aid in encouraging co-ordination by Governments of a number of activities which could be integrated into broader measures leading to the improvement of community levels of living. The view was expressed that greater recognition should be accorded to the continuing role which UNICEF could play in helping to create better living conditions.

13. The capacity shown by UNICEF for adapting to changing conditions and making the best use of resources was commended, and the hope expressed that the survey of children's needs would assist the Board in formulating the most effective programme harmonizing with the priorities established by the assisted Governments. Some delegations stressed the importance of maintaining a proper balance between various types of aid, particularly in the light of the new and pressing demands being made upon UNICEF's resources. Other delegations emphasized the importance of ensuring that worthwhile fields for action were not overlooked, and referred to the new horizons given UNICEF by the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

14. Some delegations, while emphasizing that they did not minimize the importance of anti-malaria activities, suggested that UNICEF aid towards malaria eradication should decrease to free a greater proportion of resources for the more specific needs of children. Other delegations stated that UNICEF aid for disease-control programmes, and especially anti-malaria campaigns which were basic to the success of other aid programmes, should not be reduced. Some delegations sought greater emphasis on nutrition and maternal and child welfare programmes.

15. There was general recognition that UNICEF aid for training of national personnel was a matter of high priority, and the importance of the training survey to be considered by the UNICEF Board in June 1961 was stressed. A number of delegations expressed the hope that at its next session the Board would consider the possibility of extending its aid into the field of primary education.

16. Many delegations commended the steps which UNICEF had taken to assist less developed countries and those going through difficult transitional stages, particularly in Africa. The special needs of those areas were described as an added challenge to be taken into account in developing patterns of long-range aid. A number of delegations emphasized, at the same time, that attention should not be excessively diverted from the immense tasks still confronting UNICEF in other parts of the world.

17. Reference was made to the importance of associating the activities of non-governmental organizations with those of UNICEF, both in countries receiving UNICEF aid and in countries which were solely contributors.

18. A number of delegations stressed that the activities of UNICEF were restricted by its limited resources. While many Governments had been generous

in their support, it was apparent that greater resources were necessary if UNICEF were to increase the effectiveness of its present aid and to respond adequately to new and changing needs.

19. At the 990th meeting, Afghanistan, Australia, Colombia, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution on UNICEF (A/C.3/L.849), the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

.....

"1. Commends UNICEF on its achievements;

"2. Encourages UNICEF to increase aid to countries passing through difficult transitional stages, particularly in Africa, without prejudicing the level of aid to other countries requiring assistance;

"3. Expresses the hope that UNICEF will receive the necessary financial support to enable it not only to continue its successful work but also increasingly to meet the challenge of extending its services."

20. At the 995th meeting, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 88, draft resolution I, below).

SOCIAL PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

21. At the 982nd meeting, the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs made a statement (A/C.3/L.846). In the general discussion which followed, several delegations affirmed the necessity of maintaining a proper balance between economic and social development and stressed that, to be fully effective, the social work of the United Nations required to be associated with sound economic conditions. In this connexion, delegations referred to the Consolidated Appraisals Report (Five-Year Perspective 1960-1964 (E/3347/Rev.1)), pointing out that this was the first document which gave a comprehensive picture of the programmes and activities of the United Nations and the six participating specialized agencies, and examined them in relation to needs and opportunities for international action. The support was given to the conclusions in the Report, particularly the emphasis

on the need for concerted international action to help countries in solving problems associated with urbanization, housing, and community development. The need for United Nations action in newly independent and developing countries was emphasized and in particular a call was made for more interest in, and emphasis on, programmes for Africa.

22. A number of delegations referred to social advances in their countries, particularly to progress achieved in the fields of health and education. Attention was drawn to the difficulties which faced the developing countries in seeking social progress, and to the need for international measures of assistance. Many delegations noted with satisfaction certain trends in social programmes, particularly the shift from emergency relief to long-range development based on the needs of each country, especially with regard to the training of national personnel. Some delegations suggested that the Social Commission should meet annually, some that reports on the World Social Situation should be published more frequently and be given high priority in the Social Commission and in the Economic and Social Council.

23. Close working relationships had been established between the United Nations and the agencies concerned in such areas as community development and low-cost housing which, it was stressed, had become an increasing problem, partly because of the rate of population growth and partly because of migration into towns and cities in many countries. It was suggested that housing programmes required special attention and that scope existed for increased inter-agency co-operation in this field.

24. Many delegations expressed their interest in the further report on balanced economic and social development which the Secretary-General would submit to the Social Commission in 1961. It was hoped that this report would facilitate the application in functional spheres of the principle of interrelationship of economic and social factors and assist in defining practical criteria for the allocation of priorities.

25. Some delegations expressed satisfaction with the work of the United Nations in the social field; others questioned whether the Organization had made use of all means at its disposal, also whether it had not clung too closely to outdated methods. Reference was made to maintaining the principle of equitable geographical representation in the Secretariat services concerned.

26. Some delegations stated that the Council and its organs were not paying sufficient attention to such questions as access of people, particularly workers, to public health services and education, the maintenance of full employment and to assuring greater material security. Social questions of this nature were, it was said, often referred to the specialized agencies, which dealt with only limited aspects of those problems.
27. Several delegations said that activities directed towards overcoming poverty, hunger, illiteracy, disease and lack of adequate housing could be increased if agreement were reached on general and complete disarmament. It was stated, on the other hand, that, in the absence of agreement on this subject, it was premature to speculate on resources which disarmament might release for these purposes, and that the United Nations should look for more immediate ways of obtaining financial resources.
28. At the 988th meeting, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Somalia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution on low-cost housing (A/C.3/L.851), the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly . . .

- "1. Requests Member States to review their housing requirements, policies and programmes as well as the extent of investment in this field from all sources in their countries and to indicate to the United Nations the areas in which outside assistance is most needed;
- "2. Requests the Secretary-General to investigate in consultation with interested Member States the possibility of obtaining technical services, equipment, and funds for establishing or multiplying pilot projects (a) in low-cost housing and related community facilities, services and utilities in the rapidly urbanizing areas of the developing and newly independent countries and (b) in the production from local sources of suitable materials, accessories and construction elements and equipment for the execution of housing and urban development programmes;
- "3. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to investigate, on the basis of work already done by its functional and regional commissions, the possibilities for the international financing of low-cost programmes in less developed countries;
- "4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly a report on the implementation of this resolution together with the comments of the Social Commission, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned."

29. The sponsors of the draft resolution stressed that Governments of developing countries were in many cases spending an unduly large portion of their budgets on housing and urban development programmes. The concentration of people in urban areas could be expected to increase and the problems to become more acute. It was pointed out that, as there was no specialized agency dealing specifically with housing, the United Nations had a special responsibility.

30. Some delegations criticized operative paragraph 2 on the grounds that the Secretary-General should not be asked to prepare a study which would guide the future policy of the United Nations in this matter. Studies of this nature could not, they said, be effective unless a unilateral approach were avoided and an opportunity given for working out a common plan of action; the request should be addressed to Member Governments having experience in low-cost housing rather than to the Secretary-General.

31. The representative of the United States suggested that the last part of operative paragraph 3 be amended to read "the possibilities for the domestic and international financing of low-cost housing programmes".

32. At the 996th meeting, the sponsors revised the text of the nine-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.851/Rev.1) at the same time changing the title to "Low-cost housing and related community facilities". A new paragraph was added between the third and fourth preambular paragraphs reading:

"Recognizing the significant role of Governments in the planning, financing and execution of programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities."

The sponsors accepted the suggestion of the representative of Afghanistan to delete from operative paragraph 2 the words "and newly independent". They inserted the words "domestic and" before the word "international" in operative paragraph 3.

33. At the 998th meeting, the Committee voted as follows on the revised draft resolution on low-cost housing and related community facilities (A/C.3/L.851/Rev.1):

The preamble was adopted unanimously.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted unanimously.

Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 69 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

Operative paragraph 3 was adopted unanimously.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted unanimously.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 9 abstentions (see para. 88, draft resolution II, below).

HUMAN RIGHTS

34. Many delegations noted steady progress made by the United Nations during the period under review in promoting respect for human rights, and commended the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. A number of delegations referred with appreciation to the endeavours of the Commission on the Status of Women to improve the position of women, particularly in under-developed countries.

35. The draft Declaration on Freedom of Information and the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum were cited as two notable drafts submitted by the Council.

36. Several delegations said that, although the United Nations had been active in the promotion of human rights, less attention had been given to protection against actual violations, and it was suggested that shortcomings in this respect might endanger the prestige of the United Nations. The desirability of condemning all forms of racial hatred and intolerance was stressed.

37. Some delegations emphasized the contribution which the national advisory committees on human rights endorsed in Economic and Social Council resolution 772 B (XXX) of 25 July 1960 could make to the education of public opinion and to the protection of human rights.

38. The increasing effectiveness of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and particularly of the seminars, was stressed. Some delegations referred to the desirability of holding, at some time in the future, an international seminar as a follow-up of a series of regional or national seminars.

39. Reference was made to the appeal contained in Council resolution 772 D (XXX) calling upon Governments which had not already done so to adhere to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

40. The hope was expressed that the Economic and Social Council might promote the preparation of a declaration on capital punishment.

Status of women

41. Several delegations noted the progress which was being made towards political equality for women. Some delegations referred to the importance of ensuring free access of women to all levels of education and to the need for basic economic development to help raise the status of women. Several delegations regretted the delay in final action on the draft Convention and draft Recommendation on the minimum age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriages.

42. Many delegations expressed particular concern with the status of women in less developed countries. It was suggested that a long-term programme or a fund might be established to meet the special needs of women in such countries. An appeal was made to Member States (in pursuance of Council resolution 771 H (XXX)) to reply promptly to the Secretary-General's inquiry concerning advancement of women in under-developed countries.

43. Some delegations felt that particular attention should be given to studying the common problems of the women of Africa. Other delegations mentioned the inadequacy of the representation of the African and Asian countries on the Commission on the Status of Women and suggested that the membership should be enlarged from the present eighteen to twenty-one.

44. At the 992nd meeting, a representative of the Secretary-General, in replying to a question, made a statement concerning the aspects of the work of the Commission on the Status of Women directed especially towards the advancement of women in less developed areas of the world.

45. At the 989th meeting, the representatives of Morocco and Greece introduced, on behalf of all the sponsors, Afghanistan, Greece, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan and Tunisia, a draft resolution concerning United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries (A/C.3/L.847). Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) express the hope that Governments of Member States, and particularly those of the developing countries, would take full advantage of existing programmes of the United Nations designed to improve the status of women and that they would collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study which he had undertaken in compliance with resolution 771 H (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council; (2) invite the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of

Women to pursue their efforts in the matter and take, in connexion with this study, appropriate measures that would lead to special assistance by the United Nations and its specialized agencies for the advancement of women in the developing countries.

46. The sponsors of the draft resolution stated that the urgency of the study undertaken by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 771 H (XXX) should be emphasized as well as the need for close collaboration between the Secretary-General and the Governments of Member States. The representative of Iraq suggested that the word "emergency" should be inserted between the words "appropriate" and "measures" in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

47. Poland submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.856) to the seven-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.847) to replace the operative paragraph 1 by the following text:

"Expresses the hope that the United Nations and the specialized agencies will direct their existing programmes to a greater extent towards improving the status of women in the developing countries and that the latter will take full advantage of such programmes."

and to delete in operative paragraph 2 the words "in connexion with this study".

48. The representative of Poland argued that operative paragraph 1 of the seven-Power draft resolution implied that the countries concerned were not sufficiently eager to make use of existing United Nations programmes for the advancement of women. Her delegation's amendment was intended to place the emphasis on the obligation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to do more to help women in developing countries. Subsequently, the representative of Poland revised her amendment by adding the words "the Governments of" between the words "and that" and "the latter" in paragraph 1 (A/C.3/L.856/Rev.1).

49. Several delegations said that, by eliminating all reference to the Secretary-General's study under Council resolution 771 H (XXX), the Polish amendment weakened the text and made it less concrete.

50. Some delegations stated that they would vote in favour of the seven-Power draft resolution on the understanding that the use of the words "special assistance" in operative paragraph 2 did not mean that a new programme would be put into effect which would anticipate the conclusions the Secretary-General might reach in his study.

51. The representative of Liberia suggested orally that, in the interests of unanimity, the following words taken from the Polish amendment should be added at the end of operative paragraph 1 of the seven-Power draft resolution: "and that the United Nations and the specialized agencies will, for their part, direct their existing programmes to a greater extent towards achieving this end". Subsequently, the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution accepted the Liberian suggestion and revised operative paragraph 1 of their text (A/C.3/L.847/Rev.1), to read as follows:

"Expresses the hope that Governments of Member States, and particularly those of the developing countries, will take full advantage of existing programmes of the United Nations designed to improve the status of women, that they will collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study which he had undertaken in compliance with resolution 771 H (XXX) of the Council, and that the United Nations and the specialized agencies will, for their part, direct their programmes to a greater extent towards achieving this end."

52. The representative of Poland then withdrew her amendment (A/C.3/L.856/Rev.1). She requested a separate vote on the phrase "that they will collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study which he has undertaken in compliance with resolution 771 H (XXX) of the Council" in operative paragraph 1 of the seven-Power revised draft resolution.

53. At the 998th meeting, the Committee voted on the seven-Power revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.847/Rev.1) as follows:

The words "that they will collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study which he has undertaken in compliance with resolution 771 H (XXX) of the Council" in operative paragraph 1 were voted on separately by roll-call and were adopted by 64 votes to 11, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Austria, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Togo.

Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 70 to none, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The draft resolution as a whole (A/C.3/L.847/Rev.1) was adopted unanimously. (See para. 88, draft resolution III, below).

MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL AND NATIONAL HATRED AND RELIGIOUS
AND RACIAL PREJUDICE

54. Some delegations recorded their deep concern with the manifestations of racial prejudice and religious intolerance which had occurred early in 1960. They expressed alarm on account of the outbreaks of anti-Semitism which had occurred in various countries, and attributed them to the renaissance of German militarism, revanchist policies, and military training and indoctrination of the young by former Nazis.

55. Some delegations expressed satisfaction with the prompt action taken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in condemning all manifestations of racial prejudice and religious intolerance. A number of delegations endorsed the appreciation expressed by the Economic and Social Council to the Special Rapporteur who had drawn up the "Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Religious Rights and Practices". It was suggested by one delegation that one day in each year, beginning with 1961 or 1962, might be declared World Brotherhood Day, when attention could be focussed on the qualities and achievements of other races.

56. Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.848), the text of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that a fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter is the safeguarding of permanent peace, security and peaceful co-operation among nations and that to this end it is necessary to develop co-operation among peoples and nations and to educate the younger generation in this spirit,

"Noting with gratification that manifestations of racial and national hatred and religious and racial prejudice of similar kinds which have occurred in various countries during 1959 and 1960 have been unequivocally condemned by resolution 3 (XII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and resolution 6 (XVI) of the Commission on Human Rights,

"Sharing the grave concern of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities about these manifestations,

"Being alarmed by the fact that there is evidence that also in the education of youth in schools the ideology of Nazism, racialism and revanchism is applied,

"Expressing the principle that the United Nations is duty bound to combat these manifestations, to establish the facts and the causes of their origin, and to recommend resolute and effective measures which can be taken against them,

"1. Resolutely condemns all manifestations of racial and national hatred in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural spheres of the life of society as violations of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"2. Calls upon the Governments of all States to take all necessary measures to prevent the revival of manifestations of racial and national hatred and to submit to the Economic and Social Council a report on these measures;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly, as soon as possible, the conclusions reached upon its consideration of this question."

57. The sponsor stated that the draft resolution was not directed against the German people, but had in mind the interests of Germans themselves, for they had been and might again find themselves the victims of an ideology of hatred. In the discussion, some delegations considered it important to take energetic action in the educational field in order to eradicate an ideology which had been the source of so much suffering. Others pointed to legislative action which had been taken in their countries to prevent discriminatory practices.

58. Some delegations suggested that, since manifestations of hatred and discrimination were world-wide and not confined to any particular years in history, the draft resolution should make no specific references. They also pointed out that it would be unwise to create the precedent of condemning a Government which was not able to defend itself in the General Assembly. The

representative of Saudi Arabia proposed orally that the second preambular paragraph should be amended to read: "Noting with gratification that manifestations of racial and national hatred and religious and racial prejudice which still exist in the world have been consistently condemned by the United Nations". He also suggested the deletion of the fourth preambular paragraph.

59. Czechoslovakia submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.848/Rev.1). The fourth paragraph of the preamble of the revised text read as follows:

"Being alarmed by the fact that there is evidence that also in the education in schools in various countries tendencies of racial and national hatred can be traced."

60. Morocco submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.853) calling for the deletion of the fourth preambular paragraph.

61. The representative of Saudi Arabia stated that the reference to the Economic and Social Council in operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Czechoslovak draft resolution seemed to imply that the Council was vested with certain powers and responsibilities for the defence of human rights which even the General Assembly had been unable to assume because the question of measures for the implementation of the draft Covenants on Human Rights was still unresolved. Moreover, the procedure suggested in the draft would be ineffective because it was difficult to obtain evidence of violations of human rights if a country refused to allow United Nations investigation. He therefore proposed the deletion of operative paragraph 3 and the last portion of operative paragraph 2 following the word "hatred".

62. The representative of Liberia suggested that the words "the revival of" be deleted from operative paragraph 2 and that they might possibly be replaced by the words "any kind of". He also suggested that the fourth preambular paragraph should be modified because it was not only in school education that tendencies to racial or national hatred could be traced.

63. Saudi Arabia submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.857) to replace the fourth preambular paragraph of the Czechoslovak draft resolution by the following:

"Being alarmed by the fact that tendencies of racial and national hatred are still not sufficiently combatted by orienting youth in many parts of the world in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Charter."

64. The representative of Morocco stated that the Saudi Arabian amendment (A/C.3/L.857) fully met the objectives of her own amendment (A/C.3/L.853), which she therefore withdrew.

65. The representative of Czechoslovakia accepted several of the above suggestions and submitted a further revision of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.848/Rev.2) in which the second and fourth paragraphs of the preamble and operative paragraph 2 read as follows:

"Noting with gratification that manifestations of racial and national hatred and religious and racial prejudice which still exist in the world have been consistently condemned by the United Nations,

"Being alarmed by the fact that tendencies of racial and national hatred are still not sufficiently combatted by orienting youth in many parts of the world in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Charter,

"2. Calls upon the Governments of all States to take all necessary measures to prevent all manifestations of racial, religious and national hatred and to submit to the Economic and Social Council a report on these measures."

66. Saudi Arabia submitted a further amendment (A/C.3/L.859 and Corr.1) proposing the deletion from operative paragraph 2 of the phrase "and to submit to the Economic and Social Council a report on these measures" and the deletion of the whole of operative paragraph 3.

67. The Netherlands and Norway submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.858) to the Czechoslovak draft resolution calling upon States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to co-operate in the implementation of resolution 6 (XVI) of the Commission on Human Rights. The sponsors of the amendment stated that, although the Czechoslovak draft resolution was on the whole acceptable, they considered operative paragraphs 2 and 3 should be worded more carefully. They stated that they were not in favour of the reporting procedure proposed in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, and that they were not opposed in principle to the Saudi Arabian amendment to delete paragraph 2.

68. The representative of France said that the first part of the first preambular paragraph should be redrafted to conform accurately with the wording of the Charter and accordingly should read: "Recalling that the fundamental purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among nations..."; and the word "develop" in the

next phrase should be replaced by the word "strengthen". In the second preambular paragraph, the expression "religious and racial prejudice" was unsatisfactory, because religious prejudice was not what was meant. He proposed that those words should be replaced by "religious intolerance and racial prejudice". He was also not satisfied with the words "orienting youth", in the fourth preambular paragraph and suggested it might be replaced by "educating".

69. The representative of Czechoslovakia accepted the drafting changes proposed by the French representative. She also was prepared to accept the Saudi Arabian representative's amendment, to delete the end of operative paragraph 2 and the whole of operative paragraph 3, on condition that the Netherlands and Norway withdrew their amendment (A/C.3/L.858).

70. The representatives of the Netherlands and Norway withdrew their amendment (A/C.3/L.858).

71. At the 998th meeting, the Committee voted on the revised Czechoslovak draft resolution (A/C.3/L.848/Rev.2) as follows:

The preamble and operative paragraph 1, as amended, were adopted by 78 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 76 to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Nigeria, Union of South Africa, China, Ghana, Liberia.

The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 78 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Ethiopia, Union of South Africa.

(See para. 88, draft resolution IV, below.)

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

72. Several delegations commended the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and noted with satisfaction that the amount of information supplied to the Commission during the past year had expanded, also that the material furnished was increasingly useful. Reference was made to the improvement in the situation concerning addiction to cannabis in certain regions.

73. Concern was expressed that the volume of illicit traffic and the extent of drug addiction had not materially decreased. The main sources of opium and opiates continued to be the Near, Middle and Far East. Governments most directly concerned were endeavouring to solve these problems in their own territories, but it was emphasized that the way to future progress lay through increased regional co-operation.

74. The first inter-American meeting on illicit traffic in cocaine and coca leaves, organized by the Government of Brazil, and the Turko-Iranian Border Pact, seemed to be steps in the right direction. The hope was expressed that similar pacts might be concluded among other Governments, and further regional conferences and survey missions held to facilitate control of the problem. Out-posting members of the Secretariat (Division of Narcotic Drugs) to the particular regions most concerned could be of assistance in carrying out regional projects of this nature. Several delegations expressed satisfaction with the contribution of the Programme of Technical Assistance in narcotics control.
75. Reference was made to the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of the Draft Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, to be held in New York early in 1961, and the hope expressed that action on an international and regional scale would be facilitated as a result of the Conference.

TEACHING OF THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES, THE STRUCTURE AND
ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
IN SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES

76. Several delegations, commenting on the four-year report on this subject (E/3322 and Add.1-3), welcomed the progress which had been made in teaching about the work of the United Nations, and found it encouraging that public interest had grown considerably during recent years. The important part played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was stressed and its work commended.
77. At the 990th meeting, Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand and Sudan submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.850), the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly ...

"1. Believes that teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in schools is important as a means of promoting interest in and support for their work;

"2. Believes further that knowledge and understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies contribute to the fostering among young people of the ideas of peace and international co-operation and should therefore be promoted as widely as possible;

"3. Endorses the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in encouraging the implementation of the recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 137 (II);

"4. Expresses its appreciation of the co-operation shown by the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in advancing the United Nations idea;

"5. Urges all those concerned to continue their efforts to promote in schools the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies."

78. The representative of New Zealand, introducing the draft resolution, stressed that general appreciation and understanding of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies was essential to the realization of the purposes set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the constitutions of the agencies. It was suggested that in disseminating such knowledge through the schools, particularly at primary school level, aims and ideals should be emphasized, rather than structure and activities, which could more readily be appreciated when pupils were in more advanced classes. It was pointed out that adoption of the draft resolution would be timely at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly when so many new Member States were represented for the first time.

79. The draft text was widely supported by delegations, which referred to the particular measures adopted in their own countries for ensuring that information about the United Nations was disseminated at all age levels and throughout all areas. It was emphasized that stress should be laid on aims and ideals, and that an accurate appreciation of the possibilities and the limitations of the Organization would offer the best guard against disillusionment. Reference was made to teaching in various types of educational institutions and to the activities of the United Nations information centres. It was stated that the co-operation of non-governmental organizations, and in particular of United Nations Associations, had been most valuable.

80. Some criticism was expressed of proposals directed against the structure and activities of the United Nations.

81. The representative of Saudi Arabia proposed that, in view of the outstanding work done by UNESCO in teaching about the aims and activities of the

United Nations, operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.850) should be amended to read: "Expresses its appreciation of the co-operation shown by UNESCO and the other specialized agencies....".

82. Bolivia submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.855) to the draft resolution to insert the following two paragraphs between operative paragraphs 2 and 3:

"3. Believes that teaching about the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be extended by means of radio broadcasts to villages and rural areas which do not possess the facilities required for that purpose;

"4. Urges that teaching about the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be made compulsory and introduced gradually in the curricula of primary schools and of public and private secondary schools and in faculties of law and institutes of political and social science."

and to renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

83. The representative of Bolivia considered that the text of the draft resolution would be more effective if it specifically suggested radio broadcasting as a method of teaching about the United Nations in rural areas, and if it urged that instruction in these subjects should be made compulsory in primary and secondary schools and in some institutions of higher learning.

84. The sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.850) accepted the Saudi Arabian oral amendment. They endorsed the ideas underlying the Bolivian amendment (A/C.3/L.855) and stated that they would revise certain paragraphs of the original draft in order to embody the concepts outlined by the representative of Bolivia.

85. The sponsors of the draft resolution, having been joined by Bolivia, Honduras, India, Iran and Mexico, submitted a revised text (A/C.3/L.850/Rev.1) in which operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 read as follows:

"4. Expresses its appreciation of the co-operation shown by UNESCO and the other specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in advancing the United Nations idea;

"5. Urges all those concerned to continue their efforts to promote in primary and secondary schools, as well as faculties of social and human sciences and in audio-visual education centres, the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies;

"6. Invites UNESCO, with the co-operation of the United Nations, to assist by preparing basic material which may be used for these purposes."

86. At the 998th meeting, the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.850/Rev.1) was adopted unanimously (see para. 88, draft resolution V, below).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND EXCHANGES IN
THE FIELD OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

87. Some delegations congratulated UNESCO on its survey on the above subject and emphasized the importance of organizing exchanges of persons and information, and of developing peaceful relations between different countries, as well as of encouraging the flow of economic assistance from developed to under-developed countries. Several delegations stated that the UNESCO survey should have made recommendations on practical measures as well as assembling factual material. Some delegations suggested that UNESCO might be asked to formulate principles for bilateral, regional and international action in that sphere; others that a draft convention should be prepared.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the action of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund in elaborating the activities to be undertaken by the Fund, within the framework of its responsibilities, in helping countries put into effect the high principles proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

Recognizing the significant contribution UNICEF is making to better living conditions in developing countries and the manner in which it reinforces the effectiveness of other measures taken to this end,

Noting that UNICEF is taking steps to ascertain the priority needs of children in present changing conditions and to identify the fields in which UNICEF might assist in order to contribute to the greatest possible extent to the present and future welfare of children,

1. Commends the United Nations Children's Fund on its achievements;
2. Encourages UNICEF to increase aid to countries passing through difficult transitional stages, particularly in Africa, without prejudicing the level of aid to other countries requiring assistance;
3. Expresses the hope that UNICEF will receive the necessary financial support to enable it not only to continue its successful work but also increasingly to meet the challenge of extending its services.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Low-Cost Housing and Related Community Facilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1393 (XIV) regarding low-cost housing,

Having noted section I of chapter V of the report of the Economic and Social Council^{3/} on progress made towards the implementation of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities,

Recognizing the importance of adequate housing and community facilities and services for a rise in the levels of living of the lower income groups in the congested urban areas,

Recognizing the significant role of Governments in the planning, financing and execution of programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities,

Considering that owing to limited resources the developing and newly independent countries have difficulty in meeting demands for simultaneous investment in economic development projects and in housing, health and education,

Recognizing the need to utilize more fully the peoples' own resources and the local sources of materials and finances for the solution of the housing and urban development problem,

1. Requests Member States to review their housing requirements, policies and programmes as well as the extent of investment in this field from all sources in their countries and to indicate to the United Nations the areas in which outside assistance is most needed;

^{3/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/4415).

1. Expresses the hope that the Governments of Member States, and particularly those of the developing countries, will take full advantage of existing programmes of the United Nations designed to improve the status of women, that they will collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study which he has undertaken in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 771 H (XXX), and that the United Nations and the specialized agencies will, for their part, direct their programmes to a greater extent towards achieving this end;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women to pursue their efforts in the matter and take, in connexion with this study, appropriate measures that would lead to special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the advancement of women in the developing countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Manifestations of Racial and National Hatred

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the fundamental purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among nations and that, to this end, it is necessary to strengthen co-operation among peoples and nations and to educate the younger generation in this spirit,

Noting with gratification that manifestations of racial and national hatred and religious intolerance and racial prejudice which still exist in the world have been consistently condemned by the United Nations,

Sharing the grave concern of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities about these manifestations,

Being alarmed by the fact that tendencies of racial and national hatred are still not sufficiently combatted in many parts of the world by orienting youth in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing the principle that the United Nations is duty bound to combat these manifestations, to establish the facts and the causes of their origin, and to recommend resolute and effective measures which can be taken against them,

1. Resolutely condemns all manifestations and practices of racial, religious and national hatred in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural spheres of the life of society as violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Calls upon the Governments of all States to take all necessary measures to prevent all manifestations of racial, religious and national hatred.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Teaching of the Purposes and Principles, the Structure and Activities of the United Nations and Its Related Agencies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 137 (II) of 17 November 1947, which recommended to all Member Governments that they take measures to encourage the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in schools,

Noting the action which the Economic and Social Council has taken in the intervening years in promoting this objective,

Noting particularly Economic and Social Council resolution 748 (XXIX) of 6 April 1960,

1. Believes that teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in schools is important as a means of promoting interest in, and support for, their work;
2. Believes further that knowledge and understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies contribute to the fostering among young people of the ideas of peace and international co-operation and should therefore be promoted as widely as possible;
3. Endorses the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in encouraging the implementation of the recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 137 (II);
4. Expresses its appreciation of the co-operation shown by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in advancing the United Nations idea;

5. Urges all those concerned to continue their efforts to promote in primary and secondary schools, as well as in faculties of social and human sciences and in audio-visual education centres, the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies;

6. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the co-operation of the United Nations, to assist by preparing basic material which may be used for these purposes.

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in connexion with the concerted programme of practical action in this field, to investigate in consultation with interested Member States the possibility of obtaining technical services, equipment, and funds for establishing or multiplying pilot projects:

(a) In low-cost housing and related community facilities, services and utilities in the rapidly urbanizing areas of the developing countries;

(b) In the production from local sources of suitable materials, accessories and construction elements and equipment for the execution of housing and urban development programmes;

3. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to investigate, on the basis of work already done by its functional and regional commissions, the possibilities for domestic and international financing of low-cost housing programmes in less developed countries;

4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly a report on the implementation of the present resolution together with the comments of the Social Commission, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

United Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women in Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Taking note of section VIII of chapter VI of the report of the Economic and Social Council^{4/} and of resolution 771 H (XXX) of the Council of 25 July 1960 entitled "United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in under-developed countries",

Recalling its resolution 1163 (XII) of 26 November 1957 concerning the work of the Commission on the Status of Women and the progress achieved in the field of women's rights,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission is showing a special interest in the condition of women in developing countries,

^{4/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/4415).