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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
(CHAPTER VI, SECTIONS I AND III;
CHAPTER VII, SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, V,
VI, VIII AND IX)

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Miss Florence ADDISON (Ghana)

1. When allocating item 12 of the agenda of its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided, at its 752nd plenary meeting on 22 September 1958, to refer chapters VI and VII of the report of the Economic and Social Council^{1/} to the Third Committee for consideration and report.
2. The Committee agreed to consider section II of chapter VI when discussing agenda item 31 (Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), section VII of chapter VII when discussing agenda item 35 (Freedom of information), and section X of chapter VII when discussing agenda item 34 (Advisory services) in the field of human rights; in this latter connexion see the report of the Committee on this item (A/3951)).
3. The Committee considered the remaining sections of chapters VI and VII at its 837th to 845th meetings, held between 30 September and 8 October 1958.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

4. The Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board called attention to the financial situation confronting the Fund in 1959. He pointed out that requests for aid

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/3848).

from Governments in 1959 were expected to total \$26.3 million, about \$3 million more than the average for the last three years. Unless there were greater government contributions, this increase in aid would not be possible. The largest contributor to UNICEF, the United States of America, had pledged \$11 million for 1959 subject to the condition that other Governments would also contribute \$11 million. If UNICEF received the full \$22 million from Governments in 1959 its other resources would make possible allocations totalling \$26.3 million. In 1958, Governments other than the United States were expected to contribute \$8.9 million; thus, an increase of \$2.1 million would be required for 1959, equivalent to an average rise of 25 per cent.

5. Summarizing the main considerations guiding UNICEF in its approach to its problems, the Chairman of the Executive Board pointed out that the Board favoured aiding programmes which had prevention as a principal objective and which were suited to the economic and administrative capacities of the countries concerned and capable of developing into permanent services. It believed that, wherever possible, specific measures for the health, nutrition and welfare of children should fit in a balanced way into broader measures for the improvement of family and community levels of living. Co-ordination between UNICEF and other United Nations agencies was continually being strengthened, and the work of the Fund had become an essential complement to technical assistance activities. The Board was concerned not only with planning for the immediate future but also with possibilities beyond the next several years. Citizen support for UNICEF was substantial; a review recently made by the Executive Board on methods of practical co-operation with non-governmental organizations should make this support even more effective in the future.

6. In the course of the discussion, many delegations paid tribute to the assistance given through UNICEF. Reference was made to the wide geographical scope of UNICEF aid, which was now extended to some 100 countries and territories. This provided a nucleus for planning and financing by Governments of more than 325 programmes from which over 50 million children would benefit in 1958. UNICEF was considered to be an outstanding example of an activity symbolizing the larger purposes of the United Nations. Its value as a means of focusing attention on the needs of children and on effective ways of meeting those needs

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was likewise stressed, and a number of delegations cited in illustration UNICEF aid to their own countries. Opportunities for effective aid were increasing as a result of successful experience with its use, and more comprehensive planning by Governments. The catalytic value of the UNICEF matching principle in granting aid was especially noted.

7. Special attention was paid to the steadily increasing social and economic importance of UNICEF aid, and to the closer co-ordination which was being achieved in over-all planning and on individual projects between UNICEF and the other agencies of the United Nations. The closer relations developed in the past year between UNICEF and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the Food and Agriculture Organization were especially welcomed, and the hope was expressed that collaboration would continue to be strengthened. It was pointed out that careful co-ordination and a constant reappraisal of activities would be needed in future programming to ensure maximum results in the light of new and varied demands. In this connexion, it was suggested that the organization of the work of the Programme Committee and the Executive Board should be reviewed at the next session of the Board in order to ensure greater efficiency.

8. Programme emphases singled out for special commendation were those for intensifying aid to basic maternal and child welfare services; for increasing the effectiveness of work in child nutrition; and for extending aid within community development programmes. The long-run values of increased aid for training of national staff engaged in UNICEF-assisted programmes was stressed by a number of delegations. Attention was called to the important role of UNICEF in financing malaria eradication and to the review to be undertaken by the UNICEF Executive Board next year of the balance of aid between various types of programmes in the light of several years' experience with considerably expanded aid for malaria eradication.

9. A number of delegations expressed appreciation to the non-governmental organizations for their collaboration with UNICEF and hoped that an even more mutually useful relationship would develop in the future.

10. Many delegations pointed out that, while the achievements of UNICEF aid had been inspiring, this aid was still far from sufficient when viewed in the

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light of what remained to be done. Contributions from Governments were not keeping pace with the increasing requests for aid and the rising cost of supplies. If UNICEF was to sustain and intensify its activities and their scope, more generous contributions from Governments would be necessary.

11. The Committee received a draft resolution submitted jointly by Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, France, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Liberia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.667), in accordance with the operative part of which the General Assembly would: (1) express the hope that all Governments would contribute to UNICEF as generously as possible; and (2) congratulate the Fund on its outstanding and humanitarian achievements.

12. The representatives of Liberia and Pakistan orally proposed the deletion of the words "and humanitarian"; this amendment was accepted by the sponsors. The representative of Iraq proposed that these words be reinserted in operative paragraph 2, but later withdrew this proposal.

13. At the 843rd meeting, the fourteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.667), as amended, was approved unanimously (see para. 57, draft resolution I below).

Formulation of social policies related to economic development

14. Several delegations pointed out that in the work of the Economic and Social Council greater stress had been laid on economic questions than on social questions, and that this had been reflected in the Council's reports. Attention was drawn in this connexion to the interdependence of economic development and social development. The hope was expressed that the Council would take steps to redress the balance.

15. Some delegations welcomed the plans of concerted action between different organizations described in Council resolutions 665 (XXIV) and 694 (XXVI). It was felt that the latter resolution, concerning programme appraisals for the period 1959-1964, marked an important advance towards the successful solution of many social questions. Closer co-ordination between the various agencies would be ensured, and Governments and the public would be given a clear idea of what was being achieved and attempted through international action.

16. A draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Morocco, the Philippines, the Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic (A/C.3/L.666/Rev.1), in accordance with which the General Assembly would call upon the Economic and Social Council as early as possible to formulate, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, recommendations to Governments concerning social policies and programmes so designed as to: (1) accelerate economic growth through increases in productivity; (2) minimize social problems resulting from economic and technological change as well as from rapid urbanization; and (3) promote equitable distribution of national incomes.

17. After a short discussion, a new revision of this draft resolution (A/C.3/L.666/Rev.2) was submitted to the Committee, Iraq and Libya being added as sponsors. The operative part of the revised draft read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling resolution 1161 (XII) of 26 November 1957 on "Balanced and integrated economic and social progress",

"Noting with satisfaction the increased attention given by the Economic and Social Council to the social aspects of economic development in the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa and the suggested modification of the terms of reference of the other regional economic commissions,

"Recognizing the special problems of countries with insufficiently developed resources in ensuring balanced economic and social development,

"Recognizing that the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development called for in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter requires not only a general rise in economic productivity of the countries concerned, but also the raising of family levels of living by, among other things, avoiding an inequitable distribution of national income,

"Realizing the close inter-dependence of economic and social development,

"Calls upon the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, as early as possible to formulate recommendations to Governments concerning social policies and programmes so designed as to:

- "(1) Accelerate economic growth through increases in productivity;
- "(2) Minimize social problems resulting from economic and technological change as well as from rapid urbanization; and
- "(3) Raising family levels of living by, among other things, avoiding an inequitable distribution of national income."

18. The sponsors subsequently substituted the words "the national production" for "economic productivity" in the fourth preambular paragraph, and for "productivity" in operative sub-paragraph (1).

19. It was argued, in support of the joint draft resolution, that a new trend was emerging which would enable United Nations organs to deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development. The sponsors had attempted to express it in their draft resolution. The need to adapt the tempo of social development to that of economic development was felt above all in the under-developed countries. Moreover, national income would have to be distributed equitably not only among individuals in a particular country, but also among its various regions. It was pointed out that the road to economic progress would be barred until sanitation, educational standards, housing, security of employment, etc. had been sufficiently improved.

20. Several delegates welcomed the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa and praised its terms of reference, in accordance with which the Commission, although not primarily a social organ, should contribute to the economic and social advancement of the African continent. It was also noted with satisfaction that social affairs divisions had been established in the secretariats of the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America.

21. The representative of the Secretary-General recalled the steps already taken by the Economic and Social Council and the Social Commission with a view to submitting to Governments recommendations concerning social programmes. In particular, she drew attention to the report of a working group composed of experts from countries at varying stages of economic, social and cultural development, in implementation of Council resolution 585 (XX). This report on a co-ordinated policy regarding family levels of living was the outcome of co-operation between the United Nations and various specialized agencies. ...

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22. In criticism of the draft resolution, it was stated that it was somewhat premature and too general for its recommendations to be of any real value. Some delegations thought that questions of productivity, output and national income came within the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Council or the Second Committee.

23. The United States of America introduced two amendments (A/C.3/L.669) to the revised twelve-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.666/Rev.2), to replace the words "avoiding an inequitable distribution" by the words "appropriate use" at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph and to replace the operative paragraph by the following text:

"Requests the Economic and Social Council as early as possible to formulate, after consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, recommendations to Governments concerning social policies and programmes designed to increase national income and raise family levels of living such as:

"(1) Health and education programmes to accelerate economic growth;

"(2) Social services to meet the problems which result from economic and technological change and from rapid urbanization."

24. The representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed the following two amendments to the revised twelve-Power draft resolution:

(a) The substitution, in the second preambular paragraph, of the words "and the Council's decision to ask the other regional economic commissions to consider and give advice on this question" for the words "and the suggested modification of the terms of reference of the other regional economic commissions";

(b) The substitution, in the operative paragraph, of the words "to consider as early as possible what social programmes and policies would be best designed to" for the words "as early as possible to formulate recommendations to Governments concerning social policies and programmes so designed as to".

This second amendment applied to the United States amendment as well.

25. The representative of Morocco, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the United Kingdom amendment to the second preambular paragraph.

26. The representative of Saudi Arabia orally proposed the following amendments to the revised draft resolution:

(a) The addition, at the end of operative sub-paragraph (1) of the following text: "by, inter alia, instituting appropriate health and education programmes";

(b) The replacement of operative sub-paragraph (2) by the text proposed by the United States (A/C.3/L.669) with the addition of the word "Promote" at the beginning of the sub-paragraph.

27. The amendments of Saudi Arabia were accepted by the sponsors of the revised twelve-Power draft resolution.

28. At the 844th meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.666/Rev.2), as orally amended, as follows:

(a) The first preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously.

(b) The second preambular paragraph, as amended by the United Kingdom was adopted by 65 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

(c) The third preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously.

(d) The United States amendment to the fourth preambular paragraph (A/C.3/L.669) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 28 to 25,

with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Greece, Iran, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Venezuela.

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(e) The fourth preambular paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 51 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

(f) The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously.

(g) The United Kingdom oral amendment to the introductory part of the operative paragraph was adopted by 35 votes to 20, with 11 abstentions.

(h) The substitution of the word "Requests" for the words "Calls upon" at the beginning of the operative paragraph was adopted by 42 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions.

(i) The introductory part of the operative paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 50 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions.

(j) Sub-paragraph (2) of the operative paragraph, as amended by the United States (A/C.3/L.669) and orally by Saudi Arabia, was adopted unanimously.

(k) Sub-paragraph (3) of the operative paragraph was adopted by 41 votes to 16, with 9 abstentions.

(l) The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by 57 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions (see para. 57, draft resolution II, below).

International control of narcotic drugs

29. Several delegations observed that progress had been achieved in connexion with the codification of legislation on narcotic drugs. It was noted with deep satisfaction that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had completed the drafting of the Single Convention and that the Economic and Social Council had recommended the holding of a conference of plenipotentiaries to consider and adopt that instrument. It was also found gratifying that the number of accessions to the 1931 Convention and the 1948 Protocol was increasing year by year. On the other hand, regrets were expressed that the opium-producing countries were delaying their accession to the 1953 Protocol, thus preventing its coming into force.

30. Some delegations felt that, although notable progress had been achieved, the pattern of illicit traffic and the problem of drug addiction had remained virtually unchanged. It was urged that the competent authorities should impose

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severe penalties on offenders and co-operate closely with the authorities of other countries concerned. It was pointed out also that control should be exercised not only in producer countries but also in countries of transit and consumption. On the other hand, satisfaction was expressed that diversions from the licit to the illicit market were now insignificant. It was believed that the international machinery to combat the traffic must be strengthened and, in this connexion, Council resolution 688 (XXVI) was praised. It was recognized that a number of countries lacked the resources to undertake desirable projects in this field, and this resolution requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to review the situation and put forward proposals.

31. A great number of delegations congratulated the Government of Afghanistan on its courageous decision to prohibit the cultivation of opium and expressed the hope that the various problems which Afghanistan would have to face in consequence of that action would be solved through international co-operation.

32. The unanimous feeling of the Committee was reflected in a draft resolution submitted by India (A/C.3/L.670) whereby the General Assembly would (1) express its appreciation of the policy adopted by Afghanistan; and (2) request the relevant technical assistance organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to pay particular attention to requests from the Afghan Government for technical assistance in this field.

33. The representative of India, taking account of suggestions made by the representative of the United Kingdom, replaced the word "particular" by the word "due" in operative paragraph 2.

34. In reply to a question by the representative of the United Kingdom, the representative of the Secretary-General said that the technical assistance services had already given serious consideration to the matter. A mission comprising representatives of the Government of Afghanistan, the specialized agencies and the Technical Assistance Administration would make a study on the spot of the type of assistance which would enable Afghanistan's requirements to be dealt with most effectively.

35. At the 845th meeting the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.670), as amended, was approved unanimously (see para. 57, draft resolution III below).

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Human rights

36. Several delegations stressed the significance of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and informed the Committee of their Governments' plans for its observance. In this connexion, the role of the non-governmental organizations was praised. Some delegations felt that the best way to observe the anniversary would be to complete the work on the draft Covenants on Human Rights.

37. Many delegations noted the progress achieved in the promotion of human rights. Attention was called to the growing consciousness in the world of the problems of discrimination and to the steps being taken to abolish it. United Nations activities in this sector were enumerated. The hope was expressed that the ILO Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation would soon come into force, and that an international instrument on discrimination in education might be prepared.

38. Attention was drawn again to the importance of the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

39. Many speakers recalled the fact that the Commission on the Status of Women had done excellent work in the field of women's rights, as was evidenced, inter alia, by the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

40. On the other hand, several delegations stated that, despite all that had been done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, violations of human rights were being perpetrated throughout the world. Some delegations stated that there was a difference between the protection of human rights in metropolitan States and their violation in dependent territories. It was stated that, unless steps were taken to ensure the completion of the draft Covenants within a reasonable period, proposals concerning interim measures to be taken with respect of violations would be put before the Assembly.

41. Some delegations expressed great interest in the work of the Commission on Human Rights, and stressed such items as the study on freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile and the periodic reports on human rights for the first three-year period.

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42. There was some criticism of the procedure for dealing with communications concerning human rights, but the hope was expressed that the work of the committee appointed to re-examine the terms of Council resolutions 75 (V) and 275 (X) would lead to an improvement in this field.

43. A number of delegations welcomed the Council's decision to authorize the Secretary-General to convene a second conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination.

Co-ordination of results of scientific research

44. Australia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.668) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the remarkable advances made in recent years in the natural sciences, pure and applied,

"Believing that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should stimulate and encourage further the general direction of scientific research towards the peaceful ends of economic progress and human welfare, and in the interest of peace and international co-operation,

"Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations for co-ordinating the activities of its organs and the specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, and noting that the Economic and Social Council has requested the United Nations and five of the specialized agencies to undertake appraisals of their activities and programmes for the period 1959-1964,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, IAEA and other organizations of the United Nations concerned with the peaceful application of science, to arrange for a survey to be made on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences and the dissemination and application for peaceful ends of such scientific knowledge and the steps which might be taken by the United Nations towards encouraging the concentration of such efforts upon the most urgent problems, having regard to the needs of the various countries;

"2. Invites the above-mentioned organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in this connexion;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit this survey to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session, for comment and any appropriate recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly in conjunction with the Secretary-General's survey;

"4. Requests the Council to transmit this survey to the General Assembly together with its comments and recommendations."

45. The following amendments to the draft resolution were submitted by Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.671):

(a) The insertion of the following paragraph before the first preambular paragraph:

"Recalling its resolution 1164 (XII) of 26 November 1957 on development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education and Economic and Social Council resolution 695 (XXVI) of 31 July 1958 on survey of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture,";

(b) The insertion, in operative paragraph 1, after the words "to arrange" of the following phrase: "taking into account the report of UNESCO to be prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 695 (XXVI).

46. The representative of Canada orally proposed the following amendments to the Australian draft:

(a) The redrafting of the beginning of operative paragraph 1, up to the words "to arrange for a survey", to read "Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned with the peaceful application of science, as well as IAEA,";

(b) The deletion, at the end of operative paragraph 3, of the phrase: "for consideration by the General Assembly in conjunction with the Secretary-General's survey".

47. The representative of Australia stated, in support of his draft resolution, that a stage had been reached when the United Nations and the specialized agencies might stimulate and encourage further the general direction of scientific research towards peaceful ends. He cited various examples illustrating progress in science and technology in almost all countries. He also pointed out that institutions and private or public bodies dealing with national scientific research existed almost everywhere but concerned themselves above all with the needs of their own countries. Some co-ordination was therefore necessary, and the purpose of the draft resolution was to take advantage of the resources of the United Nations in order to concentrate efforts on the most important matters and to ensure wider and more rapid dissemination of the results obtained.

48. Several delegations supported the Australian draft resolution and the Czechoslovak amendments thereto. It was felt that the proposed survey would represent a valuable help to avoid the waste of resources and efforts resulting from an inadequate dissemination of the scientific discoveries of the various countries.

49. The representative of UNESCO recalled that his Organization had since its foundation been steadily engaged in important programmes relating strictly to research. He also recalled the resolution adopted in 1956 by the General Conference defining UNESCO's policy in that respect. The limited resources available had led the Organization to concentrate its efforts on a number of priority projects relating to the reclamation of arid lands, oceanography, the humid tropical zone, cellular biology, new sources of energy (other than the atom), etc. With regard to dissemination, since 1947, UNESCO had established scientific co-operation posts at Cairo, New Delhi, Djakarta and Montevideo, it had organized travelling exhibitions and had provided technical assistance in education. It had co-operated with and subsidized various non-governmental organizations such as the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, the Union of International Engineering Organizations, the Federation of Astronomic and Geophysical Services, etc. UNESCO would continue to implement the General Assembly and Council resolutions dealing with related matters, and was prepared to use all available means to implement the proposed draft resolution. It felt, however, that the purposes referred to in the draft resolution - the inquiry, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and its application - were in varying degrees matters also for the other specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

50. The representative of WHO described the activities of his Organization in encouraging and co-ordinating research in the medical science and the sciences applied to medicine, and assured the Committee of WHO's willingness to make its full contribution to the proposed survey.

51. The representative of the Secretary-General emphasized the importance of the proposed study, but suggested that the sponsor might set a more generous time-limit for its completion than that laid down in the text. The representative

of the United Kingdom supported this suggestion, and thought that the Secretary-General might be requested to submit a preliminary survey to the Council at its twenty-eighth session and a final survey at the thirtieth session.

52. The representative of Australia, in response to these suggestions, substituted, in operative paragraph 3, the words "thirtieth session" for the words "twenty-eighth session", on the understanding that the Secretary-General would present a progress report at the twenty-eighth session.

53. He also accepted (a) the first Czechoslovak amendment (A/C.3/L.671), with the provision that the new paragraph be inserted as the third preambular paragraph rather than the first, a proposal which was accepted by Czechoslovakia; (b) the Czechoslovak amendment, in a form suggested by the representative of Saudi Arabia, namely, that it be added as a new sentence to operative paragraph 1, reading as follows: "In arranging for such a survey, the Secretary-General is requested to take into account the report of UNESCO to be prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 695 (XXVI)"; and (c) the two Canadian oral amendments (see para. 46).

54. At the 845th meeting the Australian draft resolution (A/C.3/L.668), as amended, was approved by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 57, draft resolution IV, below).

International co-operation in the fields of science,
culture and education

55. Several delegations drew attention to the urgency of developing cultural, scientific, artistical, educational and other contacts among nations. Some of them criticized the Council's response to the General Assembly's requests in that matter and considered that the space devoted to the question in the Council's report was inadequate; they also regretted that the matter was dealt with in a chapter which was not usually assigned to any Assembly Committee. They hoped that the survey prepared by UNESCO in pursuance of Council resolution 695 (XXVI) would serve as a sound basis for further extended action.

56. The representative of UNESCO described the various steps already taken by his Organization to give effect to that resolution. He concluded that,

in view of the importance of the task and the amount of work involved, the Executive Board of UNESCO had felt that the Organization would not be able to submit the survey and recommendations to the Council before its thirtieth session.

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57. 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,

Having considered chapter VI, section I, of the report of the Economic and Social Council^{1/} dealing with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

Welcoming the emphasis on strengthening co-operation which has developed in the past year with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing that the impact of the Fund on social and economic development is steadily increasing,

Recognizing also the increasing opportunities for effective use of UNICEF aid,

1. Expresses the hope that all Governments will contribute to the United Nations Children's Fund as generously as possible;
2. Congratulates the Fund on its outstanding achievements.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/3848).

Draft resolution II

Formulation of social policies related to economic development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1161 (XII) of 26 November 1957 on "Balanced and integrated economic and social progress",

Noting with satisfaction the increased attention given by the Economic and Social Council to the social aspects of economic development in the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa, and the Council's decision to ask the other regional economic commissions to consider and give advice on this question,

Recognizing the special problems of countries with insufficiently developed resources in ensuring balanced economic and social development,

Recognizing that the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development called for in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter requires not only a general rise in the national production of the countries concerned, but also the raising of family levels of living by, among other things, appropriate use of national income,

Realizing the close interdependence of economic and social development,

Requests the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to consider, as early as possible, what social programmes and policies would be best designed to:

- (a) Accelerate economic growth through increases in the national production by, inter alia, instituting appropriate health and education programmes;
- (b) Promote social services to meet the problems which result from economic and technological change and from rapid urbanization;
- (c) Raise family levels of living by, among other things, avoiding an inequitable distribution of national income.

Draft resolution III

Technical assistance to Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 689 H (XXVI) of 28 July 1958,

Welcoming the adoption by Afghanistan, which was formerly an important opium-producing country, of the law of Kaus 2, 1336 (24 November 1957) prohibiting opium cultivation in Afghanistan,

Believing that technical assistance in the field of economic and social development is necessary for the full execution of the policy incorporated in the above-mentioned law and for minimizing serious economic and social consequences,

Recognizing that the success of Afghanistan in this field requires international co-operation,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the policy adopted by Afghanistan;
2. Requests the relevant technical assistance organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to pay due attention to requests from the Government of Afghanistan for technical assistance in this field.

Draft resolution IV

Co-ordination of results of scientific research

The General Assembly,

Noting the remarkable advances made in recent years in the natural sciences, pure and applied,

Believing that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should stimulate and encourage further the general direction of scientific research towards the peaceful ends of economic progress and human welfare, and in the interest of peace and international co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 1164 (XII) of 26 November 1957 on the development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education

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and Economic and Social Council resolution 695 (XXVI) of 31 July 1958 on the survey which is to be prepared on international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations for co-ordinating the activities of its organs and the specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, and noting that the Economic and Social Council has requested the United Nations and five of the specialized agencies to undertake appraisals of their activities and programmes for the period 1959-1964,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned with the peaceful application of science, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency, to arrange for a survey to be made on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences and the dissemination and application for peaceful ends of such scientific knowledge and the steps which might be taken by the United Nations towards encouraging the concentration of such efforts upon the most urgent problems, having regard to the needs of the various countries; ^{and in this connexion} In arranging for such a survey, the Secretary-General is requested to take into account the report of UNESCO to be prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 695 (XXVI);

2. Invites the above-mentioned organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in this connexion;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit this survey to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session, for comment and any appropriate recommendations;

4. Requests the Council to transmit this survey to the General Assembly, together with its comments and recommendations.
