



Eighteenth session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Third Committee

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its 1210th meeting on 20 September 1963, in considering the allocation of item 12 of the agenda of its eighteenth session (Report of the Economic and Social Council),^{1/} decided to assign to the Third Committee, chapters IX (except section III) on social questions, chapter X dealing with human rights and chapter XIII (section VII) on the review of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. The Committee, at the 1212th meeting, agreed that the following six subjects dealt with in the report of the Economic and Social Council would be taken up under the independent items on the same subjects on its agenda:
 - (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (chapter IX, section VI, and chapter XIII, section VII) [item 38];
 - (b) Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (chapter X, section X, paras. 526-528) [item 40];

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/5503).

- (c) Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (chapter X, section VII) [item 41];
- (d) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (chapter X, section II) [item 43];
- (e) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance (chapter X, section III) [item 44]; and
- (f) Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (chapter X, section VI) [item 48].

3. The Committee considered the remaining parts of the report of the Council referred to it at its 1232nd to 1243rd and 1246th to 1256th meetings, held from 15 October to 7 November 1963.

II. SOCIAL QUESTIONS

4. The 1963 Report on the World Social Situation which surveys social conditions and programmes during the decade 1950-1960, was given special attention in the general debate on the report of the Economic and Social Council.^{2/} Its value as a body of information and a useful analysis of the social situation, particularly in the less developed countries, was stressed. Some delegations felt at the same time that the Report had not dealt in detail with certain important social problems. In particular, it did not give a sufficiently full account of the economic and social progress achieved throughout the world, nor had it given adequate attention to the experience acquired in the socialist countries and in the economically developed countries with free enterprise economies. They pointed out that a full understanding of the world social situation in all its complexity could only be arrived at through a comparative analysis of situations and problems in countries with different levels of development and different socio-economic structures.

5. During the debate, many delegations drew the attention of the Committee to the conclusion of the Report that despite some notable achievements the gap between economically developed and less developed countries had further widened during the last decade and that the poorest countries showed the slowest rate of development. This conclusion of the Report, they emphasized, placed a responsibility on the United Nations to assist in finding means of changing the situation. Most delegations expressed the view that, as indicated in the 1963 Report, the economic and social aspects of development were closely related and should be integrated. In this connexion, it was necessary now to proceed from general statements and declarations on the importance of integrated planning of economic and social development to the diffusion and practical application of these methods in developing countries. Some members of the Committee stressed that economic factors should play a dominant role in integrated development, for the social situation of a nation depended on its level of economic development.

^{2/} United Nations 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2).

6. A number of delegations emphasized that economic, scientific and technical progress depended considerably upon the existence of adequate social conditions. Some delegations stressed that the less developed countries would not solve the problems of economic, scientific and technical development without elimination of the social consequences of colonialism, imperialism and feudalism, or without the establishment of certain social conditions or social prerequisites.
7. Referring to the slow rate of development of the poorest countries, the majority of delegations stressed the importance and high priority of agrarian reform, the successful fulfilment of which would provide a basis for improvement and progress in the less developed countries. They further emphasized that questions of land reform and modernization of agriculture as well as training of national professional cadres should be considered within the general content of the most vital issues such as industrial development and the diversification of a country's total economy.
8. A number of delegations pointed out that the most urgent task for many developing countries was to rectify the deterioration in the terms of trade of the developing countries. Drastic changes in the trade policies of the industrialized countries would be required. Further, steps must be taken to make it possible for the developing countries to process their primary products themselves and thus to stabilize the cost of living and raise the level of living of their people. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would take up these questions.
9. A number of delegations stressed the importance of equitable income distribution for social development. They felt that this problem was worthy of the most careful study in its practical aspects for it was impossible to accumulate capital required for industrialization, to raise labour productivity and compete in the world market while this problem remained unsettled.
10. Some delegations felt that while in recent years greater emphasis had been given by the United Nations to important questions, the work programme and the Report on the World Social Situation in particular, should be oriented increasingly towards such subjects as, inter alia, the agrarian problem in less developed

countries, methods of accelerating industrialization, the role of the state and the public sector in the development of national industry and in the planning of economic and social development, distribution of income and levels of living as factors motivating development, ways of accelerating the training of national personnel, the elaboration of programmes of rational use of the means released as a consequence of disarmament and the social role of state and public institutions.

11. A number of delegations expressed their appreciation of the action so far taken by the United Nations in co-operation with the specialized agencies, with respect to rural and community development, which was of particular interest to developing countries. United Nations technical assistance activities in this field and the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Community Development were especially noted in this connexion.^{3/}

12. Many delegations cited the rapid progress their countries had made in the field of rural and community development over the past decade and urged that the United Nations should continue its activities in this sphere by undertaking appropriate research and by organizing systematic programmes of regional and inter-regional meetings and seminars on the subject. In emphasizing the need for concerted action, it was felt that such action should take into account the involvement of the people in the identification and implementation of activities to improve their levels of living, the utilization of outside assistance to meet local objectives, the integration of community projects within national programmes and a continuous programme of training at all levels. In this context, the need for taking into account national and local conditioning was emphasized.

13. Several delegations were of the opinion that agrarian reform was a prerequisite of socio-economic development and that community development programmes should not be promoted at the expense of land reform. They felt that undue emphasis on community development programmes diverted United Nations resources from agrarian reform and that an evaluation of the importance of both approaches was necessary. A number of other delegations, however, stressed the complementary nature of the two subjects and emphasized the importance of social

^{3/} Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Community Development (E/CN.5/379).

aspects of land reform which they felt, could only be effective if combined within the context of national development plans.

14. As regards the population questions, many delegations stressed the important role of demographic factors in the processes and problems of social and economic development. Among the particular problems mentioned as being affected by accelerating growth of population in developing countries were unemployment and under-employment, shortage of housing, problems associated with migration to the cities, the increasing number of illiterates, and slow progress in improving the social structure and social position of families. Some delegations stressed the increase, due to rapid population growth, in the magnitude of social and economic development efforts which would be required if developmental goals were to be achieved; others expressed a fear that these efforts might be defeated if population should continue to grow at the present rapid rates, while others were of the opinion that family planning was essential as a supplement to other measures of planned economic and social development. Certain delegations, on the other hand, felt that the importance of population growth as a factor in economic and social problems had been over-emphasized, and the view was expressed that theories advocating the limitation of population should be opposed.

15. The decision to hold the World Population Conference in 1965 was welcomed by a number of delegations. It was hoped that this Conference would serve to improve and disseminate knowledge of the social and economic consequences of population growth and that it would find a solution for the problems raised by population growth.

16. Some delegations drew attention to the importance of the inquiry among Governments, being carried out by the Secretary-General at the request of the General Assembly at its seventeenth session (resolution 1838 (XVII)), on the problems resulting from the interaction of population trends and economic and social development, and of the intensified programme of studies in this field to be developed by the Economic and Social Council in this connexion. It was suggested that the Population Commission and interested specialized agencies should

concentrate mainly on the study of fertility and of economic and social implications of population changes including its relation to the status of women. The utility of United Nations technical assistance in demographic matters was also emphasized.

17. In the course of the discussions on housing, building and planning, appreciation was expressed of the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its first session. It was pointed out that the recommendations and resolutions of the Committee were timely, but they needed to be put into practice; efforts made at the international level needed to be supplemented by national action.

18. Several delegations, while relating the achievements of their Governments in solving the housing problem, nevertheless admitted that housing and urban services for the lower-income groups remained pressing problems. It was further stated that housing programmes for low-income groups would remain outside the reach of both individuals and nations as long as there was an imbalance between the cost of housing and the income of the majority of the inhabitants. As a result, a growing urban crisis is present in most developing countries.

19. Assistance in the establishment or expansion of regional, sub-regional and national centres for housing research and training, as called for, inter alia, in Economic and Social Council resolution 976 C (XXXVI), was noted with satisfaction by many delegations especially in view of the possibilities such assistance offered for the lowering of house-building costs through research and for the training of much needed personnel in this field. Housing and urban development were considered to be among the main problems within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade. It was felt that a faster pace of housing construction and an improvement of urban living conditions had to be effected simultaneously. It was necessary, therefore, to bring about a reduction in building costs in order to increase the supply of low-cost housing and avoid the spread of slum areas. The special value of pilot projects in housing and in the production of building materials and urban development was stressed in this connexion by several delegations.

20. Some delegations felt that an improvement in the housing situation could be effected only if the State were to be responsible for all construction activities and if industrial methods were used. It was suggested that every housing policy should be based on a fair distribution of resources available for houses. Financial, legislative and administrative measures to eliminate speculation in real estate, the establishment of a domestic building industry and the setting up of a public body responsible for building programmes were needed in this connexion.

21. During the debate several delegations mentioned the efforts made in their countries in connexion with social defence programmes, to cope with the problems of juvenile delinquency and crime resulting from rapid urbanization. Some delegations felt that one of the problems which might deserve attention by the Council and its subsidiary organs was the social consequence of automation which, by increasing leisure time might cause a rise in delinquency if appropriate measures were not adopted. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts of the United Nations to train at the regional level personnel in social defence as well as in other fields. Several delegations stated in this connexion the position with regard to capital punishment in their countries and singled out the application of the death penalty by military tribunals as a subject deserving further study.

22. With regard to the provision of advisory social welfare services, some delegations expressed their appreciation for the assistance received from the United Nations in this respect and emphasized the desirability of more extensive aid in the future. Many delegations noted the great need for trained personnel in the developing countries and expressed the hope that the United Nations would further expand its programme to provide experts and fellowships in order to increase the availability of technical personnel at the various levels. It was suggested that the training of personnel in developing countries might be accelerated by disseminating the experience which certain countries had gained in this field. To this end, the Economic and Social Council might consider the preparation of rosters of specialized personnel, of whom some countries had plentiful and who might be drawn upon by countries lacking such personnel.

Attention was also drawn to the need for supervisory personnel and for more experts for practical training activities. Several delegations mentioned the tendency of personnel, once trained, to leave their country rather than to put their skills at the service of national development, and suggested measures to counteract this tendency.

23. A number of delegations described the progress made in their countries in the provision of family and child welfare services, assistance to special groups (e.g., the aged, handicapped, war orphans, young immigrants to urban areas, etc.) and in the field of social insurance. Emphasis was placed by certain delegations on the necessity of integrating social insurance schemes with the total national socio-economic system and on the progress made in this respect in countries where such integration had been effected.

Draft resolution on community action

24. At the Committee's 1235th meeting, Peru submitted a draft resolution on community action (A/C.3/L.1121). Amendments to this draft resolution were introduced subsequently by Uganda (A/C.3/L.1139), by Bulgaria and Cuba (A/C.3/L.1158) and by Hungary (A/C.3/L.1160).

25. At the 1253rd meeting the delegation of Peru submitted a revised text (A/C.3/L.1121/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 (English and French only)), incorporating several amendments contained in the amendments by Uganda, whereupon the representative of Uganda withdrew her amendments.

26. Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Peru stated that community action consisted essentially in making use of a country's manpower resources for the common good. The high percentage of agricultural population in the less developed countries indicated that one of their principal characteristics was that of inadequate utilization of resources in general and of aid of human resources in particular. It was therefore possible for them to utilize a considerable part of their national resources in activities which had not been initiated and could be generated through community action.

27. In introducing his amendment (A/C.3/L.1158) to the draft resolution, the representative of Bulgaria, on behalf also of Cuba, stated that, although

representative of Bulgaria, on behalf also of Cuba, stated that, although community action was important to economic and social development, it would be a mistake to consider it capable of solving basic problems and to place the main emphasis on it. He felt that land reform was a prerequisite for the successful implementation of community development programmes. The representative of Hungary in moving his amendments (A/C.3/L.1160) stressed that land reform should have priority and that this fundamental notion needed to be introduced in the Peruvian draft.

28. The revised text of the draft resolution submitted by Peru (A/C.3/L.1121/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 (English and French only)) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 975 (XXXVI), referring to programmes of community development; Economic and Social Council resolution 390 D (XIII), which suggests that Member States should provide assistance to other countries in the field of community development; Economic and Social Council resolution 585 C (XX), and General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI),

Taking into account the fact that community action has been a method traditionally used in many countries, and more especially in the developing countries, to carry out schemes of economic and social value,

Considering that community development is particularly appropriate for areas, both rural and urban, where a large proportion of the population is marginally employed, and therefore represents a considerable potential resource for economic and social development,

Recognizing that community action is especially valuable for the carrying out of land reform, since, in addition to contributing directly to the formation of an economic and social infrastructure, it facilitates the spread of agricultural knowledge and technique and the establishment of co-operatives,

Taking into account the fact that community action can be a method of ensuring sustained and systematic effort towards economic and social development producing excellent and positive results,

Considering that community action, incorporating as it does the principles of self-help and mutual assistance, constitutes one of the most direct, rapid and efficient methods of channelling the unco-ordinated efforts of members of the community into projects of benefit to it and to the nation as a whole,

Realizing that the necessary willingness of members of the community to take an active part in schemes of common interest is often frustrated or hampered and in some cases wasted by lack of sustained and effective support in the form of financial and technical aid, and supply of material and equipment,

Taking into account the fact that such community action generally involves those groups of the population which are numerically largest and on the lowest economic and social levels in the developing countries,

Observing that the effects of community action promote not only economic development but also social solidarity, national integration and cultural development,

Recognizing the importance of the activities which the United Nations and its specialized agencies are carrying out in community development and of the assistance which they are rendering to member countries in that field,

1. Affirms that community action is a valuable and effective instrument for achieving economic and social development;
2. Invites Member States to make the fullest and best possible use of community action in their efforts to promote economic and social development, especially in sectors where there is marginally employed population and in co-ordination with land reform;
3. Urges the Secretary-General, when establishing the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, to suggest the desirability of including community action in the formulation of plans and programmes of economic development for the developing countries;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to give special attention to the present and possible future contribution of community action towards the attainment of the objectives of the Development Decade and to prepare regular reports on the progress of community action in the developing countries, with special reference to the exchange of information on experience and methods in connexion with the various types of community action;
5. Recommends the States Members and the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international bodies to give special attention to the provision of technical and financial assistance to those countries which request it for the purpose of planning and executing economic and social development schemes, especially in connexion with land reform, that make use of community action;

6. Urges the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Special Fund and other international agencies providing technical and financial assistance to assist Governments in preparing community development programmes as part of national development, including projects for the establishment of rural centres to supply tools and equipment and also to carry out research and provide training, in order to make programmes of community action as effective as possible."

29. The text of the revised amendments by Bulgaria and Cuba (A/C.3/L.1158/Rev.1) to the revised draft resolution of Peru was as follows:

"1. Insert the following paragraph between the first and the second paragraphs:

'Emphasizing that community action in order to be effective should primarily aim at the promotion of land reform and speedy development of agriculture, co-operative forms of agricultural labour and the raising of the cultural level and education of the rural population'.

2. Delete paragraph 4 of the preamble.

3. Add the following at the end of the fifth preambular paragraph:

'if it is closely connected with the fulfilment of national programmes of development and fundamental land reform'.

4. Add the following at the end of the sixth preambular paragraph:

'especially when it leads to strengthening co-operative forms of agricultural labour'.

5. Add the following at the end of operative paragraph 1:

'and should first of all concentrate on the promotion of effective land reform and agricultural development, the raising of the cultural level and education of the rural population'.

6. Insert the following paragraph between operative paragraph 2 and 3:

'Urges Governments while drawing up and fulfilling their programmes of land reforms and agricultural development to take into account the programmes and goals set forth by peasant organizations themselves'.

7. In operative paragraph 3, insert the words 'primarily for implementation of land reform and speedy agricultural development' after the words 'to suggest the desirability of including community action'.

8. Insert the following paragraph between operative paragraphs 3 and 4:

'Request the Secretary-General to study peasant organizations, their programmes and demands and the extent to which the rural population is actively involved in implementation of land reforms and national economic and social development and to prepare a report on this subject for the consideration of the General Assembly at its twentieth session'."

A statement of the financial implications of the amendments of Bulgaria and Cuba (A/C.3/L.1158) was submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/L.1165).

30. The text of the amendments by Hungary (A/C.3/L.1160) to the revised Peruvian draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1121/Rev.1) was as follows:

"Paragraphs of the preamble

1. Insert the following new paragraphs after the final paragraph of the preamble:

'Bearing in mind that community development can in no way take the place of radical land reform and structural reforms serving the interests of the most indigent groups of the population;

'Regarding General Assembly resolution 1526 (XV) on the need for effecting land reform as outlining the basic conditions for the speediest possible economic and social development of the developing countries;'

Operative paragraphs

2. Paragraph 1: For 'a valuable and effective instrument', read 'an instrument'.

3. Paragraph 2: Insert the word 'possible' after the word 'best'.

4. Paragraph 3: For 'suggest', read 'examine'.

5. Paragraph 4: (a) For 'regular reports', read 'a report'.

(b) Delete the word 'special'.

(c) Add, at the end of the paragraph, the phrase 'and taking into particular account the positive effects on such action of land reforms already carried out'.

6. Paragraph 5: For 'special', read 'due'.

7. Paragraph 6: Delete the end of the paragraph, from the words 'including projects ...'."

31. At the 1255th meeting, the representative of Peru orally revised the text of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1121/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 (English and French only)) as follows:

(a) to add at the end of paragraph 4 of the preamble the words "and that there is a close interrelationship between land reform and community action", and

(b) to delete paragraph 8 of the preamble.

32. The representative of Bulgaria, on behalf also of Cuba, did not press for a vote on their revised amendments (A/C.3/L.1158/Rev.1) (see paragraph 29, above).

33. At the 1255th meeting, the Committee voted as follows:

(a) The first amendment of Hungary was rejected by 34 votes to 17, with 40 abstentions;

(b) The fourth amendment of Hungary was rejected by 41 votes to 12, with 38 abstentions;

(c) The third amendment of Hungary was not voted on, since it had been incorporated in the revised draft resolution of Peru. The representative of Hungary did not press to the vote the second, fifth, sixth and seventh amendments.

(d) The revised draft resolution of Peru (see paragraph 28 above) was adopted by 86 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions (see paragraph 90, draft resolution I, below).

Draft resolution on the world social situation

34. At the 1237th meeting, Finland, India, and Libya submitted a draft resolution on the world social situation (A/C.3/L.1132). A revised text of this draft resolution sponsored by Argentina, Ceylon, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, and the United Arab Republic (A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.1) was submitted to the Committee. A further revision (A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.2) was submitted by the co-sponsors at the 1253rd meeting. A third revised draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Ceylon, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mexico, Senegal, Tanganyika, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.3) at the 1255th meeting, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2) and of the comments thereon of the Economic and Social Council and resolution 975 B (XXXVI) of the Council,

Noting the unsatisfactory progress made during the last decade in raising levels of living in areas where the need is greatest, and the continuing vast disparities in income both nationally and internationally,

Considering that, in order to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and to achieve a satisfactory social progress, the carrying out of social programmes should be accelerated and should complement economic programmes within an integrated socio-economic development,

Recalling resolutions 916 (XXXIV) and 984 I (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council, and looking forward to the Secretary-General's report on the progress of the United Nations Development Decade called for under these resolutions,

Taking into account the urgent necessity of the adoption of practical and far-reaching measures with a view to settle the main social problems as presented in the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation and in other related documents and studies,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to review its resolution 496 (XVI) on a 'Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and specialized agencies', in the light of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation, and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

2. Invites the Council to consider effective means of translating the social objectives of the Development Decade into concrete realities;

3. Invites Governments of developing countries to prepare specific targets to be achieved in the major social sectors during the second half of the Development Decade (1966-1970), integrating those targets with economic plans, programmes or projections for the same period, setting forth volume and types of the external resources that will be required to achieve these social goals, taking account of similar programmes in other countries and of the advantages of regional and international co-operation;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare as far as feasible a draft programme of social development for the second half of the Development Decade, for submission to the Economic and Social Council in 1965; this programme to

cover not only priorities of international action in the social field but also major targets of social development to be achieved in the different less developed regions by the end of the Decade, and methods of implementation, taking account of:

(a) The intentions of national Governments and regional bodies, as indicated by specific responses to the present resolution as well as by national and regional development plans and programmes;

(b) The possibilities of external aid;

(c) Feasibilities in terms of material and human resources, both national and international and the requirements of balanced economic and social development;

(d) Methods of establishing appropriate standards, of reducing costs and achieving maximum efficiency in expenditure of the funds available for the social development of the less developed countries;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to undertake far-reaching studies, covering the various regions and countries with different social systems, of basic problems in the social field and measures adopted for their solution, with a view to incorporating the results of these studies in future reports on the World Social Situation;

6. Invites the co-operation of the specialized agencies concerned, the functional commissions and committees of the Council, the regional economic commissions, the regional development planning institutes, and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in these endeavours;

7. Requests the competent bodies of the United Nations to continue and extend the facilities granted for the training abroad of national cadres and to promote and encourage the local and regional training of cadres of the higher and intermediate levels, in order that the indigenous populations may participate in social and economic development increasingly skilfully.

8. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on steps taken to implement this resolution;

9. Decides to devote at the nineteenth and future sessions, the necessary number of meetings to the consideration of practical measures, in the social field, to promote speedy social and economic progress, and the objectives of the Development Decade."

35. The representative of Tunisia submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1134) to the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1132) which were subsequently revised (A/C.3/L.1134/Rev.1) and moved to the first revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.1). Amendments to the Tunisian amendments were submitted by Australia (A/C.3/L.1162 and Rev.1). Tunisia further revised its amendments (A/C.3/L.1134/Rev.2) and submitted them to the third revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.3). The amendments read as follows:

"1. Add the following new paragraph at the end of the preamble:

'Convinced that economic and social progress, especially in the developing countries, cannot be achieved without a major change in outlook and a profound alteration of social structures,'

2. Add the following new paragraph at the beginning of the operative part:

'Recommends that the Governments of the developing countries should promote a new awareness with a view to creating a desire for progress and achieving social justice'."

At the 1255th meeting Australia withdrew its amendments (A/C.3/L.1162/Rev.1) to the Tunisian amendments.

36. Amendments to the second revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1132/Rev.2) were submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, Mexico, Senegal, Tanganyika, and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.1159), and by Cameroon, Guinea, Mauritania, Nigeria, Tanganyika and Togo (A/C.3/L.1163). These amendments were withdrawn after incorporation in the third paragraph of the preamble and in operative paragraphs 5 and 7 of the third revised draft resolution.

37. In the discussion of the draft resolution the representative of India, speaking on behalf of the sponsors, stated that the study proposed would be carried out within the framework of the Development Decade. The study would present more precise targets than had hitherto existed in different social sectors and would indicate social growth as a whole in relation to economic development and would provide the broad framework needed for realization of the goals set forth in the Development Decade. The representative of Tunisia in submitting his amendments stressed the need for changes in attitudes of the people and in some cases considerable changes in social structure which would be necessary for the achievement of social progress.

38. The Committee had before it a statement by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the draft resolution and amendments thereto (A/C.3/L.1146 and Add.1). A further statement was made on behalf of the Secretary-General at the 1255th meeting to the effect that under the provisions of the draft resolution the Secretary-General would prepare a programme for the second half of the Development Decade which would cover priorities for international action, as they arose from the general pattern of the Decade and of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. No additional work would be required in terms of new or additional projects on the part of the specialized agencies.

39. At the 1255th meeting, the Committee voted as follows:

(a) At the request of Mexico the words "and without such alteration of certain social structures as may be necessary" in the first Tunisian amendment (A/C.3/L.1134/Rev.2) were voted on separately and adopted by 44 votes to 9, with 37 abstentions;

(b) The first Tunisian amendment as a whole was adopted by 71 votes to 1, with 26 abstentions;

(c) The second Tunisian amendment was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 10 abstentions;

(d) The revised draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 90, draft resolution II, below).

Draft resolution on housing, building and planning

40. At the 1242nd meeting, Chile and the United Arab Republic introduced a draft resolution on housing, building and planning (A/C.3/L.1140). A revised text of this draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1140/Rev.1) by Chile, Iran and the United Arab Republic was introduced at the 1252nd meeting. Lebanon subsequently joined as a co-sponsor of this draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1140/Rev.1/Add.1).

41. Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United Arab Republic stressed the particularly acute problem of housing in many of the developing countries caused by rapid urbanization which was further aggravated by the scarcity of resources, and he emphasized the need for urgent measures.

42. With reference to an inquiry at the 1255th meeting concerning the financial implications of the draft resolution, a representative of the Secretary-General referred the Committee to chapter XIV of the report of the Economic and Social Council, which indicated that an equivalent of six man-years at Headquarters and six to eight man-years divided among the regional economic commissions would be required to carry out the work programme approved by the Council. The Council included these requirements on the understanding that they would be financed from within the level of the authorized budget appropriations either by readjustment within the same area of activity or by changes in the contemplated pace of implementation of other activities planned for the year.

43. At the 1255th meeting, the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1140/Rev.1) as a whole was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 90, draft resolution III, below).

Draft resolution on capital punishment

44. A draft resolution on capital punishment (A/C.3/L.1143) was submitted by Ceylon, Ecuador, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela. A revised text (A/C.3/L.1143/Rev.1) was submitted at the 1252nd meeting by Austria, Ceylon, Ecuador, Sweden, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

45. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the co-sponsors, stated that the high-calibre report on the subject prepared by Mr. Marc Ancel, the special United Nations consultant, had shown that there was a long-term trend away from capital punishment and a world-wide tendency to reduce the categories of crime to which it was applied. Elimination of the death penalty did not appear to bring about an increase in crime, although opinions about its deterrent effects were far from unanimous. The revised draft resolution aimed at having the subject considered from the standpoint of human rights by the Commission on Human Rights.

46. At the 1255th meeting, the draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously (see paragraph 90, draft resolution IV, below).

III. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

47. Many delegations voiced their appreciation of the excellent work of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its flexibility in adapting its programme to the changing requirements of developing countries. The broadening of its aid to give greater recognition to the main needs of children in developing countries where opportunities existed for effective action was especially welcomed. A number of delegations expressed gratification that increasing UNICEF aid was now being made in the fields of education, vocational training, community development and social welfare; others, while approving this trend, stressed the importance of UNICEF aid in the fields of health and nutrition. Its increasing emphasis on training of national personnel was especially commended by a number of delegations. A number of delegations called attention to the importance which UNICEF had assumed in helping their own countries initiate or strengthen programmes benefiting children and mothers.

48. Satisfaction was expressed at the close co-operation which UNICEF has maintained with the specialized agencies and the representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund. The new role of UNICEF in promoting recognition of the importance of adequately preparing children for life in order to provide the human resources for economic development was commended by a number of delegations. Greater investment in the future of children and youth was considered important for attainment of the goals of the United Nations Development Decade.

49. The scheduling of the next session of the UNICEF Executive Board in Bangkok, in January 1964, was especially welcomed since it would enable representatives to study at first hand the needs of children in Asia and the efforts made by Governments, with the help of UNICEF and other agencies, to meet these needs.

50. Mexico, Saudi Arabia and Thailand submitted a draft resolution on the United Nations Children's Fund (A/C.3/L.1147). The sponsors were subsequently joined by Greece and Pakistan (A/C.3/L.1147/Add.1) and by Afghanistan, Iran, Lebanon, Mauritania, Tunisia and Uganda (A/C.3/L.1147/Add.2).

51. At the 1254th meeting the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1147 and Add.1 and 2) was adopted unanimously. (See paragraph 90, draft resolution V, below.)

52. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Executive Director of UNICEF pointed out that while there had been a gradual annual increase in the income of UNICEF and a more rapid use of UNICEF resources as a result of new financial policies, increased support was necessary if UNICEF was to continue to meet the demands on its aid.

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS

53. In discussing chapter X of the Council's report, a number of delegations expressed satisfaction with the preparations for celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, noting that these celebrations would help stimulate awareness of the Universal Declaration, promote respect for human rights throughout the world, and focus attention on outstanding issues of human rights. It was felt that non-governmental organizations had a particularly important role to play in such celebrations and the initiative taken by Jamaica in connexion with the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration (A/5493 and Add.1) was also welcomed. Delegations felt that the fifteenth anniversary provided an excellent opportunity for renewing faith in the Charter of the United Nations and in the principles enunciated in the Universal Declaration.

54. A number of delegations singled out various questions awaiting further action by the Commission on Human Rights as being of particular importance. These included: the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention; the study of the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it was necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their basic interests; the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices, in the matter of political rights and in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country including his own, and to return to his country; the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock; and an up-to-date report on slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery. Remarks were also made concerning the future scope and content of the Commission's work, on the duration of the Commission's next session and on the planning of its programme and the evaluation of its past work. Throughout the debate, delegations repeatedly stressed the importance of the Commission's role in carrying forward the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights and the extent to which the Third Committee's own progress depended on the preliminary work done by the Commission.

55. In connexion with advisory services in the field of human rights, delegations expressed satisfaction with the regional seminars organized under this programme. The value of such seminars in furthering improvements in the status of women was

stressed, and special mention was made of the valuable contribution of the seminar on the role of the police in the protection of human rights, held in Canberra, Australia, early in 1963. Several delegations welcomed the forthcoming regional seminars in Bogotá, Colombia and Lomé, Togo, which will complete a cycle of regional seminars on the status of women in family law. It was also noted that the 1963 Warsaw seminar on the rights of the child was the first to deal not only with legal questions but also with social and economic problems having a bearing on the rights of the child. Satisfaction was also expressed with the fact that the number of human rights fellowships awarded in 1963 was double the number of 1962 awards. One delegation, however, felt that the number of such fellowships was insufficient and should be increased. The Council's decision in resolution 959 (XXXVI) authorizing the organization of regional courses on human rights was welcomed as a new form of activity of great potential value. In the course of their comments on the Report on the World Social Situation, several delegations emphasized that development efforts were meaningless unless they were directed towards the improvement of the "human condition" and an enhancement of the dignity and worth of the human person. To this end, they felt the advisory services programme should be further developed and the Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the Third Committee should devote more attention to the relationship between human rights and social development.

56. A number of delegations commented favourably on various aspects of the work of the Commission on the Status of Women emphasizing the achievements to date.

57. Some delegations, while recognizing the continuing contribution of the Commission to the universal achievement of political rights for women, pointed out that not all States Members have yet ratified the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, and that in many countries, including those which have ratified the Convention, social and economic factors often discourage full participation of women in public life. In this connexion, some representatives commented favourably upon Economic and Social Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) inviting each Member State to supply the Secretary-General, every two years, with information it considers appropriate with regard to the implementation of the principles of the Convention.

58. The close association of the exercise of political rights with educational, social and economic conditions was stressed. It was noted that, generally,

illiteracy rates are higher among women than among men, and that there is a tendency, which was deplored, for girls to leave school at an earlier age than boys. The necessity for special measures to overcome educational problems of women and for more educational institutions for women was mentioned. In the economic field, it was pointed out that in many countries prejudice against the employment of women, discrimination in wages and a lack of facilities for women with family responsibilities who engage in paid employment still exist. The need for better facilities for vocational training and more information on opportunities available for employment was mentioned. Some representatives draw particular attention to resolution 961 F (XXXVI) of the Council calling the attention of Member States to the value of appointing national commissions on the status of women composed of leading men and women to develop plans and make recommendations for improving the position of women and expressed the hope that Member States would comply with this important recommendation. It was also proposed that a draft declaration aimed at eliminating discrimination against women in all fields might be prepared.

59. Several delegations commented also on aspects of a long-term programme for the advancement of women which is currently being studied under General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII). It was suggested that the programme should form an integral part of existing technical assistance and advisory services programmes rather than constitute a separate one for the advancement of women. Some emphasized that the programme should incorporate realistic, practical aims and that one of the greatest needs is for qualified women and experts to act as leaders. The importance of training women to enable them to participate fully in national, social and economic development was emphasized.

Draft resolution on participation of women in national
social and economic development

60. Chile submitted a draft resolution on the participation of women in national social and economic development (A/C.3/L.1135; A/C.3/L.1135/Corr.1 (Spanish only)); subsequently Costa Rica and Iran became co-sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1135/Rev.1). Amendments were submitted by Tanganyika and Uganda (A/C.3/L.1153). These amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution, and Jamaica, Tanganyika and Uganda became co-sponsors of the draft resolution thus revised (A/C.3/L.1135/Rev.2). Amendments were also moved by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria,

Togo and Upper Volta (A/C.3/L.1156 and Add.1; A/C.3/L.1156/Corr.1 (English only)), and by Denmark (A/C.3/L.1161). These amendments were all subsequently accepted by the co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

61. When the draft resolution, which received the general support of the Committee, was introduced it was emphasized that the effective participation of women was essential both in the preparation and in the execution of national programmes of economic and social development. It was pointed out that women have special aptitude and knowledge in some fields, and are deeply involved in the social processes that accompany development; their co-operation is therefore especially important in achieving balanced programmes of economic and social development. The need to train more women to enable them to participate fully at all levels of national development was emphasized, and it was suggested that greater use should be made of the technical assistance and advisory services programmes to this end.

62. It was said in connexion with the eleven-Power amendments (see paragraph 90, draft resolution VI, third paragraph of this preamble and operative paragraph 4) that there could be no real economic and social progress as long as a large part of the population of a country was unable to contribute to its development. Attention was drawn to the difficulties of adaptation that women in developing countries sometimes encountered when suddenly transferred from remote rural areas to modern cities. It was thought that the establishment of social or other centres, under national direction, where women could receive elementary and rudimentary training, would help in facilitating their adaptation to modern urban life, and would encourage women to develop their own potentialities.

63. The view was expressed that much had been achieved for women in the legal field, and the work of the Commission on the Status of Women had been most valuable in this respect. It was said that an important next step was to concentrate on improving the economic, social and educational position of women and their effective participation in planning and executing national development programmes should help their advancement in these fields. In this connexion, and in explanation of the amendment of Denmark (see A/C.3/L.1161 and paragraph 90 below, draft resolution VI, fifth paragraph of the preamble), it was emphasized that community development programmes were of particular value; women's contribution was necessary for the success of such programmes which, moreover, could be used to great advantage as a means of improving the position of women in general.

64. The draft resolution of Chile, Costa Rica, Iran, Jamaica, Tanganyika and Uganda (A/C.3/L.1135/Rev.2), incorporating the amendments of Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Togo and Upper Volta (A/C.3/L.1156 and Add.1, L.1156/Corr.1 (English only)) and of Denmark (A/C.3/L.1161) was unanimously adopted by the Committee at its 1255th meeting (see paragraph 90, draft resolution VI, below).

Draft resolution on a draft declaration on the elimination
of discrimination against women

65. Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Togo and Venezuela introduced a draft resolution concerning a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women (A/C.3/L.1141 and Add.1 and 2), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. Asks the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, with a view to its consideration by the General Assembly, if possible at its twentieth session;

"2. Invites Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations to send their comments and proposals relating to the principles that might be incorporated in such a draft declaration to the Secretary-General with a view to their being brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women."

66. The Netherlands proposed the following amendment (A/C.3/L.1164):

"Operative paragraph 1: after the words 'to prepare' add the following: 'if the Commission agrees that it is desirable'."

67. In support of the draft resolution it was pointed out that despite the efforts which have been made by the United Nations, and especially by the Commission on the Status of Women, much discrimination against women still exists. It was said that the efforts of those working to overcome discrimination would be greatly assisted by a declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women and that it should include the principles already enunciated in existing conventions prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation

and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other principles necessary for ensuring the equality of women in all fields.

68. Those in favour of the amendment pointed out that the United Nations is already working to eliminate discrimination against women, and that the programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women contained a number of projects designed to achieve this end. Some representatives pointed out that the Commission's programme of work was extremely heavy. It was thought that the Commission, which is the expert body in this field, should have the opportunity of expressing its views on whether a declaration was desirable. It was said that at this stage concentration on practical rather than legal measures would give a better balance to the work of the Commission which had accomplished a great deal in the legal field.

69. At the 1255th meeting the Netherlands amendment (A/C.3/L.1164) was rejected by 52 votes to 23, with 19 abstentions. The draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1141 and Add.1-2) was adopted unanimously by a roll-call vote (see paragraph 90, draft resolution VII below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against: none.

Abstentions: none.

Draft resolution on sessions of the Commission on Human Rights

70. A number of delegations expressed regret that the Economic and Social Council had decided at its thirty-sixth session that no functional commissions would meet in 1964, with the exception of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. They stressed the unique position of the Commission on Human Rights under Article 68 of the Charter and had serious misgivings as to the effect of the Council's decision on the work of the Commission. The view was also put forward that the cancellation of the 1964 session might be interpreted as indirectly committing the Commission to meet henceforward on a biennial basis; a number of delegations strongly reaffirmed their conviction that the Commission should continue to meet annually, since its work programme was both too important and too heavy to permit a biennial pattern of sessions.

71. Other delegations, however, were in favour of the recommendations which the Secretary-General had made to the Council in this matter, and of the action of the Council. The financial situation of the Organization, the construction work to be carried out at Headquarters in 1964, the heavy drain on Secretariat resources which would result from the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the shortage of language staff were noted.

72. Afghanistan, Chile, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama and Saudi Arabia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1136), of which the Philippines (A/C.3/L.1136/Add.1) and Pakistan (A/C.3/L.1136/Add.2) also became co-sponsors. The nine-Power draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1776 (XVII) on the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and resolution 8 (XIX) of the Commission on Human Rights,

"Recalling that the Third Committee from its inception has depended to a large extent on the Commission on Human Rights for the preparation of studies on certain items submitted to it as well as the elaboration of draft Declarations and Conventions in the field of human rights,

"Taking into account that without the co-operation of the Commission on Human Rights the work of the Third Committee would be greatly hindered if it could not depend on a previous and specialized study of the items allocated to it, particularly the drafting of texts,

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session decided, due to problems caused by the adaptation of the United Nations Headquarters, that the Commission on Human Rights could not meet in 1964,

"Noting with concern that there exists a tendency which considers that biennial meetings of the Commission on Human Rights would be sufficient,

"1. Requests the Council to reconsider its above-mentioned decisions, enabling the Commission on Human Rights to continue to meet annually as it has done since the establishment of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to make special provisions for the Commission to meet in 1964 and annually thereafter."

73. The Secretary-General presented a statement concerning the financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1144). The Secretary-General stated that, if the Commission were to hold its session at Headquarters prior to 15 March 1964, every effort would be made to provide the necessary conference-servicing staff from within the available resources, and that costs estimated at \$26,000 would be entailed, related primarily to the travel and subsistence of members. If the Commission's session were to be held after 15 March 1964, further expenditures of the order of \$54,000 would be entailed for the recruitment of temporary staff, and the Secretary-General noted that it was doubtful whether sufficient numbers of qualified temporary staff would be available to meet all requirements. The Secretary-General pointed out that the views expressed in his report (E/3741) to the Council's thirty-sixth session remained valid. Noting that the Council had, in reaching its decision, taken fully into consideration all of the factors governing its calendar of conferences for 1964, the Secretary-General hoped, for administrative and budgetary reasons, that the calendar of meetings would be maintained as approved by the Council.

74. The Committee began its consideration of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1136 and Add.1 and 2) at its 1246th meeting, deciding to consider it together with the twenty-five-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1137 and Add.1 and 2) on the preparation by the Commission on Human Rights of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination to be submitted to the

Assembly at its nineteenth session in 1964. The Committee's discussions relating to the twenty-five-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1137 and Add.1 and 2) are summarized in its report on item 43 of the Assembly's agenda (A/5603; A/5603/Corr.1 (English and Spanish only) paras. 173-182).

75. At the 1246th meeting, the United States of America submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1149) to operative paragraph 2 of the nine-Power-draft resolution (see A/C.3/L.1136 and Add.1-2 and paragraph 72 above). These amendments read as follows:

"1. After 'the Secretary-General' insert the following phrase: 'subject to the necessary funds, services, facilities and other costs being provided from sources outside the United Nations budget'.

"2. After 'special provisions' add 'to the extent feasible'.

"3. At the end of the paragraph replace 'and annually thereafter' by 'and to return thereafter to its regular pattern of annual sessions'."

76. At the 1247th meeting, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Upper Volta submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1151) to the joint draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1136 and Add.1 and 2) concerning equitable geographical representation in the Commission on Human Rights. At the suggestion of Senegal and on the specific proposal of the United States of America, the Committee agreed that the amendments should be submitted as a separate draft resolution. The co-sponsors accordingly withdrew their amendments and, together with the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1152), which was considered separately by the Committee (see below, paragraphs 88-89).

77. At the 1247th meeting, the United States of America withdrew its third amendment (A/C.3/L.1149) to the joint draft resolution, stating that this was being done in order to emphasize that the United States was strongly in favour of annual meetings of the Commission.

78. Debate centred mainly on the question of whether to request the Council to reconsider its decision concerning the cancellation of the 1964 session of the Commission. Some delegations emphasized that the Council, basing its decisions on the recommendations of the Secretary-General, had taken a wide range of problems into account, that the 1964 sessions of the other functional commissions had also

been cancelled, and that a request for reconsideration made on behalf of the Commission on Human Rights would upset the carefully planned 1964 calendar of conferences. It was also pointed out that the Third Committee already had on its agenda enough items carried over from previous sessions to occupy its time at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, even if the Commission did not meet in 1964. Several delegations pointed out that nothing in the Charter empowered the General Assembly to issue instructions to the Economic and Social Council or to revise a decision taken by the Council, which was established under Article 7 of the Charter as a principal organ of the United Nations.

79. In addition to the arguments previously put forward, delegations which favoured a 1964 session noted a tendency to give precedence to the economic aspects of the United Nations programme, and emphasized that the Organization's work in the field of human rights should receive equal attention. They pointed out that the Commission on Human Rights had a very heavy programme of work and would be further requested to prepare a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, which was to be submitted to the next session of the General Assembly.

80. Several delegations noted that a session held at Headquarters prior to 15 March 1964 would entail an expenditure of \$26,000, and felt that reinstatement of this relatively small amount in the 1964 budget would not constitute an unreasonable burden in view of the importance of the Commission's tasks.

81. With regard to the first United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1149) to the joint draft resolution, several delegations expressed misgivings over the possibility that the holding of a 1964 Commission session be made contingent on all necessary funds, services, facilities and other costs being provided from sources outside the United Nations budget. At the 1248th meeting, the representative of Costa Rica mentioned that, as he had stated before, his Government had been interested in holding the next session of the Commission in Costa Rica in order to facilitate the holding of a 1964 session, but that it would be equally content if the session were held elsewhere.

82. At the 1248th meeting, the representative of the United Arab Republic made several oral suggestions in an effort, he explained, to resolve the Committee's difficulties on the various points made during the debate. He suggested that the

Committee might agree on the following points: (1) the Commission on Human Rights should meet annually; (2) the Commission should hold a session early in 1964 provided that such a session would not interfere with the orderly and effective servicing of the Conference on Trade and Development; (3) if the Commission could not meet early in 1964 without affecting these arrangements, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities might be asked to prepare the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and to submit it directly to the Council at its 1964 thirty-seventh session in 1964 for subsequent transmission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. After some discussion, the United Arab Republic withdrew these suggestions.

83. At the 1250th meeting the sponsors of the joint draft resolution submitted revisions (A/C.3/L.1136/Rev.1), affecting the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution, which then read as follows:

"1. Declares that it is in the interest of the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for the Commission on Human Rights to continue meeting annually as heretofore;

"2. Urges the Economic and Social Council to reconsider the above-mentioned decision, so that the Commission on Human Rights may continue to meet annually;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, as soon as the Economic and Social Council has agreed that the Commission on Human Rights should meet in 1964, to make special provisions for it to meet at Headquarters and conclude its session before 15 March."

At the same meeting, the United States of America withdrew its two remaining amendments (A/C.3/L.1149).

84. At its 1251st meeting, the Committee considered the revised nine-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1136/Rev.1); it also had before it a revised statement on financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/L.1155).

85. A number of delegations considered that the revised draft resolution would be an acceptable method of resolving the difficulties confronting the Committee. It was emphasized that the revised draft was a simple appeal to the Council, which should be construed as in no way jeopardizing the freedom of judgement of the Council as a principal organ established under Article 7 of the Charter.

86. Others, however, felt strongly that the revised draft resolution did not solve the question of principle involved, since the rationalization of the 1964 calendar achieved by the Council could not be re-opened for review on account of one functional commission, however important, without upsetting the entire programme.

87. At the 1251st meeting, the Committee, at the request of Lebanon, voted by roll-call vote on the revised draft resolution, which was adopted by 68 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions (see paragraph 90, draft-resolution VIII, below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Nepal, Norway, Sweden, United States of America.

Draft resolution on equitable geographical representation
in the Commission on Human Rights

88. At the 1247th meeting, a draft resolution on equitable geographical representation in the Commission on Human Rights (A/C.3/L.1152 and see paragraph 76 above) was submitted by twenty-three African countries. Subsequently

this draft resolution was revised and sponsored by Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, and Upper Volta (A/C.3/L.1152/Rev.1).

89. The revised draft resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee at its 1255th meeting (see paragraph 90, draft resolution IX).

V. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Community action

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 975 E (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 referring to programmes of community development, 390 D (XIII) of 9 August 1951 which suggests that Member States should provide assistance to other countries in the field of community development and 585 C (XX) of 23 July 1955, and General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Taking into account the fact that community action has been a method traditionally used in many countries, and more especially in the developing countries, to carry out schemes of economic and social value,

Considering that community development is particularly appropriate for areas, both rural and urban, where a large proportion of the population is marginally employed, and therefore represents a considerable potential resource for economic and social development,

Recognizing that community action is especially valuable for the carrying out of land reform, since, in addition to contributing directly to the formation of an economic and social infrastructure, it facilitates the spread of agricultural knowledge and techniques and the establishment of co-operatives, and that there is a close interrelationship between land reform and community action,

Taking into account the fact that community action can be a method of ensuring sustained and systematic effort towards economic and social development producing excellent and positive results,

Considering that community action, incorporating as it does the principles of self-help and mutual assistance, constitutes one of the most direct, rapid and efficient methods of channelling the unco-ordinated efforts of members of the community into projects of benefit to it and to the nation as a whole,

Realizing that the necessary willingness of members of the community to take an active part in schemes of common interest is often frustrated or hampered and, in some cases, wasted by lack of sustained and effective support in the form of financial and technical aid, and supply of material and equipment,

Observing that the effects of community action promote not only economic development but also social solidarity, national integration and cultural development,

Recognizing the importance of the activities which the United Nations and the specialized agencies are carrying out in community development and of the assistance which they are rendering to member countries in that field,

1. Affirms that community action is a valuable and effective instrument for achieving economic and social development;

2. Invites Member States to make the fullest and best possible use of community action in their efforts to promote economic and social development, especially in sectors where there is a marginally employed population and in co-ordination with land reform;

3. Urges the Secretary-General, when establishing the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, to suggest the desirability of including community action in the formulation of plans and programmes of economic development for the developing countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give special attention to the present and possible future contribution of community action towards the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and to prepare regular reports on the progress of community action in the developing countries, with special reference to the exchange of information on experience and methods in connexion with the various types of community action;

5. Recommends the Member States, the specialized agencies and other international bodies to give special attention to the provision of technical and financial assistance to those countries which request it for the purpose of planning and executing economic and social development schemes, especially in connexion with land reform, that make use of community action;

6. Urges the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and other international agencies providing technical and financial assistance to help Governments in preparing community development programmes as part of their national development, including projects for the establishment of rural centres to supply tools and equipment and also to carry out research and provide training, in order to make programmes of community action as effective as possible.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

World social situation

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the 1963 report on the world social situation,^{1/} of the comments thereon by the Economic and Social Council and of Council resolution 975 B (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963,

Noting the unsatisfactory progress made during the last decade in raising levels of living in areas where the need is greatest, and the continuing vast disparities in income both nationally and internationally,

Considering that, in order to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and to achieve a satisfactory social progress, the carrying out of social programmes should be accelerated and should complement economic programmes within an integrated socio-economic development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 916 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 and 984 (XXXVI), section I, of 2 August 1963, and looking forward to the Secretary-General's report on the progress of the Decade called for under these resolutions,

Taking into account the urgent necessity for the adoption of practical and far-reaching measures with a view to settling the main social problems as presented in the 1963 report on the world social situation and in other related documents and studies,

Convinced that economic and social progress, especially in the developing countries, cannot be achieved without a substantial change in outlook and a clear view of the ends to be attained, and without such alteration of certain social structures as may be necessary

1. Recommends that the Governments of the developing countries should take all necessary steps with a view to the population becoming aware of the need for economic development, as well as for progress and social justice;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to review its resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953, entitled "Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and specialized agencies", in the light of the 1963 report on the world social situation and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

^{1/} E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2.

3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider effective means of translating the social objectives of the Decade into concrete realities;

4. Invites Governments of developing countries to prepare specific targets to be achieved in the major social sectors during the second half of the Decade (1965-1970), integrating those targets with economic plans, programmes or projections for the same period, setting forth the volume and types of the external resources that will be required to achieve these social goals, taking into account similar programmes in other countries and the advantages of regional and international co-operation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare as far as feasible a draft programme of social development for the second half of the Decade, for submission to the Economic and Social Council in 1965, this programme to cover not only priorities of international action in the social field but also major targets of social development to be achieved in the different less developed regions by the end of the Decade, and methods of implementation, taking into account:

(a) The intentions of national Governments and regional bodies, as indicated by specific responses to the present resolution as well as by national and regional development plans and programmes;

(b) The possibilities of external aid;

(c) Feasibilities in terms of material and human resources, both national and international, and the requirements of balanced economic and social development;

(d) Methods of establishing appropriate standards, reducing costs and achieving maximum efficiency in expenditure of the funds available for the social development of the less developed countries;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to undertake far-reaching studies, covering the various regions and countries with different social systems, of basic problems in the social field and measures adopted for their solution, with a view to incorporating the results of these studies in future reports on the world social situation;

7. Invites the co-operation of the specialized agencies concerned, the functional commissions and committees of the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions, the regional development planning institutes and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in these endeavours;

8. Requests the competent bodies of the United Nations to continue and extend the facilities granted for the training abroad of national cadres and to promote and encourage the local and regional training of cadres of the higher and intermediate levels, in order that the indigenous populations may participate in social and economic development increasingly skilfully;

9. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on steps taken to implement the present resolution;

10. Decides to devote, at its nineteenth and future sessions, the necessary number of meetings to the consideration of practical measures in the social field to promote speedy social and economic progress, and the objectives of the Decade.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Housing, building and planning

The General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the first session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,^{2/} the relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly,^{3/} and Council resolutions 975 F (XXXVI) and 976 (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963,

Concerned at the critical deficiency of housing and related amenities in the developing countries owing to over-rapid urbanization in a setting of slow economic and industrial growth and scarce resources,

Recalling its resolution 1508 (XV) of 12 December 1960 and Economic and Social Council resolution 976 E (XXXVI) establishing a United Nations programme of pilot projects in low-cost housing, building and urban development,

1. Invites the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to prepare as soon as possible recommendations to Governments suggesting practical and effective measures they may take to solve their housing problems;

2/ E/3719/Rev.1

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/5503).

2. Recommends that as a matter of priority the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should suggest appropriate ways for emergency action during the second half of the United Nations Development Decade (1965-1970) and:

(a) Study and recommend practical methods of establishing appropriate national bodies which could promote the development of national building industries;

(b) Prepare suitable targets for housing and environmental development consistent with the targets for the Decade set out in the Secretary-General's proposal,^{4/} and in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962;

(c) Suggest practical methods and criteria for establishing appropriate standards for such action along the lines of Economic and Social Council resolution 975 F (XXXVI), taking into account the resources available for housing and urban development;

3. Recommends that Governments take all necessary measures designed to ensure the creation and execution of low-income housing programmes, including the encouragement of housing co-operatives, and to guard against any practices, especially speculation in real estate, which may prove detrimental to such programmes;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned and the interested inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and to assist requesting Governments in formulating and executing, within the framework of general development and taking into account internal resources and external aid available for such programmes, specific action programmes in housing and environmental development consistent with the targets and standards recommended;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to explore appropriate methods of expanding, within the framework of the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and with the co-operation of interested Governments, the programme

of pilot projects in housing, building and planning as a means of facilitating the achievement of national targets for the remainder of the Decade;

6. Invites the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider the feasibility of including suitable aspects of such pilot projects among the pre-investment activities essential for environmental development as part of general development;

7. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Capital punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1396 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, in which the Economic and Social Council was invited to initiate a study of the question of capital punishment, of the laws and practices relating thereto, and of the effect of capital punishment and the abolition thereof on the rate of criminality,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 747 (XXIX) of 6 April 1960 concerning the procedure for the study of the question of capital punishment,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 934 (XXXV) of 9 April 1963 relating to the question of capital punishment,

1. Endorses the action of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 934 (XXXV);

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to study the report on capital punishment^{5/} and the comments thereon of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,^{6/} and to make such recommendations on the matter as it deems appropriate;

^{5/} ST/SOA/SD/9.

^{6/} E/3724.

3. Requests the Secretary-General, after examining the report of the Commission on Human Rights and in consultation with the Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to present a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly not later than at its twenty-second session on new developments with respect to the law and practice concerning the death penalty and new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1773 (XVII) of 7 December 1962,

1. Takes note with approval of the work of the United Nations Children's Fund which, while continuing to be devoted to the fields of child health, nutrition and social welfare, has now been extended to include education and vocational training as well;

2. Recommends that Governments, when planning their economic and social development, should take into account the importance of meeting the needs of children and youth, and should use to the full such facilities as the United Nations Children's Fund can provide, including aid for the training of national personnel, to help prepare them for life;

3. Calls upon Member States to continue contributing as much as they can to the United Nations Children's Fund.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Participation of women in national social and
economic development

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the importance of developing human resources in order to accelerate social and economic progress,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 E, section II, F and G (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 and 975 B and C (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963,

Considering General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 concerning United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries,

Believing in the necessity of women playing their full part, on equal terms with men, in planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development, and in the execution of such plans,

Recognizing the contribution of women to national social development programmes, particularly those relative to community development and social welfare and the importance of such programmes to the advancement of women in general,

Affirming the importance of training women for such participation at all levels of social and economic development by means of appropriate programmes in the economic and social fields, including the fields of education, vocational training, eradication of illiteracy, nutrition, public health, public administration, housing, urban and rural development, and social welfare,

1. Calls the attention of Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the desirability of appointing qualified women to bodies responsible for the preparation of national development plans;

2. Further calls the attention of Governments of such States to the importance of training women to enable them to participate fully in all phases of the planning and execution of national development programmes and to the contribution which non-governmental organizations can make in this respect;

3. Invites Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations within those States to collaborate in making full use of the services available under the various technical assistance and advisory services programmes in order to promote the full participation of women in the planning and execution of national development programmes;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special

Fund, the directors-general of the specialized agencies concerned and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, to study the possibilities, under the United Nations technical co-operation programmes, of making available to the developing countries the assistance required for the establishment and development of social or other centres where women can receive the requisite training to enable them to participate effectively in the economic and social development of their countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women

The General Assembly,

Desirous of implementing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which are affirmed the equal rights of all human beings regardless of sex,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing part played by women in society and the progress achieved in the field of equal rights,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in accomplishing that progress,

Noting, however, that in various fields there still remains, in fact if not in law, considerable discrimination against women,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, with a view to its consideration by the General Assembly, if possible at its twentieth session;

2. Invites Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations to send to the Secretary-General their comments and proposals relating to the principles that might be incorporated in such a draft declaration, with a view to their being brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Sessions of the Commission on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1776 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 on the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and resolution 8 (XIX) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling that the Third Committee, from its inception, has depended to a large extent on the Commission on Human Rights for the preparation of studies on certain items submitted to it as well as the elaboration of draft declarations and conventions in the field of human rights,

Taking into account that without the co-operation of the Commission on Human Rights the work of the Third Committee would be greatly hindered if it could not depend on a previous and specialized study of the items allocated to it, particularly the drafting of texts,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session decided that owing to problems caused by the adaptation of the United Nations Headquarters that the Commission on Human Rights could not meet in 1964,

Noting with concern that there exists a tendency to consider that biennial meetings of the Commission on Human Rights would be sufficient,

1. Declares that in the interest of the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms the Commission on Human Rights should continue to meet annually as heretofore;
2. Urges the Economic and Social Council to reconsider the above-mentioned decision, so that the Commission on Human Rights may continue to meet annually;
3. Requests the Secretary-General, as soon as the Economic and Social Council has agreed that the Commission on Human Rights should meet in 1964, to make special provisions for the Commission to meet at United Nations Headquarters and conclude its session before 15 March.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Equitable geographical representation in the Commission
on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 845 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 by which the Council, while noting that there has been a considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations since the establishment of the functional commissions of the Council and believing in the importance of ensuring an equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the functional commissions, decided to increase the membership of the Commission on Human Rights to twenty-one members,

Taking into account that the Third Committee depends to a large extent on the work of the Commission on Human Rights in preparing draft declarations, draft conventions and draft resolutions concerning the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that, consequently, an equitable geographical representation in the Commission would immensely facilitate the work of the Third Committee,

Bearing in mind that, while an equitable geographical distribution has been to a large extent attained in the membership of other commissions, Africa remains unduly under-represented in the Commission on Human Rights,

Calls upon the Economic and Social Council in the elections to membership in the Commission on Human Rights to bear in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution and, in particular, the necessity of having Africa equitably represented.