



# **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

## **OFFICIAL RECORDS**

**FORTY-SIXTH SESSION**

**12 May-6 June 1969**

**ANNEXES**

**UNITED NATIONS**

*Prefatory fascicle*



# **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

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### **ANNEXES**

**UNITED NATIONS**

*New York, 1969*



## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the forty-sixth session.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

## LIST OF FASCICLES\*

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3.	Tax treaties between developed and developing countries.
4.	Development of natural resources: (a) Water desalination; (b) Non-agricultural resources; (c) Survey programme.
6.	Land reform.
7.	Questions relating to science and technology: (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; (b) Investigation, development and rational utilization of the natural resources of developing countries.
8.	Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries.
10.	Report of the Commission for Social Development.
{ 11.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
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12.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
15.	Narcotic drugs.
17.	Non-governmental organizations: (a) Applications and reapplications for consultative status; (b) Review of non-governmental organizations in consultative status.

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No fascicles were issued for agenda items 1, 2, 5, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. For the documents and the summary records of the meetings pertaining to these items, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, prefatory fascicle, "Check list of documents", and "Contents". The consideration of item 5 (Development of tourism: (a) International Tourist Year; (b) Implementation of the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism) was postponed to the forty-seventh session.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 3 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4614 and Corr.1, ST/ECA/110	<i>Tax treaties between developed and developing countries</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.XVI.2
E/4630	Progress report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4630/Add.1	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendation contained in paragraph 17 of document E/4630: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/AC.6/L.404	Argentina, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Turkey and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Ditto
E/RES/1430 (XLVI)	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 1602nd plenary meeting, on 6 June 1969	For the text, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session</i> , document E/4715, resolution 1430 (XLVI)



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

## ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1969

## Agenda item 4: Development of natural resources:\*

- (a) Water desalination;
- (b) Non-agricultural resources;
- (c) Survey programme

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, 1579th and 1602nd meetings; see also the records of the 471st to 473rd, 477th and 480th to 483rd meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.471-473, 477, 480-483).

## DOCUMENT E/4692

## Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[2 June 1969]

1. At its 471st to 473rd, 477th, 480th to 483rd meetings, held from 14 to 28 May 1969, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Council, considered item 4 of the Council's agenda entitled "Development of natural resources: (a) Water desalination; (b) Non-agricultural resources; and (c) Survey programme",<sup>1</sup> which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1578th meeting, held on 12 May 1969.

2. In connexion with the consideration of item 4, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- E/4625 and Corr.1 Water desalination: report of the Secretary-General with special reference to major developments in 1967-1968;
- E/4634 Non-agricultural resources: note by the Secretary-General on storage and retrieval of information;
- E/4636 Proposal for a periodical on natural resources: note by the Secretary-General;
- E/4636/Add.1 Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an abbreviated sample issue of the proposed periodical, *Natural Resources Forum*.

3. During the consideration of sub-item (b) on non-agricultural resources, the following documents were submitted to the Economic Committee:

- E/AC.6/L.400 Non-agricultural resources: excerpts from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council on the first part of its third session, held at United Nations Headquarters, 21 April to 13 May 1969;

- E/AC.6/L.401 Thirteen-Power draft resolution; and Corr.1
- E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.1 Revised fourteen-Power draft resolution;
- E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2 Fourteen-Power draft resolution (re-issued with revision of translations);
- E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2/Add.1 Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General;
- E/AC.6/L.402 United States of America: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.401.

4. The Committee's discussion and its action on the different proposals are described in the following paragraphs.

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY ARGENTINA, CHAD, CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, KUWAIT, LIBYA, PAKISTAN, SUDAN, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UPPER VOLTA AND YUGOSLAVIA (E/AC.6/L.401 AND CORR.1)

5. An amendment (E/AC.6/L.402) was submitted to that draft resolution by the representative of the United States.

6. At its 480th meeting, the sponsors introduced the thirteen-Power draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.401 and Corr.1), to which, at the Committee's 481st meeting, Sierra Leone joined as a fourteenth co-sponsor.

7. At the Committee's 480th meeting, the representative of the United States introduced his delegation's amendments (E/AC.6/L.402) to the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.401 and Corr.1), which were withdrawn by that same delegation at the Committee's 481st meeting, after some of its amendments to the preamble had been accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

<sup>1</sup> The Council at its 1579th meeting, on 13 May 1969, decided to leave it to the Economic Committee to decide whether or not to consider sub-item (c). The Committee, at its 472nd meeting, on 14 May 1969, decided to omit that sub-item.

8. At the Committee's 482nd meeting, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.1), the translation of which was subsequently revised again (E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2) and introduced at the Committee's 483rd meeting.

9. At the Committee's 482nd meeting, the following oral amendments were submitted to the fourteen-Power revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.1):

(a) The representative of Mexico proposed that in operative paragraph 1, after the words "developing countries", the remainder of the sentence should be deleted and replaced by the words "the co-operation of the United Nations having been important";

(b) The representative of France, supported by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, proposed that, at the end of operative paragraph 2 the words "financed from voluntary contributions" should be added;

(c) The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that operative paragraph 5 should be changed to read:

*"Awaits with interest the results of the consultations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme on the possibility of a joint publication"*.

10. At the Committee's 483rd meeting, the sponsors of the fourteen-Power draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2) agreed to change the word "provision" in operative paragraph 2, to the word "resources", in accordance with the oral amendment proposed by the representatives of France and Uruguay.

11. At its 483rd meeting, the Committee voted on the fourteen-Power revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2) and on the oral amendments thereto, as follows:

The oral amendment of Mexico (see para. 9(a) above) was rejected by 13 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions;

The oral amendment of France, supported by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see para. 9(b) above), was rejected by 18 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions;

The oral amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see para. 9(c) above) was rejected by 16 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 2, as orally amended by the sponsors (see para. 10 above), on which a separate vote had been requested by the United States, was adopted by 19 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 5, on which a separate vote had been requested by the United States, was adopted by 16 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.

12. The Committee then adopted the revised fourteen-Power draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2) as a whole, as orally amended, by 22 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions (see para. 13 below).

### *Recommendation of the Economic Committee*

13. The Economic Committee accordingly recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

*[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715, resolution 1426 (XLVI).]*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 4 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4625 and Corr.1	Water desalination: report of the Secretary-General with special reference to major developments in 1967-1968	Final offset
E/4634	Non-agricultural resources: note by the Secretary-General on storage and retrieval of information	Ditto
E/4636	Proposal for a periodical on natural resources: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4636/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an abbreviated sample issue of the proposed periodical, <i>Natural Resources Forum</i>	Ditto
E/AC.6/L.400	Non-agricultural resources: excerpts from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council on the first part of its third session	Ditto. For the report, see E/4670 and Corr.1 (final offset)
E/AC.6/L.401 and Corr.1	Argentina, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Replaced by E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.1
E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.1	Argentina, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Replaced by E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2
E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2	Argentina, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed
E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.401/Rev.2: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto

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E/AC.6/L.402	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.401	Ditto
E/RES/1426 (XLVI)	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 1602nd plenary meeting, on 6 June 1969	For the text, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session</i> , document E/4715, resolution 1426 (XLVI)



# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

### Agenda item 6: Land reform\*

#### DOCUMENT E/4700

#### Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[5 June 1969]

1. At its 484th, 485th and 488th meetings, held on 29 May and 3 and 5 June 1969, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Council, considered item 6 of the Council's agenda entitled "Land reform", which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1578th meeting, held on 12 May 1969.

2. In connexion with the consideration of item 6, the Committee had before it a summary of the fifth report on progress in land reform, prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation.<sup>1</sup>

3. The Committee's discussion and its action on the item are described in the following paragraphs.

#### DRAFT PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN

4. Since there was no draft resolution submitted on this item, the Chairman of the Committee at its 488th meeting proposed the following paragraph inclusion in the Committee's report:

*"The Committee took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's fifth report on progress in land reform,<sup>1</sup> and decided, after discussion, to ask the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, and other specialized agencies concerned, to submit a sixth report on this subject to the Council in 1974".*

5. The following oral amendments to that draft proposal were submitted:

(a) The representative of the Upper Volta proposed that the words "summary of the" should be inserted before the words "fifth report";

(b) The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the following text be added at the end of the paragraph proposed by the Chairman:

*"... and, in preparation of this report, to put special emphasis on aims, principles and concrete methods of land reform planning and implemen-*

*tation, as well as on specific aspects and use of regional experiences to be recommended to the developing countries".*

6. At the Committee's 488th meeting, the representative of India submitted the following oral sub-amendment to the amendment of the USSR: to add the following words after the words "emphasis on": "the financial aspects of land reform and the possibilities of international co-operation in this field, on aims, ...", and delete the words "to be recommended to the developing countries".

7. At its 488th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft proposal and amendments thereto as follows:

The sub-amendment of India (see para. 6 above) to the amendment by the USSR (see para. 5 above) was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 11 abstentions;

The amendment by the USSR, as sub-amended by India, was adopted by 6 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions;

The draft proposal as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

#### Decision of the Economic Committee

8. The text of the Committee's decision reads as follows:

*"The Committee took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's summary of the fifth report on progress in land reform,<sup>1</sup> and decided, after discussion, to ask the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, and other specialized agencies concerned, to submit a sixth report on this subject to the Council in 1974 and, in preparation of this report, to put special emphasis on the financial aspects of land reform and the possibilities of international co-operation in this field, on aims, principles and concrete methods of land reform planning and implementation, as well as on specific aspects and use of regional experiences."<sup>2</sup>*

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, 1602nd meeting*; see also the records of the 484th, 485th and 488th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.484, 485 and 488).

<sup>1</sup> E/4617 and Corr.1 and 2.

<sup>2</sup> At its 1602nd meeting, on 6 June 1969, the Economic and Social Council approved this decision (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715, "Other decisions", "Land reform"*).



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

## ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1969

## Agenda item 7: Questions relating to science and technology:\*

- (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
- (b) Investigation, development and rational utilization of the natural resources of developing countries

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, 1602nd meeting; see also the records of the 474th to 479th and 484th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.474-479 and 484).

## DOCUMENT E/4694

## Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[2 June 1969]

1. At its 1578th meeting, held on 12 May 1969, the Economic and Social Council referred to the Economic Committee agenda item 7 entitled:

"Questions relating to science and technology:

"(a) Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

"(b) Investigation, development and rational utilization of the natural resources of developing countries".

2. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Council, considered item 7 at its 474th to 479th and 484th meetings, held from 19 to 29 May 1969.

3. In connexion with the consideration of item 7, the Committee had before it the following documents:

E/4608 "Natural resources of developing countries: investigation, development and rational utilization": report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

E/4608/Add.1 Summary of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development contained in its report (E/4608);

E/4608/Add.2 Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in the annex to document E/4608/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General;

E/4611 Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

E/4611/Add.1 Future arrangements for the Advisory Committee;

E/4611/Add.2 Note by the Secretary-General;

E/4644 World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development: progress report by the Secretariat;

E/AC.6/L.399 Excerpts from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its third session;

E/AC.6/L.403 India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

4. The Committee's discussion and action on different proposals are described in the following paragraphs.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON NATURAL RESOURCES  
(E/4611, ANNEX IV)

5. At its 478th meeting, the Committee agreed to discuss the operative part of the above-mentioned draft resolution paragraph by paragraph.

(a) Operative paragraph 1: Following a verbal proposal made by the representative of India, supported by France, the Committee decided, without objection, to delete operative paragraph 1;

(b) Operative paragraph 2:

(i) An oral amendment was submitted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to delete the words "or members of specialized agencies"; the Committee by 20 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, rejected the oral amendment submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(ii) An oral amendment proposed by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania was adopted by the Committee without objection and operative paragraph 2, as amended, reads as follows:



"Commends the report and its recommendations to the attention of Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, particularly to Governments of developing countries and also to the attention of appropriate national and international organizations concerned with the application of science and technology to the investigation, development and utilization of natural resources";

(c) Operative paragraph 3: A number of verbal amendments were proposed to this paragraph; however, following a proposal by the representative of Libya, the Committee decided, without objection, to retain operative paragraph 3 in its original form.

(d) Operative paragraph 4: At its 479th meeting, the Committee approved, without objection, an oral amendment proposed by the United States to change the words . . . "in promoting action to give effect to its recommendations;" to ". . . in promoting consideration of its recommendations with a view to appropriate action";

(e) Operative paragraph 5: No amendments were proposed to this paragraph and it was accepted by the Committee in its original form.

6. The Committee, at its 479th meeting, voted on the draft resolution (E/4611, annex IV) as follows:

Operative paragraph 2 (now paragraph 1), as orally amended (see para. 5(b) above), on which a separate vote had been requested by the representative of Bulgaria, was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution (E/4611, annex IV) as a whole, as orally amended (see para. 14 below, draft resolution I).

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, LIBYA, PAKISTAN, SUDAN, UPPER VOLTA AND YUGOSLAVIA (E/AC.6/L.403)

8. At its 484th meeting, the Committee considered the eight-Power draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.403) concerning the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4611).

9. The representative of Pakistan introduced that draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors.

10. At that same meeting, the sponsors of the eight-Power draft resolution accepted an oral amendment to operative paragraph 1, proposed by the representative of the United States, supported by Argentina and France, to replace the word "Approves" by "Notes with appreciation".

11. The Committee then unanimously adopted the eight-Power draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.403) as a whole, as orally amended (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II).

#### ORAL PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY BULGARIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

12. At its 484th meeting, the Committee considered an oral proposal submitted by the representative of Bulgaria.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to include in the Committee's report to the Council the following paragraph proposed by the representative of Bulgaria and supported by India:

"Some members of the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council proposed, in the light of the experience of the Commission on Human Rights, which had adopted resolution 16 (XXV) on sending its representative to the symposium 'Lenin and the problems of development of science, culture and education' to be organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its forthcoming session should take a decision to send its representative to take part in the said symposium."

#### Recommendations of the Economic Committee

14. The Committee recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### I

##### NATURAL RESOURCES

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1427 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

##### II

##### SIXTH REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1428 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 7 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
E/4608	Natural resources of developing countries: investigation, development and rational utilization: report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	Mimeographed. To be issued as a United Nations publication
E/4608/Add.1	Summary on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development contained in the report (E/4608)	Ditto

E/4608/Add.2	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in the annex to document E/4608/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/4611	Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4611</i>
E/4611/Add.1	Future arrangements for the Advisory Committee	Final offset
E/4611/Add.2	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4644	World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development: progress report by the Secretariat	Ditto
E/AC.6/L.399	Excerpts from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its third session (21 April-13 May 1969)	Ditto. For the report, see E/4670 and Corr.1 (final offset)
E/AC.6/L.403	India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Ditto
E/RES/1427 (XLVI) and 1428 (XLVI)	Resolutions adopted by the Council at its 1602nd plenary meeting, on 6 June 1969	For the text, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715, resolutions 1427 (XLVI) and 1428 (XLVI)</i>



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

## ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1969

## Agenda item 8: Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries\*

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, 1602nd meeting; see also the records of the 479th, 480th, 482nd and 488th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.479, 480, 482 and 488).

## DOCUMENT E/4633

## Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[27 March 1969]

## INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1361 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, operative paragraph 1 of which requested the Secretary-General,

“in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and with the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system and other appropriate international organizations to submit a further report to the Council at its forty-sixth session, outlining the means by which the scope of present and contemplated activities in the field of transfer of science and technology could be more clearly defined, strengthened and co-ordinated”.

2. This resolution originated in the concern expressed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) with the need to promote and facilitate the acquisition of operative technology by developing countries. Details on the history and background of this question will be found in reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (see E/4452/Add.4 and E/4552, respectively).

3. At its seventh session held at Geneva in September 1968, the Trade and Development Board adopted resolution 48 (VII) which requested:

“the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, when co-operating with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1361 (XLV), to take into consideration the fact that the existing institutional arrangements are not adapted in this respect to the requirements of the developing countries and to emphasize the role that UNCTAD might play in the field of the transfer of technology, in accordance with the objectives of the organization”.

4. In the same resolution, the Board stressed

“the need to establish within the framework of UNCTAD an appropriate intergovernmental ma-

chinery to study the general question of the transfer of patented and non-patented technology likely to promote the economic development of the developing countries”.

5. Finally, the Board decided

“to take the final action at its session following the forty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council, but not later than 30 September 1969 ...”.

6. The full text of this resolution will be found in the annex to this report.

7. As requested by the Council, the Secretary-General consulted the organizations concerned in the preparation of this report. After a preliminary consultation with UNCTAD in Geneva, an outline was worked out and distributed to the units, organizations and agencies concerned in the United Nations system as well as to the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) at Geneva. Many of these bodies submitted, either in writing or in connexion with a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), comments and suggestions on the structure and contents of this paper. Further observations, if any, will be presented orally to the Council.

8. This report deals successively with the following aspects of the problem:

(a) Role and place of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in relation to the transfer of operative technology;

(b) Analysis of UNCTAD's concern with the transfer of operative technology; and

(c) Consideration of the action called for by the Council's resolution 1361 (XLV), including:

(i) Institutional arrangements;

(ii) Definition of activities; and

(iii) Strengthening and co-ordination of present and contemplated activities.

9. The Council will have noted from paragraph 5 above that its advice is expected for the session of the Trade and Development Board scheduled to be held in September 1969. The Council will therefore presumably wish to conclude consideration of this matter by the end of its forty-seventh session.

#### I. THE ROLE AND PLACE OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

10. Any approach to the problem raised by UNCTAD is of course governed by the Council's responsibility, under Chapter X of the Charter of the United Nations, for economic and social matters in general and for the co-ordination of the activities of the agencies related to the United Nations.

11. It was precisely in the discharge of this responsibility, and to take account of the requests for action made by the 1963 United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, that the Council created, by resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, with the broad mandate of promoting, co-ordinating and organizing activities in this field.

12. At the same time, ACC established, as part of its own machinery, a Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, which serves as a channel of communication between the Advisory Committee and the organizations in the United Nations system and as an instrument of co-ordination at the inter-secretariat level within the system itself.

13. The term of office of the current membership of the Advisory Committee will come to a close at the end of 1969. The Council may wish to take this opportunity to review the institutional arrangements made to deal with the growing need for the application of science and technology to development, including the transfer of operative technology.

14. It was no doubt with this situation in view that, in its resolution 1361 (XLV), in the second preambular paragraph, the Council referred to the problem raised by UNCTAD as "a component of the general objective of applying science and technology to development", and in operative paragraph 1, that its request for a report by the Secretary-General extends to all "present and contemplated activities in the field of transfer of science and technology".

15. The Council thus took the view that the institutional and substantive issues involved by the UNCTAD proposal would have to be considered within the more general context of an over-all review such as the one the Council is bound to undertake this year in connexion with the renewal of the Advisory Committee's terms of reference.

16. In this review, the Council will have to take account of:

(a) The multiplicity of jurisdictions involved even in the area of UNCTAD's preoccupations;

(b) The necessary interplay of the various components of the wider objective of applying science and technology to development;

(c) The growing concern, evinced by the Council itself as well as by the General Assembly, with major problems requiring an over-all interdisciplinary ap-

proach, such as human environment, brain drain and the application of computing techniques; and, finally,

(d) The need, often stressed by the Advisory Committee and by the Council itself, for an orderly organization of activities in the United Nations system.

#### II. SCOPE AND NATURE OF UNCTAD'S CONCERN WITH THE TRANSFER OF OPERATIVE TECHNOLOGY

17. Notwithstanding the need for a broad approach, the repeated requests made in UNCTAD for more decisive action to facilitate the acquisition by developing countries of operative technology require careful consideration.

18. As recalled above (see para. 2), the Council is already familiar with recommendation (A.IV.26) adopted by UNCTAD in 1964 at its first session and the draft resolution considered by UNCTAD in 1968 at its second session (see E/4552, annex III). Resolution 48 (VII) adopted by UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board in 1968 is, on the other hand, for the first time before the Council (see annex to this report).

19. Further clarification of the intent of UNCTAD's move is provided by a statement made on 26 July 1968 by the representative of India,<sup>1</sup> speaking as one of the sponsors of the UNCTAD draft resolution, in the Council's Co-ordination Committee, as well as by a statement by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania at the resumed forty-fifth session on the Council,<sup>2</sup> on the subject of the initiative taken by UNCTAD.

20. These various pronouncements confirm that UNCTAD's main concern is with a whole set of obstacles to an adequate and easy access to modern operative technology under present conditions, including the price which developing countries have to pay for the transfer of licences and other technological know-how, and with the obligation for them "to direct their economies towards import-substitution industries which distort the pattern of distribution of national resources".<sup>3</sup>

21. The situation to which UNCTAD called attention arises out of the prevailing concept of protection of industrial property embodied in international conventions with which the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) is concerned. Obstacles to the acquisition of operative technology affect the whole process of industrialization and economic development as well as the structure of trade and payments of developing countries. Developing countries are naturally desirous of improving their trade potential by producing manufactured goods, and, in this way, of reducing imports and possibly increasing exports. A further aspect of particular concern to UNCTAD is the formation of multinational corporations whereby the transfer of technology tends to become a matter of intercompany organization, thus raising issues that involve the national policies of developing countries. All these factors explain the references made in UNCTAD to the financial, economic, juridical and commercial aspects of the problem.

22. Technical aspects, however, are equally important. They involve, as pointed out in UNCTAD and in the Economic and Social Council itself, the capacity

<sup>1</sup> See document E/AC.24/SR.353.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session*, 1567th meeting.

<sup>3</sup> See foot-note 1.



to utilize acquired technology. Industries possessing that capacity must be created or developed. This is in general the responsibility of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and, in respect of food industries, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Yet, the implantation of industries is not sufficient: their operation requires managerial know-how and a trained manpower. To develop these human resources is in great part the task of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

23. Finally, the capacity to absorb technology is a continuing process. It requires a permanent infrastructure, generally in the form of national technology institutes, the creation of which has been recommended by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and actively promoted by UNIDO and UNESCO.

24. It therefore becomes evident that, even limited to the narrow field of the transfer of operational technology, the more decisive action urged by UNCTAD requires the participation of a number of organizations and agencies, and consequently involves a problem of direction and co-ordination.

25. To stimulate more decisive action, UNCTAD took the following approaches:

(a) In 1964, at its first session, UNCTAD recommended (A.IV.26) that:

"Competent international bodies, including United Nations bodies and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, should explore possibilities for adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries, including the possibility of concluding appropriate international agreements in this field";

and that

"Additional facilities for information on, and for the transfer of, technological documentation and know-how should be organized within the framework of the United Nations in consultation with the appropriate international organizations" (see E/4552, annex III C);

(b) In 1968, at its second session, UNCTAD referred to the Council and to the Trade and Development Board a detailed draft resolution (see E/4452, annex III A) proposing, *inter alia*, the establishment of an intergovernmental committee "to examine the over-all question of the 'transfer of technology' to developing countries". This mandate may appear to be very broad, but the actual functions to be assigned to the proposed body were more specially related to the transfer of technology and know-how "on reasonable terms", to its cost and to its legislative aspects, thus following the general line taken in 1964;

(c) Finally, in its resolution 48 (VII) of 21 September 1968 (see annex to this report), the Trade and Development Board requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take into consideration that the existing institutional arrangements are not adapted to the requirements of the developing countries; and recommended the establishment "within the framework of UNCTAD" of "an appropriate intergovernmental machinery to study the general question of the transfer of patented and non-patented technology likely to promote the economic development of the developing countries".

26. In short, UNCTAD evolved from the consideration in 1964 of the problem of the transfer of operative technology to the conclusion in 1968 that the best way to obtain the results desired by the developing countries would be to establish an intergovernmental body within its own framework. This conclusion is clearly based on the assumption that the assignment of a particular problem to a specialized organ would in no way affect the validity and functioning of bodies entrusted with wider responsibilities.

### III. ACTION REQUIRED BY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1361 (XLV)

27. Within the broad approach adopted by the Economic and Social Council, the object of this report is, in the terms of Council resolution 1361 (XLV), to outline "the means by which the scope of present and contemplated activities in the field of transfer of science and technology could be more clearly defined, strengthened and co-ordinated". It therefore involves the discussion of the institutional arrangements best suited to achieve the desired purpose of strengthening and co-ordinating activities. These two aspects of the problem, though closely related, may be examined separately.

### IV. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

28. The Economic and Social Council is familiar with the machinery available to deal with science and technology in the United Nations system. Furthermore, the question is at present receiving consideration in the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and in the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

29. For the purposes of this report, it may therefore suffice to recall here the main features of the central machinery, consisting, in addition to the Council and its sessional Co-ordination Committee, of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, both composed of government representatives, of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, composed of independent experts, and, at the inter-secretariat level, of the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology.

#### A. The Council's sessional Co-ordination Committee

30. To carry out its over-all responsibilities for economic and social matters, the Economic and Social Council relies upon the assistance of a number of subordinate bodies. One of them, the sessional Co-ordination Committee, has been dealing, *inter alia*, with problems of science and technology. It has, however, many other duties, and, within the limited time at its disposal, may not always be able to give to these problems the full attention they would deserve.

31. The role of the sessional Co-ordination Committee is given additional weight by the fact that the General Assembly in recent years initiated several important programmes in the field of science and technology requiring immediate action by the Council and its subordinate bodies as well as the active participation of many agencies. Among these programmes, those arising out of decisions made at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly and concerning human environment, the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries, the international co-operation in

the use of computing techniques for development, and others, necessitate the full participation of a number of organs and agencies in the United Nations system and will involve a considerable amount of attention on the part of the subordinate organs of the Council and of the Council itself.

#### B. *The Committee (and Enlarged Committee) for Programme and Co-ordination*

32. A brief mention should also be made here of another organ created by the Economic and Social Council (Council resolution 1189 (XLI)), the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, expanded by the General Assembly into the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (assembly resolution 2188 (XXI)), to review the activities of the United Nations in the economic and social field and their co-ordination with those of its related agencies, and to recommend measures towards their improvement. The Council is fully conversant with the work of this body in its two forms. Its role should nevertheless be noted in the consideration of any problems arising out of the orderly organization of work in the United Nations system as a whole.

#### C. *The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development*

33. The Economic and Social Council's organ with terms of reference especially focused on science and technology is the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. As a body composed of independent experts, meeting twice a year, it is designed to bring the necessary expertise and authority to the study of the problems with which it has to deal, and is in a unique position to initiate, co-ordinate and assess activities on all aspects of the application of science and technology to development, in accordance with its mandate, as defined by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963.

34. While giving attention to other aspects of its responsibilities, the Advisory Committee has so far used three main approaches to its task: (a) action on specific topics, such as protein, which needed to be given active priority; (b) a programme of immediate world wide attack on selected problems, and (c) a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. In addition, it has of course taken the necessary steps to carry out specific requests made by the Council and the General Assembly. All these activities are described in some detail in its reports to the Council.

#### D. *The ACC and its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology*

35. Under its general co-ordinating duties, ACC has assigned to a subordinate organ, the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the task of co-ordinating a number of activities within the United Nations system relating to science and technology. The ACC Sub-Committee is the only organ established at the inter-secretariat level to deal with the field as a whole. Its activities are regularly reported to the Council through ACC.

36. Such are the institutional arrangements which the Trade and Development Board has, in its resolution 48 (VII), found "not adapted . . . to the requirements of the developing countries". As recalled above (see para. 25 (c)), the Board recommended the estab-

lishment of an intergovernmental body of its own "to study the general question of the transfer of patented and non-patented technology likely to promote the economic development of developing countries".

37. This position raises questions of two kinds: first, that of the nature of the proposed machinery, and, second, that of its place in the United Nations system.

38. On the nature of the proposed machinery, it may be recalled that, under the existing structure, problems of science and technology are already handled in the United Nations by intergovernmental bodies functioning at three levels: the Economic and Social Council's sessional Co-ordination Committee, the Council itself and the General Assembly. None of them, however, is exclusively geared to the particular issue of the transfer of operative technology.

39. Against this background, UNCTAD's objective has been clearly stated: it is to create a body specifically designed to deal with the transfer of operative technology at the level of government representatives, so as to respond to a growing demand on the part of developing countries for more effective action. This objective may be contrasted with the position taken by the Council, when it established in 1963 the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development as a body composed of independent experts and designed to deal with science and technology as a whole.

40. The advantage that an intergovernmental organ possesses over an independent expert body is that its members, acting in a representative capacity, are automatically apprised of the views of their Governments, often in the form of instructions, and are frequently in a better position to see to it that their recommendations are effectively translated into action at the national level. Expert bodies, on the other hand, can give essential technical advice on programme priorities and feasibility and may, in this way, enjoy a greater degree of substantive influence than do organs composed of government representatives.

41. Both these approaches, however, are justified; they must be considered as complementary, not as exclusive. Governmental authority and scientific knowledge are both required, particularly in dealing with problems as specialized in character as those involved in the application of science and technology to development.

42. The main problem raised by the UNCTAD initiative thus lies elsewhere; it is that of the place and role of the proposed intergovernmental machinery in the United Nations system.

43. UNCTAD envisages the new body as a part of its own framework. In this connexion, it should be noted that, while the position of the Council as over-all co-ordinator of economic and social activities is firmly established by the Charter of the United Nations and formally acknowledged in the basic agreements concluded with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), no such functions are provided in respect of bodies set up by United Nations subsidiary organs. Yet, the tentative, and no doubt incomplete, listing of the agencies concerned in paragraphs 21 to 23 above clearly shows that to achieve results in the transfer of operative technology, common action will be required and that the best chance of organizing it effectively will be through recognized channels of co-operation.

44. Furthermore, the creation of an UNCTAD intergovernmental committee would presumably leave untouched the existing bodies, including the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. These bodies would thus continue to function. A duplication of activities, not only in respect of the Advisory Committee but also as regards the agencies concerned, would therefore seem unavoidable, compounding the co-ordination problem noted above.

45. Warnings against this danger were voiced in the Council's Co-ordination Committee during the 1968 summer session and in the Council itself at its resumed forty-fifth session, as well as in UNCTAD at various stages of its discussions.

46. Since its inception the Council has repeatedly drawn attention to the waste of effort and money involved in overlapping programmes and in duplication of work throughout the United Nations system and, as shown by the various bodies set up to promote co-ordination—its sessional Co-ordination Committee, the ACC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination—took firm and renewed steps to reduce to a minimum the problems arising out of the functional decentralization prevailing in the system. Its concern with an orderly organization of the work in the economic and social sector is indeed, as already noted, one of its major responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

47. This fundamental requirement is not incompatible with the legitimate demands of the developing countries for more decisive action. The obvious solution would seem to lie, within the existing machinery, in a rearrangement of the work of the Council so as to enable this body to devote the necessary attention to the double objective of facilitating the transfer of operative technology and of maintaining an orderly pattern of co-operation in the United Nations system.

48. Several approaches could be envisaged to that end; one of them could be to establish a sessional committee on science and technology. Sessional committees are designed to assist the Council in the discharge of its responsibilities. When responsibilities increase, additional committees may be called for. Furthermore, if required by the volume and importance of its work, a sessional committee can be asked to function also as an intersessional body. And, finally, to be sufficiently representative, it can be established as a committee of the whole or even given a wider membership than that of the Council itself, and thus be provided with a greater range of national experience and concern in the consideration of the problems it has to face. Such a body, composed of government representatives selected on a broad geographical basis, meeting as required between the sessions of the Council in addition to its regular sessional gatherings, and designed to deal with all science and technology questions hitherto assigned to the sessional Co-ordination Committee, would seem to provide the specific intergovernmental forum sought by UNCTAD, without creating at the same time any confusion as to the distribution of work among the organs responsible for handling the various aspects of the same problem.

49. The idea of a sessional Committee might be criticized as introducing into the present structures an additional piece of co-ordination machinery and consequently viewed as a further element of complexity

in an already complex set of institutional arrangements. In fact, however, it would simply consist in transferring the responsibility of handling science and technology questions from the Co-ordination Committee to another committee established on the same level. It would, in this way, facilitate, not complicate, the consideration in depth, at the intergovernmental level, of technical problems to which the Council has not the time to devote sufficient attention, and provide a more adequate method of meeting the needs of developing countries in respect of the transfer of operative technology.

50. The proposed sessional committee would thus be entrusted with the task of considering the reports of the Advisory Committee, as well as the relevant information submitted to the Council by the United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and IAEA in their regular reports on their activities, of studying and discussing them and of making to the Council proposals for action. It would also initiate new activities and programmes where required.

51. The creation of such a committee should, however, be conceived and undertaken within the general context of the problem of the continuation of the Advisory Committee's current membership. As pointed out earlier in this paper (see para. 13 above), this membership terminates at the end of 1969, and the Council will have to decide not later than at its forty-seventh session whether it should be extended, modified or replaced by some other instrumentality. The present terms of reference of the Advisory Committee were defined in Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 and confirmed and enlarged by General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII) of 11 December of the same year. Requests for specific action on particular aspects of its task were made from time to time in further resolutions of the same bodies.

52. The Council's decision will of course depend on its general assessment of the task still ahead in the field of science and technology. It will also be governed by its appraisal of the work so far performed or planned by the Advisory Committee. In the Secretary-General's view, the Advisory Committee has proved to be a valuable instrument for devising and promoting major programmes and in organizing common action on the growing number of important interdisciplinary problems. The General Assembly, at its last session, entrusted the Committee with further significant tasks.

53. There is, however, one point on which the Council may find it appropriate to improve upon the Advisory Committee's original terms of reference: it is that of its size. The Committee now consists of eighteen members "appointed by the Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General after consultation with Governments, on the basis of their personal qualifications, knowledge or experience". While the qualifications expected from the members do not call for any comment, their number may conceivably be increased to provide the Committee with a wider spectrum of national experience and with additional expertise in the fields in which more effective action is sought, particularly in that of the transfer of operative technology. On the other hand, as the Committee should continue to be a serviceable instrument, its size should obviously remain limited. An increase from eighteen to perhaps twenty-four in its membership would seem to suffice to achieve the objectives of its enlargement. Such changes would no doubt lead the Advisory Committee to review its *modus operandi*.



54. Subject to other modifications which the Council may see fit to make to its terms of reference, the position and responsibilities of the Advisory Committee in the United Nations system would remain unchanged. It would continue to co-operate closely with the organs and agencies concerned and with the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, and present its conclusions and recommendations to the Council, through the newly created sessional committee.

#### V. OBJECTIVES OF COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1361 (XLV)

55. The Council would thus be able to rely on the direct assistance of a specialized representative body and on the continued advice of knowledgeable experts to pursue the objectives outlined in resolution 1361 (XLV), i.e., the definition, strengthening and co-ordination of present and contemplated activities in the field of the transfer of science and technology.

56. The complexity of this task is obvious; it makes it necessary to examine its main aspects separately. The definition of activities may be viewed as an operation designed to clarify the present situation. On the other hand, the strengthening and co-ordination of activities require a sustained effort on a continuing basis; they may be taken together as requiring a concerted approach. These two facets of the problem, namely (a) the definition, and (b) the strengthening and co-ordination, of activities will accordingly be reviewed successively.

##### A. Definition of activities

57. It is not within the scope of this report to propose definitions; a short discussion of the nature of the task involved in the Council's request for an outline of "the means by which the scope of . . . activities . . . could be more clearly defined" is nevertheless not out of place here.

58. The scope of the activities to be defined is determined by the Council's resolution. It extends to the entire field of the "transfer of science and technology". This, in fact, corresponds to the mandate given to the Advisory Committee as defined in its 1963 terms of reference (Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI)). On the other hand, the immediate object of this review, which is to promote more decisive action on the particular problem raised by UNCTAD, requires that special attention to given, within this broad range, to the transfer of operational technology.

59. The first step will clearly be to delineate the outside frontiers of what the Council would consider as proper activities, under its aegis, towards the application of science and technology to development, and, within this definition, to clarify the place of the particular component of the transfer of operative technology.

60. But this exercise also involves consideration of the distribution of the work within the United Nations system and of the contributions which outside organizations, such as BIRPI, can make to it. The background of Council resolution 1361 (XLV) suggests that what is demanded is not only a review of the external frontiers of the problem, but also—and perhaps mainly—an identification of the respective tasks assigned to the various organizations in and outside the system. This, indeed, is one of the fundamental issues arising out of the UNCTAD initiative. But it also meets with the

request for a "more rational delimitation of responsibilities within the United Nations family" voiced by the Advisory Committee already in the report on its first session.<sup>4</sup>

61. The question then arises of the most appropriate means to achieve this objective of a clearer definition. Since a number of organizations and agencies will be involved, this task might be assigned to an organ already familiar with co-ordination in the United Nations system, such as the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. A solution of this kind would, as an additional advantage, make it unnecessary to set up yet another co-ordinating organ.

##### B. Reinforcement and co-ordination of activities

62. As already noted, the twin objectives of strengthening and co-ordinating activities must be taken together. Both, in Council resolution 1361 (XLV), apply to the entire field of science and technology; both call for a continuing effort towards an orderly intensification of activities on the part of all organizations concerned.

63. The Council has repeatedly encouraged and supported increased action in this field. Its resolution 1361 (XLV), on the one hand, acknowledges the requests made through UNCTAD for positive results in the transfer of operative technology, and, on the other hand, reflects the growing demand for common programmes on problems transcending established functional lines which are of interest to many organizations but the exclusive responsibility of none.

64. At the level of the Council, account would be taken of this need for action by the creation of the proposed sessional committee on science and technology, whose function would precisely be to give its exclusive attention to problems of science and technology.

65. But the Council's request for a strengthening of activities involves above all a stricter determination of priorities. Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI) assigned this task to the Advisory Committee. If it is to be given greater emphasis, it would require not only a classification by order of importance of the programmes evolved by the organizations, with the consequential abandonment or postponement of the less urgent or less important projects, but also a fresh look at the work of the Committee itself. The Committee took steps in that direction by suggesting, already at its first session, a programme of immediate world-wide attack on a limited number of important problems of research and application,<sup>5</sup> and by approving, at its ninth session, an outline for a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (see E/4611, para. 26 and annex II). The new tasks entrusted to the Advisory Committee by the General Assembly will provide an opportunity for a global reassessment of priorities in the activities of the Committee and of the United Nations system as a whole.

66. The programmes so far planned or undertaken cover, however, a variety of problems: they do not necessarily take particular account of the needs of developing countries for the acquisition of operative

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/3866)*, para. 28.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 75-79.



technology. The Advisory Committee should therefore be asked to include in the review of its work the consideration of these needs and of the action they require.

67. The assignment of priorities, as the strengthening of activities, requires close co-ordination. Co-ordination, however, involved more than the mere marshalling of individual programmes and activities; it implies a continuing effort towards a unified formulation of policies. The Advisory Committee itself will no doubt continue to give full attention to this aspect of its responsibilities, so as to ensure effective co-operation at all levels and in respect of all organizations concerned. One of them, the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property is outside the United Nations system. Means could be devised to associate it with the work of the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, and with ACC itself when the work of the Sub-Committee is discussed. Similarly, provision could be made for BIRPI's participation, in an advisory capacity, in the meetings of the Advisory Committee when questions within its purview are considered. This would involve some amendment of, or addition to, the Working Arrangement in force with that organization. UNCTAD and its organs will of course be free to consider any action they may feel appropriate in connexion with the transfer of operative technology.

68. In dealing with the problem of co-ordination, the Council will recall that in its resolution 1047 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, it referred to

"The need for a more rational delimitation of responsibilities in the field of science and technology within the United Nations family".

69. Finally, it must be pointed out that, if the activities in this field are to be strengthened, the organizations concerned will all require adequate financial resources. In the report on its first session, the Advisory Committee stressed this need as follows:

"Unless the cost of economic development can be financed, the existence of new or better methods may be of little use. Presently available resources within and beyond the United Nations are inadequate to the need. Moreover, financial needs will increase with the growing capacity of developing countries in terms of trained manpower and specialized institutions and as science and technology provide new solutions to major problems of development."<sup>6</sup>

#### ANNEX

##### Resolution 48 (VII) of the Trade and Development Board

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, INCLUDING KNOW-HOW AND PATENTS:  
DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTER-  
GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED  
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[For the text of the resolution, see official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7214), part two, annex. I.]

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 17.

## DOCUMENT E/4699

### Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[5 June 1969]

1. At its 479th, 480th, 482nd and 488th meetings, held from 22 May to 5 June 1969, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Council, considered item 8 of the Council's agenda entitled "Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries", which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1578th meeting, held on 12 May 1969.

2. In connexion with the consideration of item 8, the Committee had before it the following documents:

E/4633	Report of the Secretary-General;
E/4633/Add.1 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/4633): note by the Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.405 France: draft resolution.

3. The Committee's discussion and its action on the proposal is described in the following paragraphs:

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY FRANCE (E/AC.6/L.405)

4. At the Committee's 488th meeting, the representative of France introduced a draft resolution sub-

mitted by his delegation (E/AC.6/L.405), to which at that same meeting, Jamaica, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia joined as co-sponsors.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee agreed, without objection, to change in operative paragraph 2, the word "Organization" to "United Nations system".

6. At the Committee's 488th meeting, the four-Power draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.405) was unanimously adopted, as orally amended (see para. 7 below).

#### Recommendation of the Economic Committee

7. The Economic Committee accordingly recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSFER OF OPERATIVE TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth session, document E/4715, resolution 1429 (XLVI).]

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 8 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4452/Add.4	Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries: progress report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4552	Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/4611	Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4611</i>
E/4633/Add.1 and Corr.1	Administrative and financial implications of the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/4633): note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/AC.6/L.405	France: draft resolution	Ditto
E/RES/1429 (XLVI)	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 1602nd plenary meeting, on 6 June 1969	For the text, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715, resolution 1429 (XLVI)</i>



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

## ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1969

## Agenda item 10: Report of the Commission for Social Development\*

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\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, 1600th meeting; see also the records of the 607th to 613th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.607-613).

## DOCUMENT E/4681\*\*

## Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English/French/Russian]  
[19 May 1969]

1. At its 607th to 613th meetings, held from 13 to 16 May 1969, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan), Vice-President of the Council, considered item 10 of the Council's agenda entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development", which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1578th meeting on 12 May 1969.

2. In connexion with its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twentieth session (E/4620 and Corr.1) and summary (E/4620 (Summary) and Corr.1). In chapter X of the report of the Commission for Social Development (E/4620 and Corr.1) five draft resolutions were recommended by the Commission for action by the Council. These were entitled:

- I A Progress in the field of education;
- I B International co-operation in the field of education;
- II A and B Report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare;
- III Long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development;
- IV Report of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development;
- V Second United Nations Development Decade.

3. During the discussion of the items, the following documents were submitted for the Committee's consideration:

- E/AC.7/L.552 United States of America: amendments to draft resolution II B;
- E/AC.7/L.553 India: amendments to draft resolution III;
- E/AC.7/L.554 Congo (Brazzaville), France, Kuwait, Upper Volta: amendments to draft resolution III;

E/AC.7/L.555 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution.

4. The Committee's action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Commission for Social Development is summarized below.

(a) *Draft resolution I A.* At the 608th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom proposed oral amendments to operative paragraphs 1 (a) and 2. The amendment to paragraph 1 (a) provided for the insertion of the words "as and when this may become practicable" after "to provide"; the amendment to paragraph 2 called for the insertion of the words "accept or" before the words "ratify the Convention". The Committee adopted the amendment by the United Kingdom to operative paragraph 1 (a) by 13 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions. On a separate vote requested by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it adopted operative paragraph 1 (a) as a whole, as amended, by 13 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions. The United Kingdom amendment to operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. Draft resolution I A as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I A).

(b) *Draft resolution I B.* The representative of Pakistan, on behalf also of the representative of the Upper Volta, proposed, at the 608th meeting, oral amendments to operative paragraphs 1 (a) and (b). The amendments consisted in the addition, in each of those sub-paragraphs, of the words "and training" after "in the field of education". The Committee unanimously adopted those amendments as well as the draft resolution as a whole, as amended (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I B).

(c) *Draft resolution II A.* No amendments were submitted to the draft resolution. The text was unanimously adopted by the Committee (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II A).

(d) *Draft resolution II B.* The United States submitted several amendments (E/AC.7/L.552). All but one of these amendments were withdrawn at the 611th

\*\* Incorporating document E/4681/Corr.1.

meeting. The amendment which was retained applied to the first part of the amendments suggested to operative paragraph 3, namely, to replace the words "widely circulate" by the word "forward". The Committee unanimously adopted that amendment. Two separate votes were taken at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The first vote was on operative paragraph 2 (b) [formerly identified as 2 (ii)] which was adopted by 22 votes to none, with three abstentions. The second vote was on operative paragraph 4 (a) which was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. Draft resolution II B as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II B).

(e) *Draft resolution III.* India submitted amendments (E/AC.7/L.553) to the third preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 3 and 4, all of which were unanimously adopted by the Committee at the 611th meeting. Amendments submitted to the sixth preambular paragraph by the Congo (Brazzaville), France, Kuwait and the Upper Volta (E/AC.7/L.554) were also unanimously adopted. An oral amendment by the representative of Norway to add a reference, at the end of the fifth preambular paragraph, to Council resolution 1354 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 entitled "Programmes of international action relating to youth" was unanimously adopted. The Committee also unanimously adopted an oral amendment by the representative of Jamaica to add, in operative paragraph 2 (c), the word "appropriate" before the word "levels".

At the 612th meeting, the representative of Norway, on behalf also of Jamaica, Mexico and the United Kingdom, introduced an oral amendment to add a sixth operative paragraph to the draft resolution reading as follows:

"Decides to take this resolution into account in considering item 13 of the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session, entitled "Programmes of international action relating to youth", in order to achieve co-ordination of the activities of the various parts of the United Nations system concerned with the problems of youth."

The representative of the Upper Volta proposed an oral sub-amendment to the four-Power oral amendment to delete the second part of the proposed operative paragraph 6 beginning with the words "in order to". The representative of Norway revised the second part of his oral amendment to read "in order to achieve co-ordination of the activities of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions of the Council in their treatment of the problems of youth".

Subsequently, the representative of Norway, on behalf also of the other sponsors, withdrew the revised amendment, following which the representative of the Upper Volta withdrew his sub-amendment. The Committee then decided, on a proposal by France and accepted by Norway, to include in its report to the Council a recommendation along the lines of the four-Power revised amendment (see para. 9 below, recommendation (a)).

The Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution III, as amended (see para. 10 below, draft resolution III).

(f) *Draft resolution IV.* No amendments were submitted to the draft resolution. The text was unanimously adopted by the Committee at the 612th meeting (see para. 10 below, draft resolution IV).

(g) *Draft resolution V.* The representative of France, at the 612th meeting, proposed an oral amendment to operative paragraph 5, namely, to add the title "aid volume target" to UNCTAD decision 27 (II) referred to in that paragraph. The Committee adopted his suggestion. On separate votes requested by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Committee adopted the third preambular paragraph by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions and the fourth preambular paragraph by 22 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 5. The voting, which was by roll-call at the request of the representative of the Upper Volta, was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Belgium, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution V as a whole, as amended (see para. 10 below, draft resolution V).

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE PERIODICITY OF THE REPORTS ON THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (E/AC.7/L.555)

5. The United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution at the Committee's 613th meeting, on the periodicity of the reports on the world social situation (E/AC.7/L.555). During the discussion of the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom orally revised operative paragraph 2 and added a third operative paragraph. The texts were as follows:

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit subsequent reports on the world social situation in comprehensive form at five-yearly intervals;

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit, around the midpoint between the submission of the quinquennial comprehensive reports, concise summary reports on major trends or changes in the world social situation."

The representative of Pakistan proposed an oral amendment to the United Kingdom revised draft resolution, providing for the replacement of operative paragraphs 2 and 3 by the following text:

"2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII), to discuss the question of the periodicity of the reports on the world social situation at its twenty-first session".

The Committee adopted the oral amendment of Pakistan by 20 votes to 3; it also adopted, by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention, the oral amendment of Pakistan to delete the last preambular paragraph of the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.555). It then unanimously adopted the draft resolution, as amended (see para. 10 below, draft resolution VI).



# DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

6. At its 613th meeting, following a proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom, the Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution taking note with appreciation of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twentieth session (E/4620 and Corr.1) (see para. 10 below, draft resolution VII).

7. At the request of the representative of Kuwait at the 611th meeting, the Committee decided to include in its report to the Council the following paragraph:

"Several delegations stated that while supporting the Commission's report they had reservations and serious objections regarding paragraph 198 of document E/CN.5/434 which referred to Israel. They maintained that the reference to Israel's military service in relation to the item under discussion was irrelevant and out of context, and the report should be revised accordingly. These delegations were also of the view that such instances should be given careful scrutiny before their inclusion in any document."

8. At the 613th meeting, following a request by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Committee decided to include in its report to the Council the following paragraph:

"Some members of the Economic and Social Council proposed, in the light of the experience of the Commission on Human Rights, which had adopted resolution 16 (XXV)<sup>1</sup> on the participation of a representative of the Commission in the symposium 'V. I. Lenin and the problems of development of science, culture and education', to be organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the occasion of the centenary of V. I. Lenin, that the Commission for Social Development, at its forthcoming session, should decide to be represented at the said symposium."

## Recommendations of the Social Committee

9. In addition to the draft resolutions recommended for adoption in paragraph 10 below, the Committee makes the following recommendations to the Council:

(a) To take into account the text recommended by the Committee (see para. 10 below, draft resolution III) when it considers item 13 of the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session, entitled "Programmes of international action relating to youth", in order to achieve co-ordination of the activities of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions of the Council in the treatment of the problems of youth;

(b) To include in the documentation for item 3 of the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session, entitled "Second United National Development Decade", chapters V and VI of the report of the Commission for Social Development (E/4620 and Corr.1) concerning the report of the special rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development and the Second United Nations Development Decade, respectively;

(c) To endorse the work programme of the Commission for Social Development contained in chapter

VII of the report of the Commission, on the understanding that the observations and comments made by delegations during the Council's discussions would be taken into account in the implementation of the programme;

(d) To endorse the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development to increase from five to seven the number of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to be elected by the Council, and to elect to membership of the Board the seven experts nominated by the Commission in paragraph 158 of its report.

10. The Social Committee recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

### I A

#### PROGRESS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1403 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

### I B

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1404 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

### II A

#### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1405 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

### II B

#### REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1406 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

### III

#### LONG-TERM POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR YOUTH IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1407 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

### IV

#### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPORTEURS APPOINTED TO UNDERTAKE A REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1408 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

### V

#### SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOCIAL ASPECTS

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1409 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4621, chap. XVIII, p. 192.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, document E/4715.

## VI

PERIODICITY OF THE REPORTS ON THE  
WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change, except for the deletion of the following from the preamble:

"Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly",

and the deletion of the word "its" and the replacement of the word "it" by the words "the General Assembly" in the first and second preambular para-

graphs, as well as the replacement of the word "Reaffirms" in operative paragraph 1 by the words "Takes note of the".

For the final text, see Council resolution 1410 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

## VII

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION FOR  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1411 (XLVI).]<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., document E/4715.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 10 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
E/4620 and Corr.1 E/CN.5/441 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its twentieth session (17 February-5 March 1969)	Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4620 and Corr.1
E/4620 (Summary) and Corr.1	Summary of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twentieth session	Mimeographed
E/AC.7/L.552	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution II B submitted by the Commission for Social Development (E/4620, chap. X)	Ditto
E/AC.7/L.553	India: amendments to draft resolution III submitted by the Commission for Social Development (E/4620, chap. X)	Ditto
E/AC.7/L.554	Congo (Brazzaville), France, Kuwait, and Upper Volta: amendments to draft resolution III submitted by the Commission for Social Development (E/4620, chap. X)	Ditto
E/AC.7/L.555	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Ditto
E/CN.5/434 and Corr.1	Preliminary report on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development	Ditto
E/L.1255	Letter dated 23 May 1969 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto
E/RES/1403 (XLVI)-1411 (XLVI)	Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 1600th plenary meeting, on 5 June 1969	For the text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715, resolutions 1403 (XLVI), 1404 (XLVI), 1405 (XLVI), 1406 (XLVI), 1407 (XLVI), 1408 (XLVI), 1409 (XLVI), 1410 (XLVI) and 1411 (XLVI)



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

## ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1969

## Agenda item 11: Report of the Commission on Human Rights\*

## Agenda item 13: Advisory services in the field of human rights\*

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4693	Report of the Social Committee .....	1
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\* For the discussion of these items, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, 1602nd meeting; see also the records of the 617th to 628th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.617-628).

## DOCUMENT E/4693\*

## Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English/French/Russian]  
[4 June 1969]

1. The Social Committee jointly considered items 11 and 13 of the agenda entitled "Report of the Commission on Human Rights" and "Advisory services in the field of human rights", respectively, at its 617th to 628th meetings, held from 22 May to 3 June 1969. The meetings were held under the chairmanship of Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed, Vice-President of the Council. Both items had been referred to the Social Committee by the Council at its 1578th meeting held on 12 May 1969.

2. The Committee had before it, for its consideration of agenda item 11, the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fifth session (E/4621), the financial implications of resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session (E/4621/Add.1 and Corr.1) and E/4621 (Summary). For its consideration of agenda item 13, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4637).

3. In chapter XIX of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4621), ten draft resolutions were recommended by the Commission for action by the Council. These were:

- I. Co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa;
- II. Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa;
- III. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity;
- IV. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance;
- V. Protection of minorities;
- VI. Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including

the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism;

## VII. Genocide;

VIII. Question of the realization of the economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries;

IX. Procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

## X. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.

4. In addition, four resolutions adopted by the Commission contained provisions requiring action by the Council (see para. 29 below). These were resolution 2 (XXV), 5 (XXV) sections III and IV, and 15 (XXV) and 20 (XXV), contained in chapter XVIII of the Commission's report (E/4621).

5. The Committee also had before it during its consideration of item 11 a letter dated 20 May 1969 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (E/L.1254).

6. During the discussion of this item, the following documents were submitted for the Committee's consideration:

E/AC.7/L.556 Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta: draft resolution relating to draft resolution IX submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4621, chap. XIX);

E/AC.7/L.557 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4621, chap. XIX);

\* Incorporating document E/4693/Corr.1.

E/AC.7/L.558 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution;

E/AC.7/L.559 Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia: draft resolution;

E/AC.7/L.560 Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia: draft resolution;

E/AC.7/L.561 Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

7. The Committee's action on the draft resolutions and amendments before it is described in paragraphs 8 to 30 below.

**DRAFT RESOLUTION I (E/4621, CHAP. XIX). CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES WITH REGARD TO POLICIES OF *apartheid* AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA**

8. The United Kingdom submitted amendments (E/AC.7/L.557) to draft resolution I which the Committee unanimously adopted at its 624th meeting. It also unanimously adopted draft resolution I, as amended (see para. 32 below, draft resolution I).

**DRAFT RESOLUTION II (E/4621, CHAP. XIX). MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVELY COMBATING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, THE POLICIES OF *apartheid* AND SEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA**

9. The voting on draft resolution II took place at the 623rd meeting. Several paragraphs were put to the vote separately, as indicated below:

(a) The sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by 17 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States;

(b) The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 18 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States;

(c) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 20 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States;

(d) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 26 votes to none, with 1 abstention, on a separate vote requested by the representative of Uruguay;

(e) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 26 votes to none, with 1 abstention, on a separate vote requested by the representative of Uruguay;

(f) Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of Uruguay;

(g) Operative paragraph 7 was adopted by 19 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States;

(h) Operative paragraph 8 was adopted by 18 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States;

(i) Operative paragraph 9 was adopted by 17 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of Uruguay;

(j) Operative paragraph 10 was adopted by 16 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of Uruguay;

(k) Operative paragraph 11 was adopted by 19 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States. The voting, which was taken by roll-call at the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Belgium, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, France, Ireland, Norway.

(l) Operative paragraph 12 was adopted by 20 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(m) Operative paragraph 13 was adopted by 19 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(n) Operative paragraph 16 was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States;

(o) Operative paragraph 17 was adopted by 22 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States. The voting, which was taken by roll-call at the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Bulgaria, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, France, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

10. The Committee adopted draft resolution II as a whole by 20 votes to none, with 7 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution II). The voting, which was by roll-call at the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was as follows:

*In favour:* Argentina, Bulgaria, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, France, Ireland, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**DRAFT RESOLUTION III (E/4621, CHAP. XIX). QUESTION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

11. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution III, which was adopted by the Committee at its 621st meeting, by 15 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution III).



DRAFT RESOLUTION IV (E/4621, CHAP. XIX).  
MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST NAZISM AND RACIAL  
INTOLERANCE

12. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution IV, which was unanimously adopted by the Committee at its 622nd meeting (see para. 32 below, draft resolution IV).

DRAFT RESOLUTION V (E/4621, CHAP. XIX).  
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

13. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution V, which was adopted by the Committee at its 622nd meeting by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution V).

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI (E/4621, CHAP. XIX).  
QUESTION OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN  
ALL THEIR PRACTICES AND MANIFESTATIONS, INCLUDING  
THE SLAVERY-LIKE PRACTICES OF *apartheid* AND  
COLONIALISM

14. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution VI, which was unanimously adopted by the Committee at its 622nd meeting (see para. 32 below, draft resolution VI).

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII (E/4621, CHAP. XIX).  
GENOCIDE

15. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution VII, which the Committee adopted at its 622nd meeting, by 18 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution VII).

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII (E/4621, CHAP. XIX).  
QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL RIGHTS CONTAINED IN THE UNIVERSAL  
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND IN THE IN-  
TERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND  
CULTURAL RIGHTS, AND STUDY OF SPECIAL PROBLEMS  
RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS IN DEVELOPING COUN-  
TRIES

16. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution VIII, which was adopted by the Committee at its 622nd meeting, by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution VIII).

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX (E/4621, CHAP. XIX). PROCE-  
DURE FOR DEALING WITH COMMUNICATIONS RELATING  
TO VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMEN-  
TAL FREEDOMS

17. At the Committee's 622nd meeting, a procedural draft resolution relating to draft resolution IX was submitted by eleven Powers in document E/AC.7/L.556. At the 623rd meeting, the representative of the Upper Volta on behalf of the sponsors orally revised operative paragraph 2 of the eleven-Power draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.556) to add after the words "to study" the following phrase "as a matter of priority, draft resolution IX in the light of the replies...". The representative of the United States proposed the addition in operative paragraph 2 of the words "at its twenty-sixth session" after "to study". The sponsors accepted the United States amendment and revised operative paragraph 2 to read as follows:

"2. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to study this question at its twenty-sixth session as a

matter of priority, in the light of the replies and observations of Member States, taking into account the debates held in the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session, and to report to the Council at its forty-eighth session."

The Committee unanimously adopted, at its 623rd meeting, the eleven-Power draft resolution, as orally revised by the sponsors (see para. 32 below, draft resolution IX).

DRAFT RESOLUTION X (E/4621, CHAP. XIX).  
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

18. At its 628th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution X (see para. 32 below, draft resolution XII).

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED KING-  
DOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
ENTITLED "RATIONALIZATION OF REQUESTS FOR IN-  
FORMATION" (E/AC.7/L.558)

19. The United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.558) which read as follows:

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Believing that the practice whereby organs of the United Nations dealing with human rights and fundamental freedoms request information from Member States on matters with which they are concerned serves a useful purpose,*

*"Concerned, however, that the number of requests made to Member States places a strain on their resources,*

*"Noting that, in practice, many Member States are unable to meet such requests for information, especially by the dates by which they are asked to reply,*

*"Noting also that some Member States which meet such requests are only able to provide limited information,*

*"Considering that it may be possible to rationalize and thereby reduce the number of requests for information from Member States,*

*"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a list indicating:*

*"(a) The regular requests for information from Member States at present arising from United Nations Conventions, Recommendations, Declarations and resolutions in the field of human rights;*

*"(b) The ad hoc requests made to Member States by the different United Nations organs concerned with human rights during the last two years or for whatever period the Secretary-General considers would produce a representative sample of the volume of such requests;*

*"(c) The extent to which Member States have been able to respond to such requests;*

*"2. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit his list to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session;*

*"3. Decides to consider at its forty-eighth session the question of rationalizing the requests made to Member States for information and to draw up recommendations for the consideration of the different organs concerned;*

*"4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination*

and Protection of Minorities, pending consideration of this matter at its forty-eighth session, to bear in mind the provisions of this resolution before deciding whether to make fresh requests to Member States for information on matters with which they are concerned."

20. The Committee discussed this draft resolution at its 624th meeting. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that he would be willing, in order to take account of various points made during the discussion, to revise the draft resolution as follows:

- (a) To delete the fourth preambular paragraph;
- (b) To replace, in operative paragraph 1 (a), the words "Conventions, Recommendations, Declarations" by "instruments";
- (c) To replace, in operative paragraph 1 (b), the words "two years" by "four years" and to delete the phrase "or for whatever period the Secretary-General considers would produce a representative sample of the volume of such requests";
- (d) To delete operative paragraph 4.

21. Following a proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom, the Committee decided at its 624th meeting, to recommend to the Council that it forward the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.558) to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, for consideration at the second part of its third session, together with the relevant records of the Council's discussion thereon.

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY CHAD, CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), INDIA, KUWAIT, LIBYA, PAKISTAN, SIERRA LEONE, SUDAN, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ENTITLED "ACTIVITIES ARISING OUT OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION" (E/AC.7/L.559)

22. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced oral amendments to the draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.559) at the 624th meeting, which he revised at the 625th meeting to provide for:

- (a) The addition at the end of operative paragraph 1 of the phrase "bearing in mind the necessity to effect the maximum savings when allocating funds";
- (b) The addition in operative paragraph 2 of the words:
  - (i) "taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present resolution" after the words "that the Council,"; and
  - (ii) "within the context of the total sum of the expenditure endorsed by the General Assembly for 1969" after the words "considers the relevant expenditures".

23. The sponsors of the ten-Power draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.559) accepted the oral amendment of the USSR to operative paragraph 1 (see para. 22 (a)) and the first amendment of the USSR to operative paragraph 2 (*idem.*, (b) (i)). They also accepted the following oral proposals by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania:

- (a) The addition, in operative paragraph 1, of the words "in resolutions 5 (XXV), 6 (XXV) and 21 (XXV)" after the words "its twenty-fifth session";
- (b) The addition, in operative paragraph 2, of the words "programmes and" between "relevant" and "expenditures".

24. The Committee voted as follows at its 625th meeting on the ten-Power draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.559) as orally revised by the sponsors:

The oral amendment submitted by the representative of the USSR to operative paragraph 2 (see para. 22 (b) (ii)) was rejected by a vote of 12 to 2, with 13 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 13 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representative of the USSR;

Operative paragraph 2, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions, on a separate vote requested by the representatives of France and the USSR;

The draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 14 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution X).

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY CHAD, CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), INDIA, INDONESIA, KUWAIT, LIBYA, PAKISTAN, SIERRA LEONE, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ON THE QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION AND OF *apartheid*, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE *Ad Hoc* WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 2 (XXIII) AND 2 (XXIV) OF THE COMMISSION (E/AC.7/L.560)

25. On behalf of the sponsors, the representative of India introduced, at the 626th meeting, a draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.560) reading as follows:

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Recalling* resolution 2 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights by which the Commission decided to request the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts appointed by its resolution 2 (XXIII) to, *inter alia*, investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees or prisoners in police custody in the Republic of South Africa, in Namibia, a territory under direct United Nations jurisdiction and illegally occupied by the Republic of South Africa, in the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia, and in the African territories under Portuguese colonial rule,

*"Gravely alarmed* by the evidence of inhuman practices in southern Africa, especially those that relate to the ill-treatment, torture and degradation of political prisoners and detainees whether in prisons or in police custody, and of captured freedom fighters, in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, and in the territories under Portuguese colonial rule,

*"Having considered* the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/CN.4/984 and Add.1-19),

*"1. Commends* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts for the valuable report it has submitted;

*"2. Affirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to oppose the illegal South African régime in Namibia with a view to, ultimately, expelling that illegal régime from their land;

*"3. Reaffirms its condemnation* of any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and

detainees in prisons and in police custody in South Africa;

"4. *Condemns* any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and in the African territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in these territories;

"5. *Affirms* that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of 1955 apply to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody, throughout the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, a territory under direct United Nations responsibility, and presently under illegal South African occupation, the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia, and in the African territories under Portuguese domination. In the application of the above rules, the following are particularly emphasized:

"(a) Young prisoners and juveniles should be treated accordingly and separated from older prisoners;

"(b) Political prisoners, detainees, and opponents of *apartheid* in South Africa, racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia, of Portuguese colonialism in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea Bissau, and of the illegal South African régime in Namibia, should not be subjected to discrimination and harsh treatment because of their political beliefs and opposition to the above and must, in any case, be kept separately from common law prisoners;

"(c) Conditions of incarceration of all prisoners in southern Africa, whether in prisons, in police custody, on Robben Island, or in detention camps, has to be brought into conformity with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners mentioned above;

"(d) The degrading and inhuman practices (in South African prisons) known as the 'Tausa Dance' and 'Carry-on' should be immediately terminated;

"(e) An immediate end has to be put to the exploitation of African convict labour;

"(f) Every effort should be made to put an immediate end to any encouragement by prison officials of the practice of homosexuality and lesbianism amongst prisoners and detainees;

"(g) Every person, especially non-white prisoners and detainees, should be provided with food of nutritional value, adequate for health and strength, of wholesome quality and well prepared and served; similarly, drinking water should be available to everyone whenever needed;

"(h) Every prisoner and detainee should be provided with an outfit of clothing suitable for the climate, and all clothing, not excluding underclothing, should be kept clean and in proper condition;

"(i) The toilet facilities provided in cells should be so constructed and located as to be adequate to meet the needs of prisoners and detainees in a clear and decent manner;

"(j) Adequate and prompt medical facilities should be provided and those requiring specialist treatment should be transferred to specialized institutions or to civil hospitals;

"(k) Punishment by solitary confinement or reduction of diet should never be inflicted;

"(l) Prisoners and detainees should be allowed to communicate with their families and friends at fre-

quent intervals and should be given sufficient time, under reasonable conditions of privacy, to meet their families, relatives and friends;

"(m) Warders for prisons should be selected with special reference to article 46 (1) of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of 1955;

"6. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Africa to ensure that the above recommendations are fully implemented and that investigations are immediately instituted against the prison officials and wardens mentioned in the report of the Working Group, with a view to establishing their degree of responsibility;

"7. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to take similar action as in paragraph 6 above, in respect of the prisoners in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea Bissau;

"8. *Calls further upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power in Southern Rhodesia to initiate action along the lines stated above;

"9. *Urges* the United Nations Council for Namibia to take similar action in respect of Namibia;

"10. *Affirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949, and the Geneva Convention of Civilians, 1949, are applicable to the situation prevailing in Namibia;

"11. *Transmits* the Report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on whether the policy of *apartheid* contains any manifestations of genocide (E/CN.4/984/Add.18), to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for its use by the Special Rapporteur to be appointed in terms of resolution 8 (XXI) of the Sub-Commission and resolution 13 (XXV) of the Commission;

"12. *Decides* to transmit the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

"13. *Requests* the General Assembly to adopt the following resolution:

*'The General Assembly,*

*'Having considered* the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council contained in resolution (XLVI) of the Council,

*'Recalling* its resolution 2403 (XXIII) by which it, *inter alia*, reiterated its condemnation of the Government of the Republic of South Africa for the latter's persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia,

*'Further recalling* its resolution 2396 (XXIII) which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for all human rights, condemned that Government for its cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of political prisoners and declared that captured freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war under international law,

*'Further recalling* paragraph 1 of its resolution 2395 (XXIII) which reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the territories under Portuguese



domination to self-determination, freedom and independence, and in paragraph 12 of the same resolution called upon the Government of Portugal to ensure the application to the situation of armed conflict and inhuman treatment of prisoners, of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949,

*'Taking into account* paragraph 1 of its resolution 2383 (XXIII) which reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right, and also paragraph 13 of the same resolution which called upon the Government of the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict prevailing in the territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949,

*'Noting* its feeling of grave concern as contained in its resolution 2465 (XXIII), at the development in southern Africa of the *entente* between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which, *inter alia*, can only result in further sufferings being inflicted upon political prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody, as well as captured freedom fighters,

*'Further noting* its resolution 2440 (XXIII) relating to the first report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established by resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, gravely alarmed by the evidence of inhuman practices in southern Africa, especially those that relate to the ill-treatment, torture and degradation of political prisoners and detainees, whether in prisons or in police custody, and of captured freedom fighters, in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and in the territories under Portuguese colonialism,

*'Determined* to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

*'1. Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle by the opponents of *apartheid*, of racial discrimination and of Portuguese colonialism in southern Africa to realize their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

*'2. Again condemns* the Government of the Republic of South Africa for the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture meted out to political prisoners and detainees and to captured freedom fighters;

*'3. Strongly censures* the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia, a territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and for the inhuman degrading treatment and torture of Namibian political prisoners, detainees, and captured freedom fighters;

*'4. Condemns further* the Government of Portugal for its inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of the political prisoners, detainees, and captured freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé;

*'5. Invites* the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider the deplorable refusal to intervene in Southern Rhodesia and restore the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Zimbabwe and in this manner automatically ameliorate

the conditions of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia;

*'6. Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Africa to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention regarding the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949, and to:

*'(a)* Abolish the 180-day Law, the Terrorism Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the Sabotage Act, the Sobukwe Clause, which are the most formidable weapons in its armoury of repressive laws;

*'(b)* Immediately repeal the Prison Act under which it is not possible to report on the conditions in the prisons;

*'(c)* Immediately release all political prisoners and detainees whether in prison or in police custody, as well as all captured freedom fighters;

*'(d)* Initiate investigations into the violations mentioned in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts with a view to establishing the degree of responsibility of the officials named in the report (E/CN.4/984/Add.4, para. 4);

*'(e)* Indemnify all persons who have suffered in any way under the above laws;

*'7. Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, 1949, and the Geneva Convention, relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949, to observe and implement General Assembly resolution 2444 (XXIII), and to:

*'(a)* Apply the Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of 21,955 prisoners in its African territories;

*'(b)* Drastically curb the powers of its Secret Police—PIDE—in its African territories;

*'(c)* Abolish the "palmatoria" and other forms of torture in its African territories;

*'(d)* Observe articles 7 to 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in its African territories;

*'(e)* Abolish all manifestations of forced labour in the above territories;

*'(f)* Indemnify all persons who have suffered damages resulting from the above;

*'(g)* Immediately release all political prisoners and detainees and captured freedom fighters whether in prison or in police custody;

*'8. Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to enforce in Southern Rhodesia the Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners, 1955, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949, and to:

*'(a)* Abolish the following illegal legislation, the Unlawful Organization Act No. 38 of 1959 as amended, the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act No. 53 of 1960 as amended, Preservation of Constitutional Government Act No. 14 of 1963, Emergency Powers Act No. 48 of 1960 including, as amended in 1968 by the illegal and racist minority régime, the Prisoners Act No. 9 of 1955 and the Federal Government Notice No. 42 of 1956;

*'(b)* Establish an effective system of remedies against violation of human rights in Southern Rhodesian police stations and prisons;

*'(c)* Bring about an immediate end to any and every case of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of prisoners, detainees and cap-

tured freedom fighters, whether in prison or in police custody;

'(d) Improve the food given to all, especially non-white prisoners, and to increase the nutritional value by the addition of meat in particular and a variation in the courses, and to provide adequate pure drinking-water;

'(e) Provide adequate clothing to all African prisoners and detainees, keeping in mind the climatic requirements of the area;

'(f) Provide adequate bedding and separate beds for prisoners and detainees, again keeping in mind the climatic requirements of the area;

'(g) Provide toilet facilities located and constructed in a hygienic manner;

'(h) Ensure that only a reasonable number of prisoners are accommodated in a cell;

'(i) Ensure prompt and adequate medical care and attention;

'(j) Provide proper ventilation and lighting in the cell;

'(k) Provide sufficient means of recreation;

'(l) Abolish the restriction areas and detention camps;

'(m) Release immediately all political prisoners and detainees and captured freedom fighters, whether in prison or in police custody;

'(n) Indemnify all victims of the above;

'9. *Urges* action by the United Nations to bring about the immediate application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1955, the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, the Geneva Convention on the Prisoners of War, 1949, in Namibia, and to:

'(a) Bring about the repeal of all South African legislation relating to detention without trial and conditions in prisons;

'(b) Ensure the immediate release of all Namibian citizens detained in Namibia as well as in South Africa;

'(c) Ensure the indemnification by the Government of the Republic of South Africa of all Namibians who have suffered under the above laws;

'(d) Take all possible means in order that one of the bodies of the United Nations may inspect frequently the prisons or the premises in which citizens of Namibia, a territory under direct United Nations responsibility, are incarcerated;

'10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and maintain an up-to-date register of political prisoners and detainees as well as captured freedom fighters held in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, and São Tomé;

'11. *Recommends* that political prisoners and detainees and freedom fighters who have fled the territories mentioned above in paragraph 10, should be issued refugee passports with a return clause;

'12. *Expresses* the hope that the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, 1948 will be revised in accordance with the procedure laid down in it for such a revision in a manner which will give serious attention to the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination, and colonialism in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, a territory under direct United Nations jurisdiction and presently

occupied by the Government of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and in the Portuguese territories in Africa;

'13. *Decides* to enlarge the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to cover all affected persons in the territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, suffering from *apartheid*, racial discrimination;

'14. *Requests* further the Secretary-General in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund to make a detailed study of the possibility of enlarging the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund to cover all affected persons who are victims of Portuguese colonial practices in Africa;

'15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the resolution by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the Government of Portugal and the Government of the United Kingdom;

'16. *Requests* Member States to give maximum publicity to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts (E/CN.4/984 and Add.1-19) within their territories;

'17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give the maximum possible publicity to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts in co-operation with the Office of Public Information, the Special Unit on *Apartheid*, the specialized agencies concerned, press and information media, student, religious, trade union and other bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and organizations specifically concerned with opposing *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism;

'18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly regarding action taken on paragraph 17 above.'

26. At the 626th meeting, the representative of the United States moved that the Committee decide, due to insufficient time at its disposal, to recommend to the Council that it forward the ten-Power draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.560) to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration at its twenty-sixth session. At that meeting, the representative of Bulgaria moved an amendment to the motion by the United States providing that the ten-Power draft resolution should also be forwarded to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and to other appropriate organs of the United Nations, for study, as a working document, with a view to preparing a final draft for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth session.

27. On behalf also of Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia, the representative of India, at the 627th meeting, introduced a draft procedural resolution (E/AC.7/L.561) relating to the draft resolution E/AC.7/L.560.

28. The Committee voted on the ten-Power draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.561) at its 628th meeting. The representative of the United States had withdrawn her procedural motion (see para. 26 above) and requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention;

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (see para. 32 below, draft resolution XI).

**ACTION REQUIRED BY THE COUNCIL IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN RESOLUTIONS 2 (XXV), 5 (XXV), 15 (XXV) AND 20 (XXV) OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

29. At the 627th meeting, the Committee considered the provisions requiring action by the Council in resolutions 2 (XXV), 5 (XXV), 15 (XXV) and 20 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights. The action taken by the Committee in connexion with those resolutions is summarized below:

(a) *Resolution 2 (XXV) entitled "Question of ways and means which may enable or assist the Commission to discharge its functions"*

The Committee decided to recommend that the Council endorse the recommendations contained in operative paragraphs 4 to 7 of Commission resolution 2 (XXV), subject to the observations made by delegations during the discussion. The paragraphs read as follows:

"4. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that it maintain resolutions 1156 (XLI) and 1165 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 in so far as it decided in those resolutions to authorize the Commission to continue to meet annually for a period of not less than four and not more than six weeks;

"5. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council maintain its decision in resolution 502 A (XVI) of 3 August 1953 that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should meet at least once a year for three weeks;

"6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to take all necessary measures to enable the Commission on Human Rights to hold its session later in the year than is now the case in order to make possible the preparation and distribution of documentation in sufficient time for its adequate study and to adjust accordingly the dates of sessions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

"7. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that the summary records of the Commission and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities be maintained in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967" (see para. 31 (b) (i) to (iv) below);

(b) *Resolution 5 (XXV) entitled "Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa"*

(i) The Committee recommended that the Council endorse the request made in paragraph 3 of section III of resolution 5 (XXV). This paragraph reads as follows:

"3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to transmit the report of the Special Rapporteur to the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Imple-

mentation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, for appropriate action" (see para. 31 (c) below);

(ii) With regard to section IV of resolution 5 (XXV), the Committee adopted, subject to the observations made during the discussion, a motion by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania that the Committee decide to recommend to the Council that no immediate action should be taken on operative paragraphs 1 to 4 of section IV of resolution 5 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights until the Commission, at its twenty-sixth session, had had the opportunity to look at this matter again in the light of the following two alternatives: to abolish the Special Rapporteur's mandate altogether or to entrust the existing mandate to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts which was reappointed under resolution 21 (XXV) of the Commission. The motion adopted by the Committee referred to the following paragraphs 1 to 4 of section IV of resolution 5 (XXV) of the Commission:

"1. *Decides* that the task of the Special Rapporteur should be continued and that he should submit a report, taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Declaration and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, with his conclusions and recommendations, to the twenty-sixth session of the Commission and pay particular attention to the following:

"(a) Developments since his present report;

"(b) Study, from the point of view of international penal law, of the question of *apartheid*, which has been declared a crime against humanity;

"(c) Survey of the policies and practices of racial discrimination in the African territories under Portuguese domination;

"(d) Situation with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2439 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 calling upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to repeal and amend the laws in force in South Africa referred to in operative paragraph 1 of the same resolution;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide every assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to carry out his mandate in relation to paragraph 1 above;

"3. *Requests* the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur and assist him in the performance of his functions under this resolution;

"4. *Authorizes* the Special Rapporteur to consult with the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia in the course of preparation of his report" (see para. 31 (d) below);

(iii) At the 628th meeting, the Committee decided, subject to observations made during the discussion, to endorse the recommendation contained in paragraph 5 of section IV of resolution 5 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights. This paragraph reads as follows:

"5. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that it request the General Assembly to extend the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to provide assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia" (see para. 31 (e) below);



- (c) *Resolution 15 (XXV) entitled "Question of the realization of the economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries"*

The Committee decided to recommend that the Council endorse the recommendation contained in operative paragraph 7 of resolution 15 (XXV).

The paragraph reads as follows:

"7. *Recommends* the Economic and Social Council to remind the General Assembly that, when formulating the development strategy for the Second Development Decade, it should bear in mind the fact that the final object of development is to ensure the dignity of all human beings throughout the world, that is to say the simultaneous and joint enjoyment of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights" (see para 31 (f) below);

- (d) *Resolution 20 (XXV) entitled "Study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms"*

The Committee decided to recommend that the Council endorse the suggestion contained in operative paragraph 8 of resolution 20 (XXV) which reads as follows:

"8. *Suggests* to the Economic and Social Council that, in exercise of the co-ordinating functions assigned to it by the Charter and taking into account the prerogatives of the various intergovernmental organizations, it should consider how the activities of the organs and organizations of the United Nations relating to the education of youth in the respect of human rights can best be co-ordinated with other activities of those bodies designed to satisfy the requirements and aspirations of youth" (see para. 31 (g) below).

#### ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

30. In connexion with its consideration of agenda item 13, the Committee decided, at its 628th meeting, to recommend to the Council that it take note of the reports of the Secretary-General (E/4637 and E/CN.4/995) on advisory services in the field of human rights (see para. 31 (h) below).

#### **Recommendations of the Social Committee**

31. In addition to the draft resolutions recommended for adoption in paragraph 32 below, the Social Committee makes the following recommendations to the Council:

(a) To forward the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.558), contained in paragraph 19 above, to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for consideration at the second part of its third session, together with the relevant records of the Council's discussion thereon;

(b) (i) To maintain Economic and Social Council resolutions 1156 (XLI) and 1165 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 in so far as those resolutions authorize the Commission on Human Rights to continue to meet annually for a period of not less than four and not more than six weeks;

(ii) To maintain Economic and Social Council resolution 502 A (XVI) of 3 August 1953 providing that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and protection of Minorities should meet at least once a year for three weeks;

(iii) To take all necessary measures to enable the Commission on Human Rights to hold its session later in the year than is now the case in order to make possible the preparation and distribution of documentation in sufficient time for its adequate study and to adjust accordingly the dates of sessions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(iv) To maintain summary records of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967 (see para. 29 (a) above).

(c) To transmit the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/979 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-8), appointed by the Commission on Human Rights under its resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 (XXIV), to the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, for appropriate action (see para. 29 (b) (i) above);

(d) To decide that no immediate action should be taken on operative paragraphs 1 to 4 of section IV of resolution 5 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights until the Commission, at its twenty-sixth session, had had the opportunity to look at this matter again in the light of the following two alternatives: to abolish the Special Rapporteur's mandate altogether or to entrust the existing mandate to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts which was reappointed under resolution 21 (XXV) of the Commission (see para. 29 (b) (ii) above);

(e) To request the General Assembly to extend the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to provide assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia (see para. 29 (b) (iii) above);

(f) To remind the General Assembly that, when formulating the development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, it should bear in mind the fact that the final object of development is to ensure the dignity of all human beings throughout the world, that is to say, the simultaneous and joint enjoyment of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (see para 29 (c) above);

(g) To consider, in the exercise of the co-ordinating functions assigned to it by the Charter of the United Nations and taking into account the prerogatives of the various intergovernmental organizations, how the activities of the organs and organizations of the United Nations relating to the education of youth in the respect of human rights can best be co-ordinated with other activities of those bodies designed to satisfy the requirements and aspirations of youth (see para. 29 (d) above);

(h) To take note of the reports of the Secretary-general on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4637 and E/CN.4/995).

32. The Social Committee recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

## I

CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES WITH REGARD TO POLICIES OF *apartheid* AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1414 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## II

MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVELY COMBATING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, THE POLICIES OF *apartheid* AND SEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1415 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## III

QUESTION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1416 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## IV

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST NAZISM AND RACIAL INTOLERANCE

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1417 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## V

... PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1418 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## VI

QUESTION OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN ALL THEIR PRACTICES AND MANIFESTATIONS, INCLUDING THE SLAVERY-LIKE PRACTICES OF *apartheid* AND COLONIALISM

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1419 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## VII

### GENOCIDE

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1420 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## VIII

QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS CONTAINED IN THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, AND STUDY OF SPECIAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1421 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## IX

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1422 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## X

ACTIVITIES ARISING OUT OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change, except for the reference in operative paragraph 1 to resolution 5 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights which was deleted. For the final text, see Council resolution 1423 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## XI

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION AND OF *apartheid*, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1424 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## XII

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1425 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda items 11 and 13 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.

Title or description

Observations and references

E/4621  
E/CN.4/1007

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fifth session  
(17 February-21 March 1969)

Official Records of the Economic and Social Council,  
Forty-sixth Session, document E/4621



<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4621 (Summary)	Summary of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fifth session	Mimeographed
E/4621/Add.1 and Corr.1	Financial implications of resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fifth session	Ditto
E/4637	Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/AC.7/L.556	Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta: draft resolution relating to draft resolution IX submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4621, chap. XIX)	Ditto
E/AC.7/L.557	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4621, chap. XIX)	Ditto
E/AC.7/L.558	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Ditto
E/AC.7/L.559	Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Ditto
E/AC.7/L.560	Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	See E/4693, para. 25
E/AC.7/L.561	Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Mimeographed
E/CN.4/979 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-8	Report of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights under its resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 (XXIV)	Ditto
E/CN.4/984 and Add.1-19	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights	Ditto
E/CN.4/995	Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/L.1254	Letter dated 20 May 1969 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/RES/1414 (XLVI)-1425 (XLVI)	Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 1602nd plenary meeting, on 6 June 1969	For the text, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session</i> , document E/4715, resolutions 1414 (XLVI) to 1425 (XLVI)



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

## ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1969

## Agenda item 12: Report of the Commission on the Status of Women\*

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4684	Report of the Social Committee .....	1
Check list of documents .....		2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, 1600th meeting; see also the records of the 616th and 617th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.616 and 617).

## DOCUMENT E/4684

## Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]  
[27 May 1969]

1. At its 616th and 617th meetings, on 21 and 22 May 1969, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan), Vice-President of the Council, considered item 12 of the Council's agenda entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women", which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1578th meeting, held on 12 May 1969.

2. The Committee had before it, for its consideration of the item, the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-second session (E/4619 and Corr.1 and summary).

3. In chapter XVII of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4619 and Corr.1) three draft resolutions were recommended to the Economic and Social Council for action. These were:

- I. Participation of women in social and economic life within the framework of technological progress;
- II. Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages;
- III. Access of women to education.

4. The Committee's action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women is summarized below. The voting took place at the 616th meeting.

(a) *Draft resolution I.* The representative of Pakistan proposed an oral amendment to the fourth preambular paragraph calling for the addition, after the words "and other", of the word "relevant". This amendment was adopted unanimously. The Committee also unanimously adopted an oral amendment by the representative of Yugoslavia calling for the replacement in operative paragraph 4, of the word "Requests" by "Urges". The Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as amended (see para. 6 below, draft resolution I).

(b) *Draft resolution II.* The Committee unanimously adopted an oral amendment by the representative of

Turkey to replace, in the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "eighteen Member States" by "nineteen States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies". At the request of the representative of Jamaica, the Committee took a separate vote on operative paragraph 3. The paragraph was adopted by nineteen votes to none, with two abstentions. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously (see para. 6 below, draft resolution II).

(c) *Draft resolution III.* The representative of Pakistan orally proposed to amend operative paragraph 5 to read as follows: "Recommends further that Governments, when formulating requests for technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, should give priority to projects concerning equal access of women and girls to education". The Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution III, as amended (see para. 6 below, draft resolution III).

## DRAFT RESOLUTION REGARDING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

5. The Committee unanimously decided to recommend to the council the adoption of a resolution taking note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-second session (E/4619 and Corr.1) (see para. 6 below, draft resolution IV).

## Recommendations of the Social Committee

6. The Social Committee accordingly recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

## I

## PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1394 (XLVI).]

## II

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1395 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

## III

## ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1396 (XLVI).]

## IV

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change, except for the operative paragraph in which the words "with appreciation" were added after the words "Takes note". For the final text, see Council resolution 1397 (XLVI).]<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 12 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
E/4619 and Corr.1 E/CN.6/527 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-second session (27 January-12 February 1969)	Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4619 and Corr.1
E/4619 (Summary)	Summary of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-second session	Mimeographed
E/RES/1394 (XLVI)-1397 (XLVI)	Resolutions adopted by the Council at its 1600th plenary meeting, on 5 June 1969	For the text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715, resolutions 1394 (XLVI) to 1397 (XLVI)



# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

### Agenda item 15: Narcotic drugs\*

#### CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4635	Report of the Social Committee .....	1
Check list of documents .....		2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, 1600th meeting; see also the records of the 614th and 615th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.614 and 615).

#### DOCUMENT E/4635

#### Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]  
[21 May 1969]

1. At its 614th and 615th meetings, held on 19 and 20 May, 1969, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan), Vice-President of the Council, considered item 15 of the Council's agenda entitled "Narcotic drugs", which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1578th meeting, held on 12 May 1969.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents for its consideration:

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-third session (E/4606/Rev.1 and summary);

First report of the International Narcotics Control Board of November 1968 (E/INCB/1) and summary of same (E/4623);

A note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1250) on the financial implications of draft resolution E proposed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/4606/Rev.1, chap. XI) for action by the Council.

3. In chapter XI of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, five draft resolutions were recommended by the Commission for action by the Council. These were:

- Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- Need for the adoption of urgent measures for ratification of or accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;
- International co-operation for the replacement of cannabis cultivation in Lebanon;
- The application of urgent control measures to certain stimulant drugs;
- Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

4. The Committee's action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is summarized below. The voting took place at the 615th meeting.

(a) *Draft resolution A.* The Committee approved an oral amendment by the representative of Turkey to include in the draft resolution and in the title a

reference to the first report of the International Narcotics Control Board and to insert the words "with appreciation" after the words "Takes note". The draft resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted by the Committee (see para. 5 below, draft resolution I).

(b) *Draft resolution B.* The Committee adopted an oral amendment by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to replace, in the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "as of 30 November 1968, sixty-six States" by "as of 12 May 1969, seventy States". The draft resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted by the Committee (see para. 5 below, draft resolution II).

(c) *Draft resolution C.* The Committee adopted oral amendments by the representative of the United States of America to insert, in operative paragraph 2, after the words "in particular" the words "the United Nations Development Programme" and, in operative paragraph 3, to delete the words "in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme and its Special Fund". The draft resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted by the Committee (see para. 5 below, draft resolution III).

(d) *Draft resolution D.* No amendments were submitted to the draft resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Committee (see para. 5 below, draft resolution IV).

(e) *Draft resolution E.* An oral amendment by the representative of the United Kingdom to replace, in operative paragraph 2, the words "Calls upon" by the word "Requests" was accepted by the Committee. The draft resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted by the Committee (see para. 5 below, draft resolution V).

#### Recommendations of the Social Committee

5. The Social Committee accordingly recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

## I

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS  
AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL  
BOARD

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council  
without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1398 (XLVI).<sup>1</sup>]

## II

NEED FOR THE ADOPTION OF URGENT MEASURES FOR  
RATIFICATION OF OR ACCESSION TO THE SINGLE  
CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council  
without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1399 (XLVI).<sup>1</sup>]

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715.

## III

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE REPLACEMENT  
OF CANNABIS CULTIVATION IN LEBANON

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council  
without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1400 (XLVI).<sup>1</sup>]

## IV

THE APPLICATION OF URGENT CONTROL MEASURES TO  
CERTAIN STIMULANT DRUGS

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council  
without change, except for the fourth preambular paragraph, in which the word "all" was added before the word "Governments". For the final text, see Council resolution 1401 (XLVI).<sup>1</sup>]

## V

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON  
NARCOTIC DRUGS

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council  
without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1402 (XLVI).<sup>1</sup>]

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 15 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
E/4606 (Summary)	Summary of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-third session	Mimeographed
E/4606/Add.1	List of representatives and observers at the twenty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Ditto. For the list, see document E/4606/Rev.1, annex I
E/4606/Rev.1 E/CN.7/523/ Rev.1	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-third session (13-31 January 1969)	Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4606/Rev.1
E/4623	Summary of the first report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/INCB/1)	Mimeographed
E/INCB/1	First report of the International Narcotics Control Board	United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.XI.4
E/L.1250	Financial implications of draft resolution E contained in chapter XI of document E/4606/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/RES/1398 (XLVI)-1402 (XLVI)	Resolutions adopted by the Council at its 1600th plenary meeting, on 5 June 1969	For the text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715, resolutions 1398 (XLVI), 1399 (XLVI), 1400 (XLVI), 1401 (XLVI), 1402 (XLVI)



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

## ANNEXES

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1969

## Agenda item 17: Non-governmental organizations:\*

(a) Applications and re-applications for consultative status;

(b) Review of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4647	Review of non-governmental organizations in consultative status: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations .....	1
E/4685 and Add.1	Report of the Working Group .....	10
Check list of documents .....		11

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, 1580th to 1587th and 1593rd to 1595th meetings.

## DOCUMENT E/4647

## Review of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

## Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

[Original text: English]  
[7 May 1969]

1. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1225 (XLII) of 6 June 1967, the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met to carry out the request of the Council to review the activities of non-governmental organizations to which it had granted consultative status. The Committee carried out its task on the basis of the criteria set forth in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968.

2. The Committee met on 23, 25 and 26 September 1968 and on 25 November 1968 (250th to 254th meetings). An additional series of meetings was held by the Committee from 11 to 14 February 1969, from 3 to 7 March 1969, from 7 to 11 April 1969, on 16, 17 and 18, and on 28 April 1969 (255th to 288th meetings).

3. Mr. Per-Olof Forshell (Sweden) was Chairman up to the 255th meeting of the Committee. Mr. Antonio Uy (Philippines) later took the Chair. Mr. N. N. Jha (India) was elected Chairman at the 255th meeting and Mr. George Cox (Sierra Leone) was elected Vice-Chairman at the 261st meeting. At the 263rd meeting, the Committee agreed that Mr. Alfred S. Gonsalves (India) would serve as Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The list of representatives on the Committee is contained in annex I to this report.

4. The Committee had before it documents E/C.2/R.38 and Addenda 1 and 2, and E/C.2/R.39 and Addenda 1 to 11, which contain the replies from non-governmental organizations to the questionnaire adopted by the Committee at its 224th meeting on 22 January 1968. The Secretariat made available to the Committee on an informal basis replies from non-governmental organizations to a Secretariat questionnaire.

5. In accordance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), and in Council

resolution 1379 (XLV), the Committee agreed to dispense with summary records.

6. One hundred and sixty-six organizations were reviewed by the Committee. In the course of its review of non-governmental organizations, the Committee, when it deemed it necessary or when an organization requested it, invited representatives of these organizations to address the Committee and reply to its questions. The list of the non-governmental organization representatives who were heard by the Committee is contained in annex I to this report.

7. During the adoption of the Committee's report, votes were taken in regard to a number of organizations to which the Committee had previously assigned a tentative status by consensus rather than by formal vote. These votes were taken at the request of the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania and Libya. The proposals on which these votes were cast concerned the transfer of certain organizations from category I to category II, from category II to the Roster, or deletion from the Roster.<sup>1</sup> These organizations and the votes taken on them are indicated by an asterisk (\*) in the listing of non-governmental organizations in paragraph 8 below.

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), which would not take effect until after the Committee had completed its review of organizations currently in consultative status and after the Council at its forty-sixth session had acted upon the Committee's report, the terms "category I or II" and "Roster" were to replace the terms "category A or B" and "Register" in the Council's rules of procedure. For the amendments proposed to Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), see the report of the Committee's Working Group contained in the present annex fascicle (E/4685 and Add.1).



# CATEGORIZATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

8. The Committee decided to make the following recommendations:

## CATEGORY I

International Chamber of Commerce  
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
 International Co-operative Alliance  
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers (vote: 3 to 5, with 4 abstentions)\*  
 International Organization of Employers (vote: 3 to 4, with 5 abstentions)\*  
 International Union of Local Authorities  
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations (vote: 8 to 0, with 2 abstentions)  
 The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania wished to record his reservations about this organization being placed in category I.  
 Inter-Parliamentary Union  
 League of Red Cross Societies (vote: 10 to 0, with 2 abstentions)  
 United Towns Organization  
 Women's International Democratic Federation (vote: 7 to 1, with 4 abstentions)  
 The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States of America wished to record that their delegations were opposed to this organization's admission to category I.  
 World Confederation of Labour  
 World Federation of Trade Unions  
 World Federation of United Nations Associations  
 World Veterans Federation

## CATEGORY II

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation  
 All India Women's Conference (India)  
 All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)  
 Amnesty International (vote: 8 to 0, with 4 abstentions)  
 Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)  
 Associated Country Women of the World (vote: 3 to 5, with 4 abstentions)\*  
 CARE (Cooperative for American Relief to Everywhere, Inc.) (United States of America) (vote: 8 to 2)  
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America) (vote: 2 to 7, with 3 abstentions)\*  
 Catholic International Union for Social Service  
 Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies  
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States (United States of America) (vote: 2 to 4, with 6 abstentions)\*  
 Christian Democratic World Union  
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The (vote: 6 to 0, with 6 abstentions)  
 Community Development Foundation, Inc.  
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations (vote: 3 to 6, with 3 abstentions)\*

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) (vote: 2 to 6, with 4 abstentions)\*

European Insurance Committee

Friends World Committee for Consultation (vote: 3 to 4, with 5 abstentions)\*

Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom) (vote: 6 to 2, with 3 abstentions)

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production

Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations (vote: 6 to 0, with 4 abstentions)

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished it recorded that his delegation abstained in the voting on the proposal to place this organization in category II because it considered it essential to ensure a better geographical representation of organizations in category II.

Inter-American Planning Society

Inter-American Press Association

Inter-American Statistical Institute

International Abolitionist Federation (vote: 3 to 4, with 5 abstentions)\*

International Air Transport Association

International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities

International Association for Social Progress

International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (vote: 8 to 2)

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (vote: 2 to 6, with 4 abstentions)\*

International Association of Democratic Lawyers

International Association of Penal Law

International Association of Schools of Social Work

International Association of Youth Magistrates (vote: 4 to 3, with 4 abstentions)

International Astronautical Federation (vote: 9 to 2, with 1 abstention)

International Bar Association (vote: 2 to 4, with 6 abstentions)\*

International Catholic Child Bureau

International Catholic Migration Commission (vote: 3 to 4, with 5 abstentions)\*

International Catholic Press Union (vote: 3 to 4, with 5 abstentions)\*

International Commission for Jurists (vote: 9 to 2)

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (vote: 2 to 5, with 4 abstentions)\*

International Committee of the Red Cross (vote: 2 to 5, with 5 abstentions)\*

International Conference of Catholic Charities (vote: 2 to 5, with 4 abstentions)\*

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation

International Council for Scientific Management (vote: 3 to 6, with 3 abstentions)\*

International Council of Jewish Women, The (vote: 3 to 6, with 3 abstentions)\*

International Council of Women

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services (vote: 3 to 6, with 3 abstentions)\*

International Council on Social Welfare

A proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom to place this organization in category I was rejected by a vote of 6 to 4, with 1 abstention. The decision to place this organization in category II was adopted unanimously.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) (Details on the votes cast and views of delegations on this organization appear at the end of the listing of organizations in category II)

International Federation for Housing and Planning

\* At the Committee's 285th meeting, on 17 April 1969, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested a separate vote on all organizations marked by an asterisk (\*), except for the Agudas Israel World Organization on which a separate vote was requested by the representative of Libya, as well as the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage and the International Union of Railways on which separate votes were requested by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. None of the proposals to change the category in which all these organizations (\*) presently appear has been adopted, except for the proposal to remove the Agudas Israel World Organization from category II and place it on the Roster.

International Federation for the Rights of Man, The (vote: 7 to 3, with 2 abstentions)

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished to record his delegation's doubts about this organization having any consultative status.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Federation of Journalists (vote: 5 to 2, with 4 abstentions)

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania did not participate in the vote.

International Federation of Senior Police Officers (vote: 4 to 2, with 5 abstentions)

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres

International Federation of Social Workers

International Federation of University Women

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (vote: 2 to 6, with 3 abstentions)\*

International Federation of Women Lawyers

International Information Centre for Local Credit

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (vote: 2 to 5, with 5 abstentions)\*

International Institute of Public Finance (vote: 2 to 5, with 5 abstentions)\*

International Law Association

International League for the Rights of Man, The (vote: 5 to 3, with 3 abstentions)

The representatives of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished to record that they were opposed to granting status to this organization.

International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples

International Organization for Standardization

International Organization of Consumers Unions (vote: 9 to 3)

International Planned Parenthood Federation (vote: 10 to 2)

International Recreation Association (vote: 10 to 2)

International Road Federation (vote: 9 to 3)

International Road Transport Union (vote: 6 to 3, with 3 abstentions)

International Social Service

International Society for Criminology

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled

International Statistical Institute

International Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) (vote: 2 to 10)\*

The Committee recommends giving this organization separate status from the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

International Touring Alliance (vote: 4 to 5, with 3 abstentions)\*

International Union for Child Welfare

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

International Union for Inland Navigation (vote: 5 to 4, with 3 abstentions)

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

International Union of Architects

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations (vote: 4 to 5, with 2 abstentions)\*

International Union of Family Organizations

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania wished to record his reservations about this organization being placed in category II.

International Union of Public Transport (vote: 8 to 2, with 1 abstention)

International Union of Railways (vote: 3 to 5, with 4 abstentions)\*

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania wished to record his doubt that this organization should be placed in category II.

International Young Christian Workers (vote: 5 to 3, with 1 abstention)

Junior Chamber International (vote: 2 to 5, with 5 abstentions)\*

Latin American Iron and Steel Institute

Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs (vote: 2 to 4, with 5 abstentions)\*

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The Pax Romana (vote: 2 to 5, with 5 abstentions)\*

International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs

International Movement of Catholic Students

Rotary International (vote: 2 to 7, with 3 abstentions)\*

Salvation Army, The (vote: 2 to 10)\*

Society for Comparative Legislation (France) (vote: 2 to 5, with 4 abstentions)\*

Soroptimist International Association (vote: 4 to 5, with 3 abstentions)

Union of International Fairs

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Women's International Zionist Organization (vote: 4 to 3, with 4 abstentions)

The representative of Libya wished to record that his delegation was opposed to granting any status to this organization.

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

World Assembly of Youth

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession

World Energy Conference

World Federation for Mental Health

World Federation of Catholic Youth

World Federation of the Deaf

World Jewish Congress (vote: 4 to 3, with 3 abstentions)

The representative of Libya wished to record that his delegation was opposed to granting any status to this organization.

World Movement of Mothers (vote: 7 to 2, with 2 abstentions)

World Muslim Congress (vote: 7 to 1, with 4 abstentions)

The representative of India wished to record that his delegation did not think that this organization should have any status.

World Peace Through Law Centre (vote: 2 to 4, with 6 abstentions)\*

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth

World Young Women's Christian Association

World Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Zonta International (vote: 7 to 0, with 3 abstentions)

### *International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)*

During the Committee's discussion of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), several oral proposals were made. The Committee voted as follows:

*Proposals made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

(a) That INTERPOL be granted no consultative status. Proposal rejected by a vote of 7 to 2, with 2 abstentions;

(b) That INTERPOL be placed on the Roster. Proposal rejected by a vote of 8 to 2, with 2 abstentions.



*Proposals made by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania*

- (a) That the Committee should recommend in its report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session that INTERPOL is an intergovernmental organization by its own admission. Proposal rejected by a vote of 6 to 5, with 1 abstention;
- (b) That Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), as presently drafted, precludes the admission of such organizations to consultative status. Proposal rejected by a vote of 6 to 4, with 2 abstentions;
- (c) That the Council should decide to establish a co-operation agreement, urged by INTERPOL itself, as soon as possible and that the Council has numerous precedents in that respect to go by. Proposal rejected by a vote of 5 to 4, with 3 abstentions. The representative of the United States explained his vote.

*Proposals made by the representative of Uruguay*

At the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania for a separate vote on each part of the three-part proposal made by the representative of Uruguay, the Committee voted as follows:

(a) Part one:

That the Committee tentatively decided to place INTERPOL in category II (roll-call vote requested by the United Republic of Tanzania). Proposal adopted by a vote of 8 to 3, with 1 abstention.

(b) Part two:

That the entire question of the examination of the application of INTERPOL was a complicated one in the opinion of the Committee. Proposal adopted by a vote of 7 to 2, with 2 abstentions.

(c) Part three:

That a special arrangement should be studied by the Council for its consultations with INTERPOL (roll-call vote requested by the United Republic of Tanzania). Proposal adopted by a vote of 9 to 2, with 1 abstention.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania did not participate in the voting.

(d) Oral sub-amendment to part three by the United Republic of Tanzania to add the words "an organization comprised exclusively of governments" (roll-call vote). Proposal rejected by a vote of 4 to 4, with 4 abstentions.

(e) Proposal of Uruguay as a whole (roll-call vote requested by United Republic of Tanzania). Proposal adopted by a vote of 9 in favour, 2 against.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania did not participate in the voting on part three of the Uruguay proposal nor on the vote on the proposal as a whole.

The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania requested the insertion in the Committee's report of a reservation by his delegation to the effect that to place an intergovernmental organization into a status was, in the light of current legislation, both inadmissible and illegal.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested that the following reservation should be included in the report:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics delegation considers that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations has committed a most flagrant legal violation when considering INTERPOL, which is strictly an intergovernmental organization.

The representative of Bulgaria supported the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics representative's statement.

The representatives of Uruguay, the United States of America and the United Kingdom reserved their delegations' right to submit reservations concerning INTERPOL to the Committee's report.

The representative of France submitted the following statement for inclusion in the report:

While recognizing the special character of INTERPOL, the French delegation considers that this organization can be

placed in category II, since, under the terms of operative paragraph 7 of the Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), an organization can be considered as non-governmental if it has not been established by intergovernmental agreement.

It would doubtless be possible to envisage a special agreement which would define the conditions under which this organization could participate in the work of the Council, but in the absence of such an agreement, it is desirable to maintain the consultative status of this organization which has been functioning in a generally satisfactory manner since 1949.

ROSTER

- Agudas Israel World Organization (vote: 5 to 4, with 3 abstentions)\*
- American Foreign Insurance Association (United States of America) (vote: 2 to 4, with 6 abstentions)\*
- Battelle Memorial Institute (vote: 2 to 5, with 5 abstentions)\*
- Boy Scouts World Bureau (vote: 2 to 10)\*
- Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz
- Engineers Joint Council
- European Alliance of Press Agencies (vote: 2 to 7, with 3 abstentions)\*
- European Confederation of Woodworking Industries
- Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
- International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE)
- International Automobile Federation (vote: 2 to 9, with 1 abstention)\*
- International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers (vote: 2 to 7, with 2 abstentions)\*
- International Confederation of Associations of Experts and Consultants (vote: 2 to 9, with 1 abstention)\*
- International Council of Social Democratic Women
- International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (vote: 2 to 10)\*
- International Federation for Documentation
- International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries (vote: 2 to 10)\*
- International Federation of Free Journalists
- International Fiscal Association (vote: 2 to 10)\*
- International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers (vote: 10 to 2)
- International Police Association (vote: 2 to 10)\*
- International Prisoners Aid Association, The (vote: 2 to 9, with 1 abstention)\*
- International Savings Bank Institute (vote: 10 to 2)
- International Shipping Federation, The (vote: 4 to 2, with 6 abstentions)
- International Union of Marine Insurance (vote: 4 to 3, with 5 abstentions)
- International Voluntary Service
- Mutual Assistance of the Latin American Government Oil Companies
- Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker) (vote: 2 to 9, with 1 abstention)\*
- Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
- Prévention routière internationale, La (International Road Safety Association)
- World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The (vote: 2 to 10)\*
- World Confederation for Physical Therapy
- World University Service

*Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations*

NOTE: Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (previously in category B). As a result of the vote taken on the three proposals concerning the categorization of this organi-

zation, the Committee decided that it was unable to make a recommendation to the Council concerning it.

The votes regarding the categorization of this organization which led to this decision, together with the views of various Committee members are as follows:

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his delegation was strongly opposed to the granting of any status whatsoever to this organization. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, supported by the representative of Bulgaria, proposed that the Committee should decide to give no consultative status whatsoever to this organization.

The representative of the United Kingdom, supported by the representatives of the United States of America and Uruguay, expressed the view that this organization completely filled the requirements laid down in council resolution 1296 (XLIV) and should be placed in category II status.

The representative of France wanted it noted that his delegation felt that, irrespective of any political or religious considerations, this organization, which had been in consultative status for a number of years, had made a most positive contribution to the activities of the Economic and Social Council in the field of human rights and should be placed in category II.

The representative of Libya expressed the view of his delegation to the effect that it was wholly opposed to granting this organization consultative status.

The Committee took a vote on three proposals concerning the categorization of this organization as follows:

*Proposal by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

- (a) That the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations should not be placed in any consultative status. Proposal rejected by a vote of 5 to 4, with 2 abstentions.
- (b) Since a tentative decision on the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations had previously been taken, although further information had been requested of it, the Committee decided to vote again on the proposal of whether that organization should be placed in category II status. Proposal rejected by a vote of 4 to 4, with 3 abstentions.

*Proposal by the representative of Libya*

That the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations should be placed on the Roster. Proposal rejected by a vote of 4 to 4, with 4 abstentions.

The representative of Uruguay pointed out that the second and third votes contradicted the result of the first and were hence invalid.

The representative of the United States of America expressed his delegation's reservation regarding the vote on the proposal made by the representative of Libya.

9. The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France proposed measures to be taken in regard to those organizations which did not reply to the Committee's questionnaire and the Committee agreed on a combined text which reads as follows:

The Committee recommends that all non-governmental organizations in consultative status in category "B" or on the "Register" which have not submitted the necessary information concerning themselves within the prescribed time-limit shall cease to have consultative status in accordance with Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). The Committee decided that it will reconsider in one year's time the case of non-governmental organizations which had not replied to its questionnaire or which had not replied in time for the Committee to examine them, provided that these organizations send in their replies in the interim. All such organizations may, however, after the forty-sixth session of the Council, apply on an equal footing to the Committee for the granting of consultative status in the same way as any other non-governmental organization which has not previously had such status. Those organizations which are able to prove

that they were unable to provide the necessary information in time for technical or other valid reasons may have their cases reviewed by the Committee for purposes of reclassification after the Council's forty-sixth session.

10. A number of delegations made statements of a general nature expressing their views on the review of non-governmental organizations. The texts of these statements are contained in annex II of this report.

11. Pursuant to Council resolution 1225 (XLII), the Committee undertook a review of those non-governmental organizations in categories A, B and on the Register which had been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council. At the outset of the Committee's review, there were 222 organizations on the Register. Of this number, fifty-one had been granted status by the Council. The others consisted of organizations which had either been put on the Register because of their status with a specialized agency or which had been put on the Register by the Secretary-General because, in his opinion, they had a significant contribution to make to the work of the Council or its subsidiary bodies.

[A proposal by the representative of Bulgaria to delete this paragraph was rejected by a vote of 5 to 3, with 2 abstentions.]

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed his opposition to this paragraph.

The representative of Turkey explained his vote.]

12. The Committee recommends that the practice of listing on the Register those organizations in consultative status with a specialized agency can be continued under the new categorization system, thereby including these organizations on the Roster, but suggests that these organizations listed on the Roster should be separated from other organizations on the Roster which are placed there by action of the Council or by action of the Secretary-General.

[A proposal by the representative of Bulgaria to delete this paragraph was rejected by a vote of 5 to 3, with 2 abstentions.]

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wanted it recorded that his delegation considers completely inadmissible and contrary to the provisions of paragraph 19 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), the recommendation referred to above alleging that those organizations which have consultative status with the specialized agencies should automatically receive Roster status even under the new resolution. He said that this is contrary to the new resolution and the Soviet delegation categorically protests and will raise the question in the Economic and Social Council.

The representative of Bulgaria expressed his delegation's support of the Soviet delegation's reservation on this paragraph.

The representative of Turkey explained his vote.]

13. The Committee has been informed that the Secretary-General is reviewing those organizations placed by his action on the Register under paragraph 17 (c) of Council resolution 288 B (X) and will in due course take similar action according to the provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) after the appropriate consultation as required in paragraph 19 of that resolution.

[A proposal by the representative of Bulgaria to delete this paragraph was rejected by a vote of 5 to 2, with 3 abstentions.]

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed his opposition to this paragraph.]

14. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a proposal on the grouping of non-governmental organizations for inclusion in the Committee's report. Since there were differing views among the delegations concerning this proposal and on its inclusion in the report, and since the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics did not insist on a vote, the Committee decided merely to include the proposal in an annex to the report, together with the views of delegations who either supported or opposed it. This proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the reservations of delegations on it are contained in annex III to this report.

15. The Committee decided to postpone consideration of new applications for consultative status until it had completed its review of organizations currently in status. The Committee regrets that, owing to the pressure of this latter work, it had been unable to review new applications in time to include such recommendations to the Council at its forty-sixth session.

## Annexes

### ANNEX I

#### *List of representatives to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for 1969*

##### BULGARIA

Mr. Stefan Todorov

##### FRANCE

Mr. Jean Dominique Paolini

##### INDIA

Mr. N. N. Jha (*Chairman*)\*

##### *Alternate:*

Mr. L. N. Piparsania

##### INDONESIA

H.E. Mr. J. B. P. Maramis

##### *Alternate:*

Miss Anak A. Muter

##### LIBYA

H.E. Dr. Wahbi El Bouri

##### *Alternates:*

Mr. Isa Babaa

Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman

Mr. Mohamed El Bahi

##### SIERRA LEONE

Mr. George O. V. Cox (*Vice-Chairman*)

##### *Alternates:*

Mr. Fred Savage

Mr. Edward R. Davies

##### TURKEY

Mr. Behiç Hazar

##### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr. Evgeny N. Nasinovsky

##### *Alternate:*

Mr. Nikifor I. Yevdokeyev

##### UNITED KINGDOM

Mrs. M. Beryl Chitty

\* In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Mr. Alfred S. Gonsalves (India) served as Acting Chairman at the meetings held from 3 to 7 March 1969.

##### UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mr. Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey

##### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. John M. Cates, Jr.

##### *Alternate:*

Mr. Ivar Nelson

##### URUGUAY

H.E. Dr. Pedro P. Berro

##### *Alternate:*

Mrs. Graciela Ponce de León de Cattarossi

#### *List of representatives to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for 1968*

##### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dr. Ludek Handl

##### FRANCE

Mr. Jean Dominique Paolini

##### *Alternate:*

Miss Sylvie Alvarez

##### INDIA

Mr. N. N. Jha

##### *Alternate:*

Mr. L. N. Piparsania

##### MOROCCO

Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi

##### PANAMA

H.E. Prof. Manuel Varela, Jr.

##### PHILIPPINES

Mr. Antonio J. Uy (*Vice-Chairman*)

##### SIERRA LEONE

Mr. George O. V. Cox

##### SWEDEN

Mr. Per-Olof Forshell (*Chairman*)

##### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr. Evgeny N. Nasinovsky

##### *Alternate:*

Mr. Nikifor I. Yevdokeyev

##### UNITED KINGDOM

Mrs. M. Beryl Chitty

##### *Alternate:*

Mr. D. F. Milton

##### UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mr. Waldo E. Wadron-Ramsey

##### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. David F. Squire

##### *Alternate:*

Mrs. Kirsten Paulos

##### VENEZUELA

Miss María Clemencia López

#### *Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations heard by the Committee during its review*

##### *Category A*

International Chamber of Commerce—Mrs. Roberta Lusardi

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—Mr. Amal Mukherjee

International Union of Local Authorities—Mr. Charles Ascher

World Federation of Trade Unions—Mr. Brian Barton

World Federation of United Nations Associations—Mr. Hilary Barratt-Brown

#### Category B

Agudas Israel World Organization—Dr. Isaac Lewin

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The—Mr. O. F. Nolde—Mr. Richard Fagley

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations—Mr. William Korey

International Air Transport Association—Mr. Cyril Vallance

International Catholic Migration Commission—Miss Irene Dalgiewicz

International Catholic Press Union—Reverend H. Morley

International Commission for Jurists—Mr. Sean McBride

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation—Mr. Leggett

International Council for Scientific Management—Mr. Earl Eames

International Council on Social Welfare—Mrs. Kate Katzki

International Federation for Housing and Planning—Mr. Charles Ascher

International Federation for the Rights of Man, The—Miss Roberta Cohen

International Federation of Business and Professional Women—Mrs. Esther Hymer

International Information Centre for Local Credit—Mr. Charles Ascher

International Institute of Administrative Sciences—Mr. Charles Ascher

International League for the Rights of Man, The—Mr. William J. Butler

International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples—Miss Mary Niland

International Prisoners' Aid Association—Mr. Richard Bacon

International Recreation Association—Mr. Thomas Rivers

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations—Miss J. Ewalt

International Union of Marine Insurance—Mr. Harold Jackson

International Union of Official Travel Organizations—Mr. Robert Patterson

League of Red Cross Societies—Mrs. John Sheppard

Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs—Mr. Harold Curran

Salvation Army, The—Col. C. M. Nelson

Women's International Democratic Federation—Mrs. Ethel Kleinstein

Women's International Zionist Organization—Mrs. Evelyn Sommer

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations—Mr. J. E. Sproul

World Assembly of Youth—Mr. Jyoti Singh

World Jewish Congress—Mr. Max Melamet

World Muslim Congress—Mr. Issa Nekhle

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations—Miss Catherine Schaefer

World Young Women's Christian Association—Miss Alice Arnold

World Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Mrs. Diane Reed

#### Register

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions—Mr. Charles P. Frazier

International Organization of Consumers Unions—Dr. Persia Campbell

International Planned Parenthood Federation—Mrs. Marion Levy

International Savings Banks Institute—Mr. Alfred Mills

Zonta International—Mrs. Mary Voss

International Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)—Mr. Nicholas Robinson

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#### ANNEX II

**Texts of statements submitted by members of the Committee expressing their views as to the manner in which the Committee undertook its review**

*(Statements are listed in the order in which they were made by members of the Committee)*

#### JOINT STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BULGARIA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In the opinion of the Bulgarian and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics delegations, the Committee did not carry out its assigned task reviewing the consultative status of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. This is most clearly confirmed by the results of the Committee's work.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) clearly provides for the achievement of a balanced and effective representation of non-governmental organizations of all regions of the world. The results of the review just completed directly contradict this provision. Out of the approximately 170 organizations reviewed by the Committee, 152 organizations, or more than 90 per cent, have their headquarters in the Western countries, and especially in the United States of America. Only two organizations have their headquarters in socialist countries, seven in Latin American countries, six in Asian countries and only one in an African country. Thus, instead of an equitable and balanced representation being achieved, this very important principle has been flagrantly violated.

The prime responsibility for the Committee's failure to cope with the tasks assigned to it rests with the representatives of the Western countries. This can be illustrated by the example of cases where, despite the provisions of the aforementioned resolution and often in disregard of common sense, the representatives of these countries pushed through organizations having nothing in common with the activities of the Economic and Social Council. What relationship, for instance, can such organizations as the International Federation of Home Economics, the International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers and many others have to the activities of the United Nations? How is it possible to justify consultative status for a whole series of national organizations of the United States of America, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States? The granting of consultative status to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), which is a purely intergovernmental organization, is a flagrant violation. The large number of Jewish and Zionist organizations admitted to various categories of consultative status likewise cannot be justified. The grouping together of similar organizations in accordance with paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), which calls for a single organization to represent the interests of such organizations, was also not done. It is completely intolerable that the Committee should recommend for consultative status such organizations, if they can be called that, as the notorious International League for the Rights of Man and a number of others which do not deserve to have any kind of consultative status at all, and which carry on activities contrary to the principles and purposes of the United Nations, attempt to keep alive the cold war and systematically indulge in slanderous attacks on many States Members of the United Nations.

Notwithstanding the facts presented to it, the Committee failed to carry out even one of the substantive provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) concerning the withdrawal or suspension of status or the grouping of organizations; instead, it concerned itself mainly with a purely automatic allocation of organizations to the corresponding new categories, and in so doing relied on a voting procedure in which decisions on the most highly controversial questions were taken, as a rule, by a majority of one or two votes, with a large number of abstentions.

The delegations of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consider it imperative for the Economic and Social Council to make a thorough review of the Committee's



recommendations in strict accord with the provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

#### STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF INDONESIA

Indonesia is a new member of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, and therefore did not participate when the Committee reviewed a large number of non-governmental organizations at its series of meetings last year.

The Indonesian delegation is of the opinion that there is a definite link between the series of meetings of last year and of the series of meetings that are now being held. Not having participated in last year's meetings, the Indonesian delegation finds itself in a difficult position in determining its attitude towards the organizations about which it lacks complete information and background. For this reason, the Indonesian delegation has, in some cases, abstained when the Committee voted on organizations which had been reviewed last year. When the Committee report comes before the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming session, the Indonesian delegation hopes to have a more global picture of the whole situation concerning the non-governmental organizations under review.

With this in view, the Indonesian delegation reserves its right to readjust its position and may take a positive stand towards certain organizations.

#### STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LIBYA

The representative of Libya said he wished to explain the votes cast by his delegation. His delegation had been unable to participate in some of the voting on a number of organizations listed in category II or had been obliged to abstain because it had not been a member of the Committee in 1968 when the status of these organizations was discussed; it reserved its right to vote on these organizations in the Economic and Social Council as it saw fit when it had further reviewed information at its disposal. Secondly, his delegation had voted against several organizations because it believed that they were identified with one Government which was hostile to other Member States and that they had abused their consultative status by conducting systematic political campaigns against those Member States. They have used religion as a mask to hide their intentions. They did not promote international understanding, peace and order, but misled public opinion and tried to create false arguments in favour of terrorism, territorial expansion, annexation and the use of technological superiority as a justification for deportation, dispossession and expulsion. The activities of these organizations are not only against the provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) but also against the Charter of the United Nations and constitute a threat to international peace and security.

#### STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE

With regard to the votes taken, the French delegation wishes to state that in each instance it voted with complete impartiality, having studied each case on its own merits, irrespective of any political, ideological, religious or racial considerations. During the numerous meetings it held from September 1968 to April 1969, the Committee studied exhaustively and in complete freedom the replies of the organizations to the detailed questionnaires drawn up by the Committee and the Secretariat on the origin, membership and geographical range of the organizations, their financial resources and the nature and value of their contributions to the work of the Economic and Social Council. Provisional decisions on classification were taken when no supplementary information was requested by any delegation. The Committee heard the representatives of many organizations who appeared before it in order to reply, often for several hours on end, to the questions put by the Committee. Finally, one or more votes were taken on each organization; during the adoption of the report, one delegation requested more than forty votes.

Those votes for the most part confirmed, by a very large majority (10 votes to 2, for example), the Committee's tentative decisions in pursuance of its principle according to which each organization should normally be reclassified in the category equivalent to that in which it had been placed under the old sys-

tem. The French delegation considers that it was not proved to the Committee's satisfaction that any organization had been subject to undue influence by a Government or had systematically indulged in attacks on a Member State. In these circumstances, the French delegation wishes to reserve its position on some changes of category decided by small majorities formed for political reasons which should not have influenced the members of the Committee.

#### STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

I should like to explain my delegation's position on the votes we took yesterday on that section of the Committee's report containing our recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on the classification for each organization.

There are real differences of opinion between the members of this Committee on the merits of certain organizations. My delegation respects the views of other delegations and has sought throughout this lengthy review to give specific reasons for the United Kingdom's point of view.

My delegation regretted the insistence of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in taking a further vote on forty-nine organizations in addition to his demand that a statement criticizing the work of the Committee should be written into the report.

In particular, my delegation was shocked that the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics only revealed his hostility to organizations whose members hold certain creeds, namely, Jews and Catholics. This seems to my delegation a total denial of what we are working for in the United Nations and of the principles in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights which bind us, and moreover totally irrelevant to the criteria laid down in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). There is much to be done, certainly in my own country, to educate all people to live up to these principles and we need the constructive efforts of all individuals to achieve this, particularly those who are interested and active enough to form themselves into organizations for this purpose. If we allow a divisive spirit to prevail here so that we do not even seek to identify, let alone to enlarge, the areas of agreement, our endeavours to live in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations are nullified.

In all the votes we took yesterday, my delegation consistently voted to retain the organizations in the category in which they had provisionally been placed. This does not mean that we think all these classifications right or that they are immutable. The view of my delegation on each organization was apparent from the statements made and the votes we cast during the course of the review. My delegation voted as it did because we were not prepared at that stage to give any support to what amounted to an attempt to destroy the work of the Committee.

#### STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF URUGUAY

The delegation of Uruguay wishes to state that, both during the extensive debates which took place in the course of the case-by-case review of the non-governmental organizations and during the discussion on the general report, certain criticisms were made not only of the work of the Committee in general including its Secretariat, but also of the line taken by several delegations which after all constituted the majority of the Committee's members and were therefore able to impose their views quite legitimately by means of the vote. These criticisms having been made, the delegation of Uruguay wishes to register its protest both at the injustice which they represent and at the fact that they are completely at variance with the truth. It is not true that anything occurred which was either abnormal or contrary to the letter of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), which served as a basis and guide for our task. Each representative expressed his views objectively, interpreting the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution according to his own judgement; and there is no possible ground for making insidious deductions regarding extraneous influences or political factors capable of perverting the purely legal objectives which were envisaged. Furthermore, the majorities were established by separate votes in each case, which rules out any

possible allegation of regimented conduct in accordance with directives jointly established in advance.

Consequently, the delegation of Uruguay rejects these criticisms which do not correspond with the facts as they occurred and do not reflect a constructive attitude either.

Lastly, it wishes to state that it fully and whole-heartedly supports the officers of the Committee and the Secretariat staff and approves the procedure followed during the discussions and the voting. The Economic and Social Council may be sure that the task which has been accomplished was arduous, difficult and complex but that all obstacles were overcome with a great sense of responsibility and justice, in an atmosphere of objective and scientific examination. Nothing which may be said to the contrary can alter the facts which are abundantly clear from the records and from the results of the voting.

The delegation of Uruguay requests that this statement be incorporated in its entirety in the report.

#### STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The representative of the United States of America requested that the report note the strong reservation of his Government to the interjection into the debate by certain representatives of political, religious and racial motivations in seeking to exclude or to lower the classification of or to force the grouping of certain organizations, whose membership consists principally of individuals of the Jewish or Catholic faiths, organizations which have had outstanding records in the field of human rights as defined in the Charter and as contemplated in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). The United States of America requested that the report note its reservation to the concept introduced by the Soviet representative that the location of the headquarters of any organization determined its political orientation and thus its qualification for consultative status as a non-governmental organization. The United States representative requested that note also be made of the policy of his Government to welcome into consultative status in the appropriate categories all organizations which met the requirements set forth in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), particularly operative paragraphs 1 to 8, regardless of the location of their headquarters, or of the political or religious orientation of the members.

#### ANNEX III

##### **Proposal by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for grouping of non-governmental organizations**

In accordance with operative paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), the Committee recommends the grouping together of non-governmental organizations with similar objectives, interests and basic views in a given field for the purposes of consultation with the Council. This would be accomplished through the formation of a joint committee or the authorization of one of the most representative organizations of the group in question to conduct consultations with the Council for the group as a whole.

The following four groups could be established:

##### *I. Jewish organizations*

1. Agudas Israel World Organization
2. Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
3. The International Council of Jewish Women
4. World Jewish Congress
5. International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
6. Women's International Zionist Organization

##### *II. Catholic organizations*

1. International Catholic Child Bureau
2. Pax Romana:  
International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs  
International Movement of Catholic Students
3. World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

4. International Catholic Migration Commission
5. International Catholic Press Union
6. World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
7. Catholic International Union for Social Service
8. International Catholic Youth Federation

##### *III. Social welfare organizations*

1. International Council on Social Welfare
2. International Social Service
3. International Association for Social Progress
4. International Union for Child Welfare

##### *IV. Road users' organizations*

1. International Automobile Federation
2. International Road Federation
3. International Road Safety Association
4. International Road Transport Union

The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the grouping of non-governmental organizations was supported by the representative of Bulgaria.

#### STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LIBYA CONCERNING THE GROUPING OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Libyan delegation supports the principle of grouping where appropriate and possible but it is not in a position at this time to discuss what groupings are useful. Certainly, the suggestion for the grouping of Zionist organizations seems very necessary.

#### JOINT STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE SOVIET PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE GROUPING OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States of America wish to reiterate the position taken by their representatives at the forty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council held in May 1968, that operative paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) does not have any bearing on the consultative status of any individual non-governmental organization and that the proposal raised by the Soviet delegation is not appropriate to the work currently before the Committee. In their view, the formation of a group or joint committee of non-governmental organizations should be for the limited purpose of consulting with the Council on a specific topic at a particular occasion and should not be a permanent grouping.

The representative of France expressed his delegation's support of the joint statement by the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

#### STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF URUGUAY ON THE SOVIET PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE GROUPING OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The delegation of Uruguay wishes to state the following:

The problem of the interpretation to be given to operative paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), a matter raised by the Soviet Union at the Committee's last session, is a complex and difficult one which deserves calm and thoughtful study and should not be dealt with under pressure of circumstances or with unjustified haste.

It is highly doubtful, in the light of Council resolution 1225 (XLII) that the Committee's mandate empowers it, on its own initiative, to form groups of non-governmental organizations, as suggested in operative paragraph 4 of resolution 1296 (XLIV). It would seem, in fact, that the Committee does not have the authority to do so.

Moreover, it is obvious that the phrase "organizations with similar objectives, interests and basic views in a given field" cannot be construed as referring to the racial origin of the members and refers solely to similarity in the activities, aims or objectives of those organizations, as stated in operative paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). To depart from the reasonable criteria of similarity of activities, objec-

tives and views, and arbitrarily inject such delicate considerations as race, religion or political opinion would be to introduce discriminatory practices in violation of human rights.

At all events, it would be for the Economic and Social Council to establish criteria concerning this important matter, taking very special care not to infringe on the principle of free asso-

ciation and not to interfere with the basic objective, namely, that consultations should faithfully reflect the freely held and stated views of the affiliated organizations.

The delegation of Uruguay reserves the right to set forth its views at length in the plenary meetings of the Economic and Social Council.

## DOCUMENTS E/4685 AND ADD.1

### Report of the Working Group

#### DOCUMENT E/4685

[Original text: English]  
[27 May 1969]

1. At its 1580th meeting, on 15 May 1969, the Economic and Social Council established a Working Group of six members (India, Indonesia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay) to examine the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1251) and to report thereon to the Council at its present session.

2. The Working Group held two meetings on 19 May 1969 under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia). On the suggestion of the Chairman, the Working Group agreed to the following paragraphs referred to below contained in the note by the Secretary-General:

(a) Paragraph 3 relating to *pro forma* changes in rules 7, 10, 12, 83, 84, 85 and 86 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council;

(b) Paragraph 8 relating to amendments to the rules of procedure of the functional commissions and the recommendation to the regional economic commissions to make the necessary changes in their rules;

(c) Paragraphs 16 and 17 relating to drafting changes and corrections to certain provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

3. The Working Group also agreed to replace the present text of rule 83 of the Council's rules of procedure by the following text:

#### "Rule 83"

"Non-governmental organizations in categories I and II may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Council, its *sessional committees* and its *subsidiary bodies*. Those on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings concerned with matters within their field of competence."

4. The Working Group then examined the present rules 84, 85 and 86 of the Council's rules of procedure in the light of the relevant provisions of resolution 1296 (XLIV). It was agreed to replace the present rule 84 by the text of paragraph 40 (c) of resolution 1296 (XLIV), reading as follows:

#### [Rule 84]

"The [Council] Committee [on Non-Governmental Organizations] may consult, in connexion with sessions of the Council or at such other times as it may decide, with organizations in categories I and II

on matters within their competence, other than items on the agenda of the Council, on which the Council or the organization requests consultation. The Committee shall report to the Council on such consultations."

It was understood that the reference to the agenda of the Council in this rule would extend, where appropriate, to the provisional agenda of the Council.

5. In connexion with rule 85, the Working Group discussed the question of whether or not to retain the forty-eight hour rule governing the application for consultation by non-governmental organizations in categories I and II. After agreement was reached to extend the forty-eight hours limit to five days, the Working Group decided to replace the present rule 85 by the following text:

#### [Rule 85]<sup>2</sup>

"The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations may consult, in connexion with any particular session of the Council, with organizations in categories I and II on matters within the competence of the organizations concerning specific items already on the provisional agenda of the Council on which the Council or the Committee or the organization requests consultation, and shall make recommendations as to which organizations, subject to the provisions of [rule 86, first paragraph below], should be heard by the Council or the appropriate committee and regarding which subjects [they] should be heard. Organizations desiring such consultation shall apply in writing so that the request may reach the Secretary-General as soon as possible after the issue of the provisional agenda for the session, and in any case not later than five days after the adoption of the agenda. The Committee shall report to the Council on such consultations."

6. The Working Group agreed to replace the present rule 86 by the following text under the heading "Hearings of organizations by the Council or its sessional committees".

#### [Rule 86]<sup>2</sup>

"(a) The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations shall make recommendations to the Council as to which organizations in category I should be heard by the Council or by its sessional committees and on which items they should be heard. Such organizations shall be entitled to make one statement on each such item to the Council or the appropriate sessional committee, subject to the approval of the Council or of the sessional committee concerned. In the absence of a subsidiary body of the Council with jurisdiction in a major field of interest to the Council and to an organization in category II, the Committee may recommend that an organization

<sup>2</sup> Changes from the existing text of rules 83, 85 and 86 are italicized.



in category II be heard by the Council on the subject in its field of interest.

“(b) Whenever the Council discusses the substance of an item proposed by a non-governmental organization in category I and included in the agenda of the Council, such an organization shall be entitled to present orally to the Council or a *sessional* committee of the Council, as appropriate, an introductory statement of an expository nature. Such an organization may be invited by the President of the Council or the Chairman of the committee, with the consent of the relevant body, to make, in the course of the discussion of the item before the Council or before the committee, an additional statement for purposes of clarification.”

During the discussion of this rule it was suggested that the reference in subparagraph (a) to “one statement” should be clarified. It was considered logical that organizations in category I should be entitled to make one statement on each of the agenda items on which the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had recommended that they should be heard.

7. The Working Group then took up the question of the election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. There was no objection by the Working Group to the suggestion made by the Secretary-General as set out in paragraph 14 of his note (E/L.1251). It was decided that the Working Group would recommend to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session that elections to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations must take place at a meeting of the Council's resumed session late in the year.

## DOCUMENT E/4685/ADD.1

[Original text: English]  
[29 May 1969]

In the light of the recommendations submitted in its report, the Working Group suggests that the Council may wish to consider the following draft resolutions.

### I

#### AMENDMENTS TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1296 (XLIV)

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1391 (XLVI)].<sup>3</sup>

### II

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1392 (XLVI)].<sup>3</sup>

### III

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND RECOMMENDATION TO THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

[Text adopted by the Economic and Social Council without change. For the final text, see Council resolution 1393 (XLVI)].<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4715.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 17 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title or description	Observations and references
E/4671	Non-governmental organizations placed on the register by the Secretary-General: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4673	Applications for hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	Ditto
E/4678	Applications for hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	Ditto
E/C.2/R.38 and Add.1 and 2	Review of the consultative activities of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council: report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1225 (XLII)	Ditto
E/C.2/R.39 and Add.1 to 11	Review of the consultative activities of non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council: report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1225 (XLII)	Ditto
E/L.1251	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/RES/1391 (XLVI)-1393 (XLVI)	Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 1595th plenary meeting, on 3 June 1969	For the text, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session</i> , document E/4715, resolutions 1391 (XLVI), 1392 (XLVI) and 1393 (XLVI)



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