

cialized agencies to the desirability of appointing qualified women to bodies responsible for the preparation of national development plans;

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

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

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

*1274th plenary meeting,
5 December 1963.*

1921 (XVIII). Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

*1274th plenary meeting,
5 December 1963.*

1922 (XVIII). Sessions of the Commission on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1776 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 on the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and resolution 8 (XIX) of 3 April 1963 of the Commission on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

1. *Declares* that in the interest of the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms the Commission on Human Rights should continue to meet annually as heretofore;

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

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

*1274th plenary meeting,
5 December 1963.*

1923 (XVIII). Equitable geographical representation on the Commission on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

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

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