

Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Invites* the Governments of the developed countries, without prejudice to the international agreements in force and with respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to refrain from taking any special measures to induce scholarship students and trainees from the developing countries to settle permanently in their countries;

6. *Requests* developed countries to encourage as appropriate, their private investors in developing countries to absorb local, trained personnel, scientists and technicians within existing and planned projects, as a means of helping the developing countries to reduce the outflow;

7. *Urges* the International Labour Organisation, as a part of its jobs and skills programme for developing countries—in connexion with the World Employment Programme—to assist, upon request and in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and other international organizations, in the implementation of appropriate training and employment measures which would help developing countries to combat the outflow;

8. *Further urges* the organizations of the United Nations system and especially the United Nations Development Programme, with due regard to their recruitment, contracting and sub-contracting procedures and taking into full consideration the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, to further increase employment of local, qualified experts and to use, as far as possible, indigenous technology and services in the planning and implementation of projects they carry out in the field.

*1768th plenary meeting,  
19 May 1971.*

#### 1574 (L). Capital punishment

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having examined* the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968,<sup>23</sup>

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the measures already taken by a number of States in order to ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty still obtains;

2. *Considers* that further efforts should be made by Member States to ensure the full and strict observance anywhere of the principles contained in articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>24</sup> reaffirmed by articles 7, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>25</sup> and in particular of the principles that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, that everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, that everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a final sentence, and that every accused

<sup>23</sup> E/4947 and Corr.1.

<sup>24</sup> See General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>25</sup> See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI).

has the right to enjoy all the guarantees necessary for his defence;

3. *Affirms* that the main objective to be pursued is that of progressively restricting the number of offences for which capital punishment might be imposed with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment in all countries so that the right to life, provided for in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, may be fully guaranteed;

4. *Invites* Member States which have not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General of their attitude to possible further restriction of the use of the death penalty or to its total abolition, by providing the information requested in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate as soon as possible to Member States all the replies to the queries contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII) submitted by Member States either before or after the adoption of the present resolution.

*1769th plenary meeting,  
20 May 1971.*

#### 1575 (L). International Book Year

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1278 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 on the development of information media, in which it requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a report on the application of new techniques of communication for the achievement of rapid progress in education, notably in the field of book development,

*Having examined* the report of the secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on book development in the service of education,<sup>26</sup>

*Noting* that:

(a) Pending the wider and more enlightened use of other media, in particular radio and television, the book remains the indispensable instrument for education, now recognized as an essential factor in development,

(b) Books in the service of education, and particularly of life-long education, contribute to knowledge and mutual understanding of cultures and thus strengthen international understanding and peaceful co-operation,

(c) There exists, nevertheless, a profound gap between developed and developing countries and that the latter suffer from serious shortages, not only of printing and distribution facilities, but also of authors' manuscripts,

*Considering* that:

(a) It is urgent that these shortages be overcome without delay, especially since the book requirements of developing countries are increasing steadily, particularly as a result of progress in the spread of education and adult literacy training,

(b) It is essential, in the first instance, to develop national book production by creating an adequate infrastructure,

<sup>26</sup> E/4958.