

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 1968,²³

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,²⁴ reaffirmed by articles 7, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁵ 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

²³ E/4947 and Corr.1.

²⁴ See General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

²⁵ 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,²⁶

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,

²⁶ E/4958.

(c) The attainment of these objectives requires concerted international action on a global scale,

Considering moreover that the decision taken by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its sixteenth session, in its resolution 4.121, to proclaim 1972 International Book Year provides the opportunity for such action.

1. Supports this initiative taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization within the framework of its long-term programme for book development;

2. Invites the countries participating in the conferences being organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in July 1971 to respond to the requirements of the developing countries in revising, respectively, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works²⁷ and the Universal Copyright Convention,²⁸ including their requirements in the field of school and university education;

3. Invites further the developed countries to grant the greatest possible copyright facilities to developing countries within the framework of the International Copyright Information Centre of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

4. Recommends the provision of international assistance for low-cost local reprint and translation or adaptation into national languages of developing countries of books written and produced in developed countries for higher education;

5. Recommends further that financial and technical assistance be provided to create an adequate infrastructure in the developing countries for the promotion of domestic book production;

6. Requests the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its work for the promotion of paper industries, in particular in the developing countries;

7. Invites Member States and, within their respective fields of competence, the institutions and organs of the United Nations system, as well as other interested intergovernmental organizations, to take appropriate steps to attain the objectives of International Book Year;

8. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-sixth session, a report on the results achieved as a result of International Book Year and particularly on the ways in which these results can contribute to the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.²⁹

1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.

1576 (L). United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a protocol on psychotropic substances,³⁰

Expressing its deep satisfaction that the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 11 January to 21 February 1971, adopted and opened for signature the Convention on Psychotropic Substances,³¹

Believing that the Convention constitutes an essential contribution towards effective control of psychotropic substances and restriction of their use to medical and scientific purposes,

1. Invites States to give urgent consideration to becoming parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

2. Endorses strongly the invitation of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances to States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures of control provided in the Convention pending its entry into force for each of them;³²

3. Accepts the functions assigned by the Convention to the United Nations in regard to its execution.

1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.

1577 (L). Convening of a plenipotentiary conference to amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that amendments have been proposed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,³³

Bearing in mind article 47 of that Convention,

Taking into consideration the Convention on Psychotropic Substances adopted at Vienna on 21 February 1971,³⁴ and seeking to assure the effectiveness of control of both natural and synthetic drugs.

1. Decides to call, in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, a conference of plenipotentiaries to consider all amendments proposed to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene such a conference as early as feasible in 1972;

(b) To invite to the conference:

(i) Parties to the Single Convention;

(ii) Other States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

(iii) The World Health Organization and other interested specialized agencies, with the same rights as they have at sessions of the Economic and Social Council;

(iv) The International Narcotics Control Board, with the same rights as it has at sessions of the Economic and Social Council;

(v) The International Criminal Police Organization, with the same rights as it has at sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

²⁷ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 331 (1959), No. 4757.

²⁸ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 216 (1955), No. 2937.

²⁹ See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

³⁰ Resolution 1474 (XLVIII).

³¹ See E/4966.

³² *Ibid.*, resolution I.

³³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XI.1.

³⁴ See E/4966.