



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
30 June-31 July 1965

RESOLUTIONS

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS

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NEW YORK, 1965

NOTE

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.

The arabic and roman numerals identifying each resolution indicate, respectively, the number of the resolution and the number of the session at which it was adopted.

The resolutions of the Economic and Social Council are numbered in the order of their adoption. A check list of the resolutions adopted by the Council during its thirty-ninth session appears at the end of the present volume.

E/4117

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3. World economic trends.
4. General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.
5. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions.
6. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
7. Economic planning and projections.
8. Financing of economic development.
9. Inflation and economic development.*
10. Report of the Trade and Development Board.**
11. Report of the Committee for Industrial Development.
12. Questions relating to science and technology.
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14. Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.
15. Programmes of technical co-operation:
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 - (c) Evaluation of programmes.
16. World Food Programme.
17. Report of the Statistical Commission.
18. Social development:
 - (a) Report of the Social Commission;
 - (b) Report on social programmes and targets for the second half of the United Nations Development Decade;
 - (c) Report on methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning.
19. Report of the Population Commission.
20. Progress in land reform.
21. Water desalination in developing countries.
22. International co-operation in cartography.
23. Travel, transport and communications:
 - (a) Transport development;
 - (b) Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949.
24. Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

25. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
26. Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
27. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
28. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
29. Slavery.
30. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.
31. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
32. Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board.
33. Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
34. Calendar of conferences for 1966.
35. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.
36. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
37. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
38. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session.**
39. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

* Item postponed to fortieth session.

** Item postponed to resumed thirty-ninth session.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL DURING ITS THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

1063 (XXXIX). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 1 May 1964 to 8 May 1965,¹ of the views expressed during the discussion, and the resolutions adopted, during the twentieth session of the Commission;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in the report.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1064 (XXXIX). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 18 March 1964 to 29 March 1965,² and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1065 (XXXIX). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 15 February 1964 to 17 May 1965³ and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained therein.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/4031).*

² *Ibid., Supplement No. 2 (E/4005).*

³ *Ibid., Supplement No. 4 (E/4032/Rev.1) and Supplement No. 4A (E/4032/Rev.1/Add.1).*

1066 (XXXIX). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 3 March 1964 to 23 February 1965,⁴ and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in the report;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Economic Commission for Africa to establish working parties in a number of fields of importance to the economic and social development of Africa;

4. *Takes note* of the decision that the sessions of the Commission be held biennially;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, after consultation with the Governments members of the Commission, to submit a full report to the Council at its forty-first session;

6. *Requests* the Commission to determine the procedure for the submission of its reports to the Council in those years in which plenary sessions of the Commission are not held.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1054 (XXXIX). Report of the Statistical Commission

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Statistical Commission (thirteenth session),⁵ and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained therein.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

⁴ *Ibid., Supplement No. 10 (E/4004).*

⁵ *Ibid., Supplement No. 13 (E/4045).*

B

1970 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMMES

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the reports of the thirteenth sessions of the Population Commission⁶ and the Statistical Commission,⁷

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which requests the Secretary-General to develop proposals for the intensification of action in the fields of economic and social development with particular reference to the need to review facilities for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of statistical and other information required for charting economic and social development and for providing a constant measurement of progress towards the objectives of the Decade,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the development of 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give assistance under the technical co-operation programme to countries which require technical advice and help in the conduct of their censuses;

3. *Recommends* that Member States undertake to carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1965-1974, and preferably around the year 1970, and that they take into account the international recommendations⁸ in order that the censuses may meet national requirements and facilitate the study of population and housing problems on a world-wide basis.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1069 (XXXIX). Water desalination in developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 1033 A (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964,

Having considered the report on water desalination in developing countries with special reference to costing procedures⁹ and having noted the supporting study prepared by the Secretariat¹⁰ and also the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,¹¹

Recognizing that wider dissemination of the increasing body of knowledge on the subject of water desalination,

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019).

⁷ See footnote 5.

⁸ *Official records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/4045)*, paras. 138-148.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 21, document E/4006.

¹⁰ *Water Desalination: Proposals for a Costing Procedure and Related Technical and Economic Considerations*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.5.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026)*, paras. 28-36.

and on the use of nuclear and conventional power in the desalting process would be of benefit to all Member States concerned with desalination,

Appreciating the increased emphasis being given to desalination as a means of facilitating the process of economic development in water-short areas,

Noting with satisfaction the activities of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the field of water desalination,

Taking into account the need to strengthen co-operation among the various agencies working on desalination problems and to stimulate the exchange of technical information as new developments occur,

1. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the above-mentioned report and study and to the usefulness of the latter as a tool for executives and engineers concerned with water desalination problems;

2. *Invites* the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development also to take this work into consideration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To take the necessary steps to intensify the role of the Secretariat as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and as a focal point for co-operation in the broad field of desalination, while recognizing the specialized role of other organizations;

(b) To survey, and compile a report on, desalination studies and projects which have been or are being undertaken in the Member States, whether the project or study be governmental, international or private in origin;

(c) To submit the foregoing report for consideration at a future session of the Council and with a view to its subsequent circulation to Member States;

(d) To explore further possibilities, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency, for accelerating progress in the overall water desalination effort and its practical application in water-short areas, and to report thereon to the Council.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1079 (XXXIX). Economic planning and projections

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on planning for economic development, and Council resolution 979 (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 on economic planning and projections,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1939 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 on planning for economic development, which recommends that the exchange of experience in economic planning and projections should be intensified between countries already widely experienced in these matters and developing countries,

Recognizing that, in the general debate on the United Nations Development Decade, stress was laid on the

role and importance of planning and projections in the economic and social development of developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the implementation of plans must be regarded as an integral part of planning activities,

Recognizing the urgent need for developing countries to obtain information on the methods and techniques of economic planning and projections,

Having regard to the contribution made in this field on the one hand by the planning institutes established under the auspices of the regional economic commissions and on the other hand by the Secretariat of the United Nations, particularly by the Planning and Projections Centres at Headquarters and in the regions,

Bearing in mind the interest aroused by the seminars, conferences and meetings of experts which have been held on this subject under United Nations auspices,

Bearing in mind also the establishment of the United Nations Training and Research Institute,

Recalling Council resolution 1035 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on economic planning and projections,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of Part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1964*,¹² which is devoted to economic planning and projections;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies to continue and intensify their activities with respect to economic planning and projections and to the transfer of knowledge on those subjects, with the co-operation of the Governments concerned;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Secretary-General's intention to set up, in consultation with interested Governments, a group of highly qualified experts representing different planning systems who would make their experience in development planning available to the United Nations for use in the formulation and execution of development plans;

The functions of this group should be, *inter alia*:

(a) To consider and evaluate the programmes and activities of the organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies relating to economic planning and projections and to propose measures for their improvement for consideration by the Council;

(b) To consider and evaluate, *inter alia*, the progress made, within the framework of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in the transfer of knowledge to developing countries and in the training of personnel of those countries in economic planning and projection;

(c) To analyse, with the help of the organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, the major trends of planning and programming in the world, the principal problems and the solutions they are receiving, and in particular the progress made in that connexion relevant to the development of the less-developed regions;

(d) To study individual questions in the field of economic planning and programming referred to it by the

Council, by the Secretary-General or by the executive heads of the specialized agencies;

(e) To make any suggestions it may consider useful concerning the scope of its terms of reference;

(f) To make a provisional report to the forty-first session of the Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to present their views and suggestions to this group of experts, thereby helping it in the performance of its task;

5. *Decides* to provide for the appointment of the members of the group of experts at its fortieth session.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

1087 (XXXIX). Economic and social consequences of disarmament

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament—Conversion to Peaceful Needs of the Resources released by Disarmament",¹³

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report;¹³

2. *Recommends* that Governments of Member States, particularly of those countries significantly involved, continue and attempt to develop national studies regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament and transmit them to the Secretary-General as early as feasible;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council of the national studies he receives concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament, of the international studies carried out as part of a co-ordinated programme of the Inter-Agency Committee, and of such studies undertaken by non-governmental organizations as he deems appropriate;

4. *Decides* that the Council will consider this item at its forty-first session.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

1081 (XXXIX). Report of the Committee for Industrial Development¹⁴

A

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO ITS PROGRAMME OF WORK

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960, and General Assembly resolution 1525 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/4042.*

¹⁴ *Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (E/4065).*

¹² E/4046/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1.

Bearing in mind the objectives stated in the United Nations Charter concerning the employment of international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement,

Also bearing in mind General Principle Ten enunciated in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and recommendation A.IV.10 of the Conference,¹⁵ and in particular paragraph 1 which recommends that economic integration should be promoted among developing countries,

Considering the important efforts being made by the developing countries in certain areas to co-ordinate and integrate their economies,

1. *Declares* that it is necessary to pay particular attention, in those areas interested in regional integration, to the following aspects:

(a) Promotion of integrated and co-ordinated industrial development on the sub-regional and regional levels;

(b) Study and promotion of the complementarity of sub-regional and regional industries;

(c) Increase of technical assistance to Governments and enterprises for regional and sub-regional industrial integration and complementarity;

2. *Requests* that, in the rendering of technical assistance in the industrial field, the United Nations agencies should be guided by the decisions and recommendations of United Nations economic bodies on industrial development and that adequate co-ordination should be sought with the other United Nations agencies and international economic and financial assistance organs that act in the areas in question.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

B

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), dated 11 December 1963, Council resolution 1030 C (XXXVII), dated 13 August 1964, and resolution 1 (IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development,¹⁶ on the holding of international and regional symposia on industrial development,

Noting that the replies of Governments¹⁷ to consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) and the resolutions on the subject adopted by the regional economic commissions reveal general support in favour of holding an international symposium on industrial development preceded by meetings in the several developing regions,

¹⁵ E/CONF.46/141, Vol. I, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/3869), para. 118.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Annexes*, agenda item 11, documents E/3921, and E/3921/Add.1-3.

Considering that the schedule of an international symposium on industrial development should take into account that the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is to be held in 1966,

1. *Welcomes* the decisions taken by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to hold a regional conference on industrial development in December 1965;¹⁸ by the Economic Commission for Africa to hold a regional symposium on industrial development in Africa in January 1966;¹⁹ and by the Economic Commission for Latin America to hold a regional symposium on industrial development in Latin America in February 1966,²⁰ as well as the resolution of the Economic Commission for Europe requesting its Executive Secretary and the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to assist in the preparation of the regional and international symposia;²¹

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the close co-operation between the Centre for Industrial Development and the regional economic commissions in the preparations for the regional and international symposia;

3. *Reaffirms* its invitation to Governments of Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparatory work for the symposia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the preparations required for holding the regional symposia as scheduled above and to take all necessary steps, including the preparation of appropriate studies, to ensure the holding of an international symposium on industrial development in developing countries early in 1967;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the forty-first session of the Council through the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session on the results of the regional symposia and on the preparatory work for the international symposium and to submit for the approval of the Committee the proposed agenda and organization of the latter.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

C

RELATIONS WITH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation the Final Act and Report of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development²² as they relate to industrial development,

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/4005), paras. 394-398.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 10* (E/4004), Part III, resolution 144 (VII).

²⁰ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 4* (E/4032/Rev.1), Part III, resolution 250 (XI).

²¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3* (E/4031), Part III, resolution 9 (XX).

²² E/CONF.46/141, Vol. I, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

Considering the vital importance of those recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which recognize in particular the urgent need for accelerating the industrial development of developing countries through the promotion and diversification of their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, and the establishment and development in the developing countries of industries with export potential,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, to accord priority, in carrying out the work programme for the Centre for Industrial Development, to the activities provided for in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to industrial development, and in particular to implement, as rapidly as possible, the recommendation A.III.3 of the Conference, concerning the establishment and development of industries with an export potential in developing countries within the framework of their overall development programmes;²³

2. *Invites the attention* of Governments of developing countries to the importance of adopting measures and effective programmes for the promotion, establishment, and development of export-oriented industries in line with the recommendations of the Conference;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to consolidate the working relationship between the Centre for Industrial Development and the secretariat of the Conference in the consideration of problems related to industrial development, and the establishment and development of export industries in developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the fortieth session of the Council a report on the work of the Centre for Industrial Development pursuant to the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the Conference relating to industrial development.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

D

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling paragraph 1 (i) of its resolution 1030 A (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964, which requests the Centre for Industrial Development to follow closely the activities in the industrial field of the various organizations of the United Nations family, undertake joint projects and make arrangements for adequate reporting to the Committee for Industrial Development, and to the Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction the fact that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system have reaffirmed their desire to co-operate with

²³ See footnote 22.

the Secretary-General in achieving this co-ordination and arranging for such reporting,

Expressing its appreciation for the reports submitted by the organizations of the United Nations system on their activities in the field of industrial development,

1. *Reaffirms* that one of the principal functions of the Centre for Industrial Development is to act as the focal point for co-ordination of the work of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development;

2. *Expresses the conviction* that the role of the Centre in carrying out such co-ordination activities would be greatly facilitated by the availability, in addition for the time being to the reports now prepared by the various organizations of the United Nations, of a single analytical annual report summarizing the work in this field of the United Nations including the regional economic commissions and the work of the other agencies of the United Nations system;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with other agencies of the United Nations system with the objective of developing a framework for such a co-ordinated report, which would provide information with regard to the various types of work in the field of industrial development such as training, industrial development institutes, regional and sub-regional activities and pilot projects, together with related organizational arrangements;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the forty-first session of the Council through the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session, a progress report on the development of this framework, including a preliminary sample of the consolidated report;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to undertake further consultation with specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other agencies of the United Nations system with a view to increasing the number of projects undertaken jointly by the Centre and by other organizations of the United Nations system and to exploring opportunities for establishment of joint staffs for selected activities responsible both to him and to the executive head of the appropriate agency.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

E

UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, as well as Council resolution 1030 A (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964, and reaffirming paragraph 1 of that resolution,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre for Industrial Development in initiating the dynamic programme outlined in that resolution of the Council,

Taking note that the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board have recently expressed their interest in increasing the volume of resources devoted to assistance to manufacturing industry,

1. *Recognizes* the need for adequate resources to permit the Centre to implement the dynamic programme outlined in Council resolution 1030 A (XXXVII);

2. *Supports* substantial expansion of the resources of the Centre as an essential prerequisite for achieving the objectives set forth in that resolution;

3. *Draws the attention* of States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to the interest expressed by the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board in receiving requests for well-conceived projects directly related to manufacturing industry, for example, as far as the Special Fund projects are concerned, to assist in constructing industrial pilot plants, in establishing industrial estates, in organizing industrial development advisory centres and in carrying out industrial feasibility studies and surveys;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General and the regional economic commissions to take all appropriate steps to assist developing countries in preparing sound projects related to manufacturing industry;

5. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen relationships between the Centre for Industrial Development and officials concerned with industrialization in developing countries by posting experts from the Centre for Industrial Development to the offices of resident representatives for appropriate periods of time;

6. *Expresses the hope* that the Secretary-General will further use the resources of the Centre with flexibility by making available to the regional economic commissions, as necessary, specialists in various branches of industry from the staff of the Centre;

7. *Considers* that a substantially increased percentage of technical assistance funds from the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should be devoted to projects related to the manufacturing industry, and expresses the view that an appropriate share of the resources of the Expanded Programme over the period 1967-1968 would be an approximate doubling of the amount provided for this purpose in the approved programme for this biennium;

8. *Expresses the hope* that the Governing Council of the Special Fund will take steps to provide a substantial increase in:

(a) The funds made available for preparatory assistance for Special Fund projects in order that, *inter alia*, adequate funds can be made available to assist countries in the development of Special Fund projects directly related to manufacturing industry;

(b) The number of the projects which would lead directly to industrial production, including in particu-

lar the establishment of pilot and demonstration plants.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

F

UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, and Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964 which declares that there is an urgent need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development,

Bearing in mind the recommendation A.III.1²⁴ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations system should be promptly established,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report prepared by the Secretary-General on the scope, structure and functions of a specialized agency for industrial development²⁵ which has been submitted to the General Assembly in response to Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII);

2. *Reaffirms* the need for urgent action towards the establishment at the earliest date possible of a specialized agency for industrial development in line with the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Trade and Development,²⁶ and the terms of Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII);

3. *Requests* the General Assembly to consider this matter at its twentieth session with a view to an early decision on the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations system, capable of assisting effectively the developing countries in the promotion and acceleration of their industrial development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pending the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development:

(a) To provide a substantial increase in the budget of the Centre for Industrial Development with a view to carrying out its existing and expanding functions, particularly those listed in recommendation A.III.1 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(b) To make suitable organizational arrangements with a view to endowing the Centre for Industrial Development with the necessary operational flexibility and autonomy consistent with the nature and requirements of a broadly based programme of action to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

²⁴ E/CONF.46/141, Vol. I, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

²⁵ A/5826.

²⁶ See footnote 24.

G

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the efforts which all countries and particularly the developing countries are making to continue and accelerate the process of economic development and industrialization,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, Council resolutions 1030 C (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964 and 1081 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on the organization of an international symposium preceded by regional symposia on industrial development.

Recognizing that the general debate on the United Nations Development Decade which took place at the twenty-ninth session of the Council stressed the role and importance of industrialization for accelerating the economic and social development of the developing countries,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the Committee for Industrial Development and the steps taken within the framework of the Centre for Industrial Development to intensify activities in the field of industrialization;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account, particularly in preparing and organizing the international symposium and the regional symposia on industrial development:

(a) The relevant debates and the suggestions made at the thirty-ninth session of the Council;

(b) The need for economic diversification through industrialization in the less developed countries, and the importance of problems relating to planning, training and utilization of human resources and to the application of science and technology to promote the industrialization of the developing countries.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

1088 (XXXIX). Financing of economic development

A

TERMS OF LENDING TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the documents submitted for consideration of the Council on World Economic Trends²⁷ and the United Nations Development Decade²⁸ and the statement of the Secretary-General on these items at the 1369th meeting of the Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 emphasized the need for increasing the transfer of resources to developing countries

²⁷ E/4046/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1, and E/4047, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.2.

²⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, documents E/4033 and E/4071.

by expressing the hope that the flow of international assistance and capital should be increased substantially so that it might reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national income of the economically advanced countries,

Recalling also recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development²⁹ which recommends that "each economically advanced country should endeavour to supply . . . financial resources to the developing countries of a minimum net amount approaching as nearly as possible to 1 per cent of its national income, having regard, however, to the special position of certain countries which are net importers of capital",

Noting with satisfaction that the annual flow of international assistance and capital to developing countries was substantially larger in the early years of the United Nations Development Decade than in the second half of the previous decade,

Noting that more recently the net flow from developed to developing countries has virtually ceased to increase, and given the substantial growth in the national income of developed countries, progress towards the 1 per cent goal for resources transfer to developing countries has halted,

Further noting that payment of interest and repayment principal on account of international debts incurred by developing countries is seriously diminishing the net inflow of new resources from the developed countries into the developing countries,

Recognizing that payment of interest and repayment of principal on international loans incurred for development is adding to the payment difficulties of some developing countries and seriously affecting their capacity to promote economic and social advancement to the desired level,

Further recognizing that as the total indebtedness of the developing countries increases, liberal terms of lending become more necessary,

While welcoming the steps which have already been taken by certain countries to ease the terms of lending,

Recommends that the Governments of developed Member States give early and sympathetic consideration to making their terms of lending substantially more favourable to the developing countries by such methods as extending the period of repayment, reducing interest rates and providing a period of grace both as to interest and repayment of principal.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

B

FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned that at the mid-point of the United Nations Development Decade the rate of international flow of

²⁹ E/CONF.46/141, Vol. I, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

long-term capital and aid continues to fall short of the target of 1 per cent of the national income of the developed countries set out in General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development³⁰ and that the servicing of external debt constitutes an increasing burden on the resources of the developing countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 which requested the Secretary-General to review the conceptual and methodological problems in the measurement of capital flows and aid and to submit proposals for making the presentation of the relevant data as meaningful and comprehensive as possible,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's reports on the International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations 1961-1964³¹ on the measurement of the flow of long-term capital and official donations: concepts and methodology³² and on the promotion of the international flow of private capital;³³

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appeal to Member States as appropriate to provide more detailed data such as will make possible a more informative and comprehensive account of the flow of long-term capital and official donations;

3. *Concurs with* the Secretary-General's decision to convene a group of experts to give further consideration to the problem of concepts and methodology in the measurement of flows of capital and aid to developing countries and to submit proposals for improving the presentation of the data in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the Secretary-General's intention to devote Part I of the World Economic Survey 1965 to a comprehensive review of development financing and hopes that the Survey will examine the quantitative, qualitative and institutional aspects of the financing of development, including the respective contributions of domestic and external resources to the attainment of the objective of the United Nations Development Decade.

1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.

1089 (XXXIX). United Nations Development Decade

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 which designated the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade in which the developing Member States would intensify

³⁰ See footnote 29.

³¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, documents E/4079 and E/4079/Add.1.

³² A/5732.

³³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, documents E/4038 and E/4038/Add.1.

their efforts to achieve self-sustaining growth with the objective of attaining a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the decade,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 in its full context and recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,³⁴

Recognizing that at the mid-point of the United Nations Development Decade the rate of growth of the national income of most developing countries has been considerably lower than the modest target of 5 per cent per annum; that the gap between the standards of living in the developed and developing countries has widened instead of narrowing; that agricultural output in most developing countries has been disappointing in the light of the objectives pursued, that the pace of diversification of the economies of the developing countries has been slow and therefore the goal of self-sustaining growth remains as distant as ever,

Recognizing further the slow growth of export earnings of the developing countries and their inadequacy to finance their development needs,

Regretting that the flow of international capital to developing countries through various channels has been growing at a rate much lower than that required to meet development needs and that the burden of servicing past inflow of capital is threatening to retard the pace of growth in many developing countries,

Bearing in mind that while the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency have contributed within the limits of their resources to the economic and social development of the developing countries, as is reflected in the Secretary-General's report on the "United Nations Development Decade at mid-point",³⁵ they could have done much more if greater resources had been placed at their disposal,

Recognizing that the rapid growth in population in many developing countries in relation to the growth of their national income calls for the most urgent action,

Aware that the developments in science and technology have placed in the hands of mankind the means necessary for abolishing poverty, ignorance and disease,

1. *Urges* the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and particularly the developed countries:

(a) To take all possible steps immediately to increase the effective flow of international capital to developing countries to the level indicated in recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in all cases where that level has not yet been reached;

(b) To devise such terms and conditions that the servicing of this expanded flow of capital does not impose

³⁴ E/CONF.46/141, Vol. I, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

³⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, document E/4071.

an unduly heavy burden on the developing countries and thereby jeopardize the prospects of their further growth;

(c) To take measures in conformity with the recommendations and the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development³⁶ so as to enable the developing countries to increase their export earnings in order to meet the necessarily increased importance of their import needs for development;

(d) To take appropriate measures to stabilize the prices of primary products at an equitable and remunerative level;

(e) To augment the resources for developmental activities within the United Nations family and particu-

³⁶ E/CONF.46/141, Vol. 1, United Nations publication, Sales No: 64.II.B.11.

larly to contribute as a matter of urgency their utmost to the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and to attain the target for the World Food Programme for the years 1966-1968;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to review their work programmes and to explore the possibility of formulating future programmes of action and, if possible, to make projections over the next five years with a view to identifying areas in which their organizations can make their maximum contribution both individually and by concerted action to the goals of the United Nations Development Decade, and to report thereon to the forty-first session of the Council.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

1086 (XXXIX). Social progress

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Social Commission (sixteenth session);³⁷

2. *Decides* to adopt the programme of work and priorities contained therein with the understanding that it will be re-examined in the light of the results of the discussions concerning the reappraisal and reorientation of the activities of the United Nations in the social field;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps for the preparation of the necessary documentation for the reappraisal, taking into account the replies of Governments to the questionnaire envisaged and the discussions and proposals made at the sixteenth session of the Social Commission.³⁸

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

B

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME³⁹

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 as well as its preliminary review in 1964 of the administrative arrangements brought into effect as a consequence of this resolution,

³⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061).*

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Chapter IV.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Chapter III.

Having considered the Secretary-General's statements on this question including the report of the consultant,⁴⁰ as well as the comments of the Social Commission thereon,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's proposals for strengthening the Organization's capacity to meet the demands for international action appropriate to the role which the United Nations is expected to play in the field of social defence,

1. *Endorses* the principle that the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic and social development plans;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* that, in keeping with Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII), technical assistance in the social defence field has been strengthened during recent years, and that it is expected that this will be continued particularly through regional training and research projects and the use of regional advisers;

3. *Agrees* that the expertise of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should be made available on a continuing basis, that it should report as appropriate to the Social Commission, and that its membership should be increased from seven to ten;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed to the establishment of a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Organization to carry on its responsibilities in the social defence field and invites Member States to contribute to this account.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

⁴⁰ E/CN.5/383 and E/CN.5/383/Add.1.

C

CONCERTED PRACTICAL ACTION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD: RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ⁴¹

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 975 B (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 on the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation,⁴² and 830 B (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 on urbanization,

Having considered the Secretary-General's reports on methods of determining social allocations,⁴³ on concerted practical action in the social field: review of Council resolution 496 (XVI) dated 31 July 1953 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) dated 5 December 1963,⁴⁴ on administrative aspects of social planning,⁴⁵ and on social targets for social development,⁴⁶

Noting the common aspiration of developing countries to modernize their economies through industrialization and agricultural improvement programmes as a basis for raising standards of living of their populations, and recognizing that regional development and an appropriate distribution of population within the country are essential factors in achieving such modernization and social development,

Noting with concern that, as a by-product of population growth and economic development, many social and economic problems of both developing and industrialized countries arise from the vast migration to the cities, often far beyond the capacity of the cities, particularly the capital cities, to absorb the total labour force in productive employment,

Noting further that various countries, often assisted by the United Nations, are experimenting with a variety of programmes and projects to cope with the problems caused by excessive migration to already overcrowded cities,

Convinced that the effectiveness of measures to deal with these problems can be greatly enhanced by study in depth of the practical experience in existing regional development projects within countries, and the training of manpower in the new methods and techniques resulting from such research,

Considering that there is an urgent need for a carefully organized and co-ordinated research and training effort by the United Nations to promote modernization in the cities and the countryside and to minimize the undesirable effects of over-centralization of population and of industries through the development of improved patterns of human settlement and programmes of planned social and economic adjustment,

1. Invites Member States:

(a) To collaborate with the Secretary-General in

⁴¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), Chapter IV.

⁴² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.4.

⁴³ E/CN.5/387.

⁴⁴ E/CN.5/388.

⁴⁵ E/CN.5/393.

⁴⁶ E/CN.5/394.

making available their own experience in regional development projects which may be suitable for international study and training purposes,

(b) To consider the contributions, both technical and financial, which they might make to the implementation of such a programme;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects presently under way in selected Member States as a means of developing suggestions as to methods and techniques that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities, and to submit the draft programme to the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations to obtain their views and comments;

(b) To make arrangements as necessary, to provide for the United Nations Secretariat the necessary resources, including consultant services as appropriate, within the limits of the United Nations regular budget or from outside sources, to enable it to prepare the research-training programme;

(c) To select, after consultation with potential host Governments, a reasonable number, possibly six to twelve, of regional development projects already under way in various parts of the world, reflecting different stages of development, best suited for the planned research and training activities, giving particular attention to the availability of a university, research institute or similar institution as a resource for the programme related to each selected project;

(d) To explore the possibility of obtaining financial support for the implementation of such a programme from the Special Fund and other resources of the United Nations and specialized agencies and from outside sources, including host Governments in which the selected regional development projects are located;

3. Requests further that the Secretary-General report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Council at its forty-first session, his concrete proposals for the programme, together with such views and comments as he has obtained as specified in operative paragraph 2 (a).

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

D

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN THE NATION ⁴⁷

The Economic and Social Council,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the relationship between distribution of income in the nation and socio-economic development,

⁴⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), Chapter IV.

Taking note of the existing practical problems in this regard, including the fact that social measures in their present form may not always promote a more equitable distribution of income in the nation as stated in the Secretary General's reports on methods of determining social allocations⁴⁸ and on targets of social development,⁴⁹

Taking note of the desirability of more just and equitable distribution of income in the nation,

Noting also the proposals of the Statistical Commission to enquire into the statistical aspects of distribution of income as stated in the report to the Council of the Statistical Commission, on its thirteenth session,⁵⁰

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene a small group of experts to review the relationship between distribution of income in the nation and social policy, including questions of definition and measurement of distribution of income in the nation in the context of social policy;

(b) To formulate, on the basis of the recommendations of this expert group, a programme of work and study for the United Nations on the subject of the relationship between social policy and distribution of income in the nation, with a view to developing guidelines for the formulation of social policy measures in such a way that they would best promote a more just and equitable distribution of income in the nation;

(c) To report to the Social Commission at its eighteenth session on the progress made in this work.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

E

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT⁵¹

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that by its resolution 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended that the Council should review its resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953, entitled "Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies", in the light of the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation*,⁵² and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation* stresses that the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries in the economic and social field is widening,

Considering that the United Nations should play a primary role in the economic and social development of the developing countries during the United Nations

⁴⁸ E/CN.5/387, Chapter IV.

⁴⁹ E/CN.5/394, para. 37.

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/4045)*, para. 15.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 12 (E/4061)*, Chapter IV.

⁵² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.4.

Development Decade, through a renewed effort on the part of the United Nations organs responsible for considering social questions, and through improved and increased assistance to be given to countries requesting it,

Considering that, since the establishment of the Social Commission, the composition of the United Nations has changed profoundly and the social needs of Member States have altered very substantially,

Considering, therefore, that the Social Commission should be in a position to re-examine the role which it should play, within the framework of United Nations programmes, in order to take practical and immediate action to meet the urgent social needs of Member States,

1. *Invites* the Social Commission to re-examine, at its next session, the role which it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of Member States;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission a report based on the replies of Governments to a questionnaire which he should address to them for the purpose of determining the needs of Member States in the social field and, if possible, the priority to be given to those needs, and the possibilities of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer;

3. *Invites* the Social Commission to submit to the Council at its forty-first session, its proposals regarding the action to be taken to give effect to this resolution.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

F

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE⁵³

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme and the addendum to this report⁵⁴ and the comments of the Social Commission and the *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,⁵⁵

Recognizing that achievement of the goals of the United Nations Development Decade requires increased emphasis on the planning and development of social welfare programmes,

Recognizing further the importance of the exchange of views and wide consensus among senior social welfare officials of Member States as a basis for the formulation of a more dynamic United Nations policy in social welfare, including comprehensive guidelines for Governments in the development or extension of social welfare services in relation to major stages of economic and social development,

⁵³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061)*, Chapter VI.

⁵⁴ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3 and E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3/Add.1.

⁵⁵ E/CN.5/395

1. *Endorses* the merit of convening a conference of Ministers and their senior advisers responsible for social welfare which might be held in 1968 or later on social welfare programmes in national development, in order to examine national and regional variations in the approach to social welfare and identify common elements in social welfare functions and services, to clarify the role of social welfare in economic and social development, and to focus attention on ways of maximizing the contribution of social welfare programmes to human development and to raising the levels of living;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies regarding the appropriateness of such a conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult these States and the specialized agencies concerned regarding the subjects to be placed on the agenda of such a conference;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Council at its forty-first session on the results of these consultations and steps contemplated thereon.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

G

FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES⁵⁶

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on family, child and youth welfare services,⁵⁷ and the comments of the Social Commission and of its *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,⁵⁸

Recalling the request contained in Council resolution 903 D (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 for the preparation of a report "containing suggestions for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services, training of personnel, and methods of financing these services",

Recognizing that social welfare services for families, children and youth constitute a vital component of broader measures for raising levels of living and the development of human resources and that United Nations activities in this field should be further developed within the context of the overall United Nations programme for improving economic and social conditions all over the world,

Recognizing that raising the standard of living of families, children and youth cannot be achieved without producing a sufficient quantity of material wealth as well as its fair distribution,

Recognizing also that the plans for the expansion of social services for families, children and youth should be

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), Chapter VI.*

⁵⁷ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1, 2 and 3.

⁵⁸ E/CN.5/395.

made as a part of planning for overall economic and social development and that the planning organs and other competent authorities should be responsible for continuously evaluating the fulfilment of such plans,

Noting that the carrying out of radical democratic reforms aimed at solving such problems as the abolition of illiteracy, unemployment, the creation of national cadres, the achievement of full sovereignty over national resources, is the chief condition for an effective implementation of family, child and youth social welfare programmes,

1. *Recommends* that the report on family, child and youth welfare services⁵⁹ including the guidelines which are set forth in the note by the Secretary-General⁶⁰ and annexed to this resolution, be given the widest possible circulation as a valuable aid to Governments, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations;

2. *Recommends* Governments to devote more and more national resources and efforts to:

(a) Reducing and eliminating illiteracy among children and youth;

(b) Providing young people with equal material opportunities for obtaining education which fully corresponds to their demonstrated abilities and reasonable aspirations;

(c) Eliminating child neglect and homelessness among children as rapidly as possible;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To undertake the preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development, in order to provide more specific information as a basis for national social welfare planning, including appropriate priorities and allocation of resources;

(b) To undertake studies of:

(i) The effects on family life of rapid population growth, urbanization and labour mobility and of the social welfare measures required to assist families in these circumstances;

(ii) The effective use of volunteers, especially in social welfare programmes concerned with youth development;

(iii) The social welfare needs and problems of youth, and suitable welfare programmes to meet these needs;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give high priority to co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the interested specialized agencies in the further expansion of assistance to family and child welfare programmes in developing countries in line with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade with respect to the younger generation, and to this end, to provide as far as possible the essential supporting technical services including increased staff resources and technical assistance as requested by Governments for project planning, implementation and evaluation.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

⁵⁹ See footnote 57.

⁶⁰ E/CN.5/396.

ANNEX

GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENTS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR EXTENSION OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FOR FAMILIES, CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1. National development inevitably means change. From the standpoint of families, children and youth, two major kinds of change are involved. Firstly, the effect of national development is to change the economic, social and physical environment, possibly to open up new horizons and opportunities, certainly to pose new challenges for the family if not to impose additional burdens on it. Secondly, development almost invariably involves adjustments within the family itself, in the roles and responsibilities of family members and in relationships among the generations.

2. There is, at the same time, growing recognition that the rate and direction of development is determined, in part, by the motivations and capacities of people and by the quality of the nation's human resources. The family plays a significant role in this regard not only by its resourcefulness in helping to meet the needs of the individual for food, shelter and clothing, for affection and for a sense of belonging, but also by providing a setting in which the younger generation may absorb and adapt to changing circumstances the traditions and values of the particular society.

3. In order to raise family levels of living and improve conditions of family life, as well as to enable the family to surmount the personal stresses and strains accompanying change and to contribute within its capacity to national as well as individual development, the following basic considerations and requirements should be recognized and taken into account in national planning:

(a) Raising family levels of living is dependent, in the first instance, on the production of material goods. The economic and social well-being of the family also requires a rational and equitable distribution of the nation's available resources.

(b) Improvements in material levels of living and the quality of family life require a broad range of social programmes and services. Progress in the social field depends not only on the availability of appropriate social welfare services, but on educational programmes designed to eliminate illiteracy and raise the general standards of education, and basic health measures to reduce the incidence of illness and disability and to improve the general health level of individuals and families. Adequate housing and programmes to organize employment and eliminate unemployment are also essential.

(c) In order to ensure the well-being of the family, the planning of social programmes, including social welfare services, should therefore be integrated, and social planning should also be integrated with economic planning.

(d) In the planning of social welfare services for families, children and youth, the assumption should be avoided that there is in any given circumstance an ideal family pattern. The needs and problems of families, children and youth with which social welfare services as well as other social programmes are concerned, do not conform to any fixed or immutable pattern. Just as family patterns and family needs evolve partly in response to the challenges of a dynamic society, so must social welfare services be conceived in a dynamic rather than a static way. In the development of welfare programmes and institutional arrangements, account should be taken of the diversity in the problems accompanying development within each country and even within a particular locality, in order that social welfare programmes might remain continuously responsive to the changing economic and social situation.

(e) Although the production of adequate material resources and an equitable distribution of these resources are essential to improvement in family levels of living, the welfare needs of families, children and youth do not necessarily disappear as economic affluence is approached or achieved, nor are all social problems likely to be resolved as economic development goes forward. Indeed, rapid economic development may well produce, in the short run, particularly acute social stresses for the family or particularly insistent social problems requiring special responses in the form of social

welfare programmes that may prove to be inapplicable, or not as applicable, in subsequent stages of development. Experience indicates, in short, that social welfare needs and problems are present at all stages of economic growth; and that social welfare services have a potentially positive role to play at each stage.

4. In different countries and cultures, the required social welfare services are provided differently, depending on such indigenous factors as social values and objectives, the role and structure of government and/or non-governmental organizations, and the availability of material resources and trained manpower. In spite of these differences, the origin, the function and the content of social welfare services are frequently somewhat similar. Social welfare services come into being to meet certain human needs that can no longer be satisfied exclusively on a kinship basis within the extended family or clan, on the informal level of mutual aid among friends and neighbours, or on a religious or ethical basis of voluntary sharing and alms-giving. Social welfare services function, broadly speaking, to support and strengthen the family or, in the event of special circumstances such as death of the bread winner or a natural disaster, to provide appropriate assistance for family members or to arrange a substitute for family life for surviving children. The scope of social welfare embraces such varied programmes and services as: information and guidance to parents in the care and rearing of children and in improving the atmosphere and conditions in the home and its environment; counselling to families and youth concerning problems of personal and social relationships; advice and assistance to parents and young people in obtaining material aid or in locating and using community services; preventive and/or remedial programmes for groups needing special care, such as homeless and neglected children, the delinquent and the handicapped, migrants, refugees, the elderly, etc; community programmes of an educational, cultural and/or recreational nature for young people and for families; and, in general, social action to assess and interpret the welfare needs of families, children and youth, and to marshal the resources necessary for their satisfaction.

5. If a nation's social welfare services are to achieve the objectives set for them, if overlapping and duplication are to be avoided and a balanced network of services is to be developed, and if this network is to remain responsive to changing human needs and social conditions, government must take ultimate responsibility for the establishment and evolution of an overall policy in the social welfare field. In a broad sense, what is required is articulation of the nation's social goals and identification of the social programmes and priorities required for their attainment. Specifically, co-ordination in planning, policy and programmes will be necessary at a number of interlocking levels.

(a) The establishment or improvement of welfare services must be related, in the first place, to the major objectives of and programmes for national development. The latter may be relevant to the development of welfare programmes in at least three respects. First, the nature and direction of national development helps to determine the economic and social conditions and to pose the human problems with which particular welfare services will be concerned. Second, the rate of progress in economic and social development helps to determine the extent both of the demand and of the resources available for social welfare programmes. Third, other economic or social measures may be designed, on occasion, to supplement, or to serve as a substitute for, one or more welfare services.

(b) The development of welfare services must be related, in the second place, to programmes and services in closely related fields such as health, housing and education. Services in allied fields may, at times, provide at least a partial substitute for, or may require supplementation by, social welfare programmes. Welfare services are frequently associated at the operating level with programmes or facilities in other social fields. There is often, in any case, sufficient similarity, if not overlapping, in the objectives and methods of certain social services to require, at the operating level, a substantial measure of programme co-ordination and/or staff co-operation.

(c) Welfare services are affected by, and must be planned in relation to, the nation's structure of social law and custom dealing with protection of the individual and with personal relationships within the family. Welfare services for families, children and youth and the nation's legal framework are clearly interdependent with respect to such matters as marriage and divorce, the obligations of family members toward one another, inheritance of property, employment of minors, the nature and extent of the State's responsibility for the care of young children and the regulation of juveniles, and the status and protection of adults who are not competent to manage their own affairs.

(d) The development of social welfare services for families, children and youth must take account, finally, of certain intrinsic requirements within the social welfare field itself. Reference has already been made to the need to establish a national social welfare policy. If this policy is to be realistic, it should include practical arrangements for welfare planning and determination of priorities, for the education and training of required personnel, for the organization of specific services and their effective co-ordination, for the financing of the total social welfare endeavour, and for the fact-finding and research necessary to effective planning, administration and continuing evaluation of individual programmes.

6. In social welfare as in other fields, planning clearly takes place at more than one level. Planning is an essential element in the organization and evolution of a single welfare agency or service in a particular neighbourhood or community. Within the boundaries of a municipality or a group of adjacent municipalities, the local network of social welfare services may be planned by local government and/or by a local welfare council or council of social agencies. Intermediate levels of government frequently have responsibility for the planning of all welfare programmes within their particular jurisdiction. There is, finally, the planning which is required at the national level.

7. In the organization and administration of welfare services, national, intermediate and local, there is often considerable variation within a nation — as well as among nations, — in programme auspices and standards, methods of financing, recruitment and training of personnel and even in timing and priorities. Some diversity in these areas frequently produces, if it is not a prerequisite to, progress in the social welfare field. If such diversity is to be harmonized with national objectives and needs, however, government must take responsibility for the overall development of social welfare programmes, for ensuring adequate financial resources for such programmes, and for the establishment of appropriate planning machinery. Experience indicates that a separate social welfare department, bureau or agency is likely to be needed at each level of government to carry out the specialized tasks involved.

8. One of the major responsibilities of such a department of social welfare at the national level will be to formulate and keep under continuous review a schedule of national priorities for the establishment or extension of welfare programmes and services. National priorities in the development of welfare services for families, children and youth are inevitably influenced by such factors as the prevailing economic and social philosophy; demographic factors including the growth and age composition of the population, the proportions in rural areas and urban settlements, and the rate and directions of population movement; the nature and extent of specific social problems and human needs; the degree of public support for particular service and the stage of development in other national programmes. Within these broad limits developing nations, in particular, may find it advisable, if not essential, to assign high priority to one or more of the following population groups or welfare programmes:

(a) Those groups whose present or potential contribution to national development is likely to be of vital importance — children and youth; girls and women especially in societies where their role and status are undergoing significant change; individuals and

families migrating to urban areas in search of employment and opportunities for a better life; rural people grappling with radical changes in agricultural technology or living conditions;

(b) Those groups which may be especially vulnerable in a period of rapid development or which may be regarded as having special social or humanitarian claims on the nation — children and young people who lack a normal home life; persons with physical and mental handicaps especially, perhaps disabled war veterans; the ill; the aged and infirm;

(c) Programmes which emphasize prevention rather than highly specialized care or expensive remedial treatment. The appropriate preventive services might include services to support and strengthen family life; group services for women involving instruction in home management, child care and training, health and sanitation, nutrition, literacy, etc.; appropriate welfare services for the young child; services for out-of-school youth combining a continuing educational experience, training in specific skills and recreation;

(d) Having in mind the relationship between expanding population and family welfare, family planning programmes where they are compatible with a country's demographic structure and are in harmony with the moral and social values of a particular society; as well as measures designed to enhance national levels of living for growing populations by harnessing continuing advances in technology to the nation's productive processes;

(e) Those social welfare projects and programmes which stimulate citizen initiative and encourage citizen participation, including the participation of youth, in activities designed to enrich the quality of family and community life and to improve the community environment.

9. Effective social welfare services require appropriately trained and experienced personnel. Consequently, in planning welfare services for families, children and youth, adequate consideration should be given alike to probable personnel requirements and to practical possibilities for related education and training. The determination of personnel requirements is obviously not just a matter of counting the number of positions to be filled. It also involves some analysis of the major types of welfare jobs which have been established or are envisaged. In most developing countries, the most pressing personnel needs are likely to be, initially, at two widely separate levels. One is at the level of direct service to individuals, groups and communities; the other is at the advanced level of social policy development, planning, programme administration and social welfare education.

10. In the early stages of development, the relatively low level of general education and the relatively non-specialized character of most welfare services will alike dictate that most of the training for direct social welfare services should be at a fairly general and elementary level as a basis for the performance of simple functions in multi-purpose programmes or settings. As economic and social development proceeds, more specialized welfare programmes are likely to emerge; greater differentiation in job requirements will become necessary; and more specialized training will be required at a number of different but functionally related levels.⁶¹

11. The training of senior social welfare personnel is likely, in the first instance, to pose a more formidable challenge. In a number of developing countries, however, a worth-while start has been made through in-service training, short courses, seminars and similar devices. As experience is gained and resources permit, schools of social work and government training institutes may be established and a variety of more elaborate and extensive training programmes can be developed.

⁶¹ For a more extensive analysis of current practice and possible developments in social welfare training, see *Training for Social Work—Fourth International Survey* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.IV.3); and the report by the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6).

12. Regardless of the nature or level of the functions they perform or the extent and level of their previous training, social welfare personnel will require opportunities through in-service or similar training arrangements to keep abreast of changing knowledge and evolving social welfare programmes.

13. In a context of scarce resources and multiple needs, developing countries cannot afford to ignore the potential role of volunteers in the operation of their family, child and youth welfare services. Indeed, regardless of the stage of development (or of the particular economic and social system) of a country, volunteers have an important role to play in the initiation and provision of social welfare services. However, if volunteers are to make an effective contribution in the provision of welfare services, various kinds of short-term training should be provided. Volunteers also require, whenever possible, appropriate guidance and direction from qualified paid personnel.

14. Social welfare services are sometimes viewed as an institutional expression or extension of the kind of undifferentiated helping activity which occurs on a customary basis within the extended family, clan or local community. As specialization in social functions develops and an institutional framework begins to emerge, the related issues of organization and co-ordination assume increasing importance.

15. At the various operating levels, intermediate and local, there are a number of possible approaches to these problems. Staff from allied fields may be assigned to work on a team basis in a particular social programme or with respect to a particular social problem. Services in a number of allied fields may be associated in a single administrative unit or community facility. A welfare council or one or more advisory committees may be established to promote co-operation and co-ordination of effort at the operating level, as well as to encourage the further development of required welfare programmes and other social services.

16. Machinery and arrangements for co-ordination in the field, while important, are not likely to be sufficient in themselves. As already indicated, an agency is required with the authority and responsibility, as well as the technical resources, for planning national policy and programmes in social welfare. Channels for communication and co-operative action must be established between this national agency and government departments in allied fields. Above all, perhaps, the effectiveness of organizational arrangements and operating procedures in the field may depend on what might be called the administrative climate. Efforts at programme integration or co-ordination at the operating level may be frustrated by excessive centralization of decision-making, or may founder on the rocks of departmental exclusiveness and/or interdepartmental jealousies in the national government. As professional specialization increases, the difficulties of co-ordination are likely to be augmented unless mutual understanding is promoted through the content of training programmes for related social fields and disciplines.

17. Equal emphasis and attention should be given within the social welfare sector itself to adequate arrangements for co-ordination among governmental and non-governmental programmes at national, intermediate and local levels. While governments should assume the primary responsibility as indicated in paragraphs 5 and 7 above, social planning councils or similar bodies may also play an important role in the planning and co-ordination of non-governmental welfare programmes at all levels, as well as in advising governmental bodies on these matters where appropriate. These bodies frequently include not only interested and informed citizens and representatives of non-governmental welfare services, but representatives of appropriate governmental agencies or departments.

18. Social welfare services for families, children and youth are financed, on occasion, in a variety of specific ways — with the proceeds from earmarked taxes, by government-operated lotteries, through the establishment of a national welfare foundation or trust, by direct charge to the user or indirect taxation of the users' employers, through various forms of voluntary fund-raising, as part of

one or more social security programmes. Each of these methods is likely to have its own distinctive advantages and its own inherent limitations, depending, in part at least, on tradition, social philosophy, structure of government and similar factors, in the particular country. Other things being equal, however, the financing of government welfare programmes out of general revenues is, in practice as well as in theory, the most satisfactory approach.

19. If the tax system is inefficient or inadequate, a developing country may have no alternative other than to reserve most of its general revenues for programmes receiving a higher priority and to have recourse, in the short-run at least, to other methods of financing specific welfare and other social services. It should be recognized, on the other hand, that the planning and financing of welfare programmes should involve value judgments not only concerning priorities among competing social problems or needs, but also concerning alternative ways of distributing the financial burden. The financing of specific services from sources other than general government revenues tends to obscure where it does not avoid, these fundamental issues by eliminating the need for periodic appropriations and the opportunity for periodic review of programmes.

20. Most developing countries do not have the financial resources, the skilled manpower or the required facilities to undertake elaborate and extensive research in the field of social welfare. Nor in the early stages of programme development is such research likely to be necessary. Evidence of the need for new welfare services may be obvious to all, or may, at most, require a simple survey of the most pressing family and community problems. An inventory of existing facilities and services may also reveal major areas of un-met needs, as well as provide the groundwork for planning a co-ordinated network of welfare programmes. If an adequate system of record-keeping is built into each new service and arrangements are made for compiling statistical and other operational data at the national level, some of the raw material required for more systematic study and analysis will begin to emerge concurrently with the capacity to make use of it effectively through a planned research programme and to apply the results appropriately in the further development of welfare policy and specific services. Programme evaluation and assessment must, in most cases, evolve in a somewhat similar fashion, beginning with individual or collective judgment based on experience and readily available information, and gradually becoming more systematic and sophisticated as the required administrative framework and procedures are developed.

21. In the evaluation of services as in other kinds of programme research, an outside consultant may be helpful in assessing the present level of performance and in suggesting procedural or substantive improvements. Assistance of this sort cannot, however, provide an adequate substitute either for the continuous fact-finding required for effective day-to-day administration of welfare services or for the gradual development of adequate research facilities and competence as an essential component of programme planning.

H

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL ⁶²

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel ⁶³ and the comments of the Social Commission and its *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare thereon, ⁶⁴

⁶² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), Chapter VI.*

⁶³ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6.

⁶⁴ E/CN.5/395.

Recognizing the rapidly expanding need for trained social welfare personnel and that appropriate training of such personnel is a key consideration in maximizing the contribution of the social welfare field to the development of human resources and raising the levels of living,

Noting the growing acceptance of social work as a distinctive discipline and as the primary element in social welfare training, as well as the widening role and increasing responsibilities of trained social workers in social welfare programmes and in related services in allied fields,

1. *Commends* the report of the Secretary-General and its comprehensive review of the trends and problems in the development of social welfare training programmes and the possibilities outlined for practical approaches to meeting the urgent needs for social welfare personnel particularly in developing countries, as well as the suggestions contained in chapter III for future programme developments in this field;

2. *Endorses* the guidelines contained in the Secretary-General's report⁶⁵ for the further development, over the next five years, of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To make the report on training of social welfare personnel available to Member States, drawing their attention particularly to chapter V containing suggestions for national action in the progressive development of social welfare training programmes, and also to the specialized agencies concerned and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(b) To include among the projects and activities to be given priority during the United Nations Development Decade those designed for the further development of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme taking into account the guidelines referred to in paragraph 2 above and the particular needs of developing countries for trained personnel in this field;

(c) To give priority to assistance to developing countries in the establishment and expansion of social welfare training programmes realistically adapted to local circumstances and social welfare manpower requirements, and particularly to assistance for social welfare training programmes for teachers and trainers, personnel for key positions in planning, policy development and administration, and for auxiliary social welfare workers;

(d) To undertake, as a basis for the preparation of the fifth quadrennial international report on training social welfare personnel, a systematic study of new approaches and experiments in social welfare training, enlisting the co-operation of interested Governments and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council actively interested in this field.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

⁶⁵ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6, para. 46, b.

I

REAPPRAISAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMME⁶⁶

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme,⁶⁷ the report on the United Nations social service research and publication programme,⁶⁸ and the comments of the Social Commission and its *ad hoc* Group on Social Welfare thereon,⁶⁹

Recalling its own resolution 975 G (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 authorizing the convening of an *ad hoc* Group on Social Welfare to report to the Social Commission its findings as to ways in which the United Nations social service programme would be organized and strengthened to make a maximum contribution to mobilization of human resources during the United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Commends* the reappraisal report of the Secretary-General which clearly portrays major trends and issues in the United Nations social welfare programme;

2. *Endorses* the view that social welfare has an essential role in the development efforts of nations, and that the United Nations social welfare programme should be strengthened to make its maximum contribution to national development;

3. *Approves* the programme proposals described in paragraph 32 of the reappraisal report which emphasize broad social welfare programmes of a developmental type and provide the basic components for a United Nations policy for social welfare;

4. *Emphasizes* the need, as presented in the reappraisal report and supported by the *ad hoc* Working Group, for the study and analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and administration as the basis for the development of guidelines useful to Governments;

5. *Recommends* that emphasis be placed on an organizational level for social welfare in the United Nations which will facilitate carrying out functions of leadership, programme development, research, and technical assistance in social welfare;

6. *Urges* that consideration be given by the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, as soon as possible, to the question of the need for substantial increases in the social welfare staff, both at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, and in resources for advisory social welfare services in order to provide adequately for the expanding United Nations social welfare programmes, to meet the requests of Member States for such services, to ensure the essential supporting technical services for co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund, and to co-operate, as appropriate, with multilateral and regional organizations.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

⁶⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), Chapter VI.*

⁶⁷ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3.

⁶⁸ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.5.

⁶⁹ E/CN.5/395.

J

YOUTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ⁷⁰

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the emphasis given to the younger generation in programmes for the mobilization of human resources to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, as set out in the Secretary-General's proposals for action,⁷¹

Recognizing that it is the young people of all nations and especially youth in the developing countries who are particularly affected by economic and social development programmes,

Considering the importance of treating the needs of youth as part of plans and programmes for the well-being and advancement of the family and the community as a whole,

Noting that the activities of the United Nations including the United Nations Children's Fund, and the specialized agencies in several fields are of clear relevance to the welfare, education, physical and cultural development, and social participation of young people,

1. *Recommends* that Governments, in formulating their development plans and establishing institutional arrangements for their implementation, should take fully into account the needs of young people and their role in national development, and also the social defence of their vocation and equality of opportunity to develop and use their abilities;

2. *Recommends further* that Governments consider, as a matter of priority, appropriate policies and measures for combating unemployment and under-employment among young people and on enabling them to participate in services to their communities in accordance with their vocation and abilities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the specialized agencies, to give due attention, *inter alia*, by providing the services of advisers at inter-regional, regional and country levels, to:

(a) Assisting Governments, at their request, on questions of planning for the younger generation in the context of overall development programmes and on policies and programmes for the welfare, protection, education, both in and out of school, vocational guidance and training and advancement of youth, including measures aimed at increasing the quality and scope of participation by youth in national development;

(b) Encouraging the participation of appropriate non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, or the specialized agencies concerned with youth and voluntary service by young people, so that their experience, competence and facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent in the interest of youth;

⁷⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), Chapter VI.*

⁷¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

(c) Facilitating co-operation with bilateral and appropriate multilateral programmes interested in providing assistance to developing countries in the field of youth;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider whether additional resources may be necessary to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Governments in this field and invites the United Nations Children's Fund to continue its assistance for this purpose.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

K

REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED ⁷²

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 309 E (XI) of 13 July 1950 and the resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its eighth session on the rehabilitation of the handicapped,⁷³

Noting the progress that has been made in the field of rehabilitation as a result of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations interested in the social, medical and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled,

Noting further the continuing importance of Recommendation 99 concerning vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1955,

Welcoming the resolution adopted by the thirteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1964, requesting the Director-General to give increased attention to the education of handicapped persons,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to accord rehabilitation services, especially the training of personnel, an appropriate place in their social programmes and draws attention to the usefulness, particularly in developing countries, of taking full account of possibilities for the establishment and extension of basic services for the disabled as part of their social programmes;

2. *Requests* the United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations to expand their activities in the field of rehabilitation within their priorities and available resources, in order to contribute to social and economic progress through improved quality and effectiveness of services to the disabled.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

L

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the great importance of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1959,⁷⁴

⁷² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), Chapter VII.*

⁷³ *Ibid.*, *Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/2305)*, para. 52.

⁷⁴ General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959.

Drawing attention to the fact that, although almost six years have passed since the adoption of the Declaration, in many countries little progress is observed towards meeting the urgent needs of children, and that children continue to suffer from hunger, disease and other social and economic ills, and are deprived of other rights set forth in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of Member States and also upon the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and non-governmental organizations to take the necessary steps to ensure the speediest possible implementation of this Declaration and to give attention to the inclusion in programmes of social development of all necessary provision for the needs of children;

2. *Requests* the Social Commission to consider at its seventeenth session in connexion with the re-examination of the Commission's role in the framework of the United Nations programmes, and taking account of the views of the United Nations Children's Fund, the question of the adequacy of the provision for the needs of children in its programmes of social development.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

M

PLANNING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors at the different stages of economic development of the countries of the world,⁷⁵ prepared in accordance with its resolution 903 B (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

Referring to General Assembly resolutions 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 on the inter-relationship of the economic and social factors of development, and to its own resolution 903 B (XXXIV) on planning for balanced economic and social development,

Considering the necessity of planning for speedy and co-ordinated economic and social development and the interest of the majority of countries in the study of planning problems and in obtaining practical assistance in this field,

Recognizing the importance which this and subsequent reports and studies may have, particularly for the developing countries, in evolving their policies,

Noting that the Secretary-General's report is a useful attempt to describe the various methods of planning social development which are used in practice,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare further studies of this question, making a more detailed analysis and drawing more far-reaching conclusions, taking account of the various systems of planning for social development;

⁷⁵ E/CN.5/387.

2. *Recommends* that the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, among other bodies, as well as experts representing countries with different social and economic systems should be invited to participate in the preparation of these studies to the greatest possible extent;

3. *Recommends* that the Social Commission should consider a report by the Secretary-General on the above-mentioned studies at its eighteenth session.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

1084 (XXXIX). Work programmes and priorities in population fields⁷⁶

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on population growth and economic development and Council resolutions 933 C (XXXV) of 5 April 1963 on intensification of demographic studies, research and training and 1048 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on population growth and economic and social development,

Bearing in mind the problems in the economic and social development of developing countries associated with the growth and structure of population and migration from the countryside to the cities,

Recalling the concern with these problems expressed in the responses of many Governments of developing countries to the inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes⁷⁷ carried out in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly,

Taking note of the views expressed by the Population Commission in the report of its thirteenth session⁷⁸ on population growth and economic and social development and on possibilities of assisting Governments of developing countries in dealing with population problems, and in particular the Population Commission's recommendations on the long-range programme of work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the population fields,

Being aware that many countries lack technical personnel with specialized training in population questions and facilities for training national technicians,

Considering that there is a need to intensify and extend the scope of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to population questions,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Population Commission in the report of its thirteenth session on the long-range programme of work in the fields of population, including its recommendations with regard to the increase and improvement of demographic statistics, the strength-

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019)*, paras. 105-117.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, documents E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁷⁸ See footnote 76.

ening of regional demographic training and research centres, and other activities to increase the supply of technically trained personnel in the developing countries, expansion and intensification of research and technical work, widening of the scope and increase of the amount of technical assistance in population fields available to Governments of developing countries upon their request, and conferences and related activities in the population fields;

2. *Draws the attention* of the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to the recommendations and suggestions of the Population Commission relating to activities in their fields of interest;

3. *Invites* the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies to give consideration to possibilities of modifying and expanding their programmes of activities in the population fields along the lines indicated by the recommendations of the Population Commission;

4. *Calls to the attention* of the General Assembly the need to provide the necessary resources, within the framework of the decisions taken to balance the budget of the United Nations, for the United Nations to carry out the intensified and expanded programme of activities in the fields of population recommended by the Population Commission;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To consider giving a position for the work in population in the United Nations Secretariat that would correspond to its importance;

(b) To provide, in accordance with Council resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949 and General Assembly resolution 418 (V) of 1 December 1950, advisory services and training on action programmes in the field of population at the request of Governments desiring assistance in this field;

(c) To consult the interested specialized agencies on the division of responsibilities and co-ordination of activities in the long-range programme of work in the population fields recommended by the Population Commission;

(d) To present to the Population Commission at its fourteenth session proposals with regard to the priorities of work over future periods of two years and of five years, within the framework of the long-range programme of work in the population fields.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

1073 (XXXIX). Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1965 session,⁷⁹

⁷⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (E/4083/Rev.1).*

Noting with regret that owing to the reduction in its available resources the organization has been compelled to limit the commitments approved at its above-mentioned session to an amount considerably lower than those authorized for recent years,

1. *Urges* Governments and private groups to intensify their efforts substantially to increase the resources of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. *Welcomes* the emphasis which it is placing upon the importance of assisting infants and young children of pre-school age;

3. *Endorses* the policy of the United Nations Children's Fund in its efforts to ensure that adequate provision is made and appropriate priority given to meet the needs of children and young people in national programmes for economic and social development;

4. *Invites* Governments to take full advantage of the help which the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations system, is able to provide for the achievement of this objective;

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the United Nations Children's Fund to hold the next meeting of its Executive Board in Africa in May 1966.

*1391st plenary meeting,
26 July 1965.*

1071 (XXXIX). Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the annexed reports of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions,⁸⁰

Takes note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

*1389th plenary meeting,
21 July 1965.*

1085 (XXXIX). Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board for 1964.⁸¹

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

⁸⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/6011) and appendix.*

⁸¹ E/OB/20 and E/OB/20/Addendum, United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 64.XI.9 and 65.XI.5.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS

1068 (XXXIX). Report of the Commission on the Status of Women

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its eighteenth session⁸².

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

B

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN⁸³

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the progress achieved during recent years in the field of political rights of women,

Noting however that the Convention on the Political Rights of Women⁸⁴ is still far from being an instrument of universal scope,

Noting further that a large number of States have not supplied the Secretary-General with information concerning the implementation of the principles stated in that Convention,

1. Invites all Member States to intensify action with a view to acceding to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and to apply fully the principles contained in that Convention;

2. Appeals to all Member States to supply the Secretary-General in due time, in accordance with Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963, with full information on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

C

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRES FOR TRAINING COMPETENT CORPS OR CADRES OF WOMEN LEADERS⁸⁵

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the importance of training competent corps or cadres of leaders, especially in the developing countries, particularly of women leaders, in order to enable women to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of their respective countries and also in science and technology,

⁸² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025).*

⁸³ *Ibid.*, paras. 27-33.

⁸⁴ Approved by General Assembly resolution 640 (VII) of 20 December 1952.

⁸⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025)*, paras. 134-137.

Taking into account the complexity of the functions that these women leaders or cadres would assume and the various kinds of assistance which would have to be supplied for their training,

1. Draws the attention of Member States to the advantage of establishing centres or taking any other appropriate measures for the training of such cadres;

2. Recommends to the appropriate authorities that, in preparing the various United Nations assistance programmes, consideration be given to providing assistance to countries which apply for it towards the training of appropriate cadres of women for assisting the advancement of their countries;

3. Recommends to the specialized agencies that they consider the possibility of also supplying assistance of this kind.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

D

CO-OPERATION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL BETWEEN NATIONAL COMMISSIONS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN OR EXISTING NATIONAL BODIES WITH SIMILAR INTERESTS⁸⁶

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering its resolution 961 F (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries,

Considering the recommendation contained in the operative paragraph of that resolution, which calls the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the value of appointing national commissions on the status of women,

Recommends that such national commissions on the status of women co-operate with each other, or with the already existing national bodies with similar interests, at the regional level and organize regional meetings and seminars the reports of which would be sent for information to the Commission on the Status of Women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

E

USE OF THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER PROGRAMMES⁸⁷

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women with regard to greater use of technical assistance and other United Nations resources for the advancement of women,

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 138-141.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 148-149.

Believing that the full participation of women is essential to the social and economic development of a nation,

1. *Recommends* to Member States, and especially to those making use of technical co-operation programmes, that they give greater priority to projects and programmes directed towards the advancement of women and draws their attention to the following methods likely to assist them in accomplishing this purpose:

(a) Participation of a substantial number of women in all technical co-operation training projects and programmes, including especially those relating to education on any level, vocational and technical training, and fellowships;

(b) Creation of a special unit in the national Government, set up as a continuing body, to survey needs, develop policies and programmes for the advancement of women, including co-ordination of plans and resources, and to advise on any changes in legislation or practice necessary to improve the status of women;

(c) Co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in seminars, training courses and similar opportunities for the exchange of experience in the advancement of women;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies:

(a) To encourage the participation of women in projects requested by Governments, and to draw the attention of resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and directors of the Special Fund programmes to the importance of this request;

(b) To continue and, if possible, increase the use of qualified women as technical experts;

(c) To ensure that all technical co-operation experts are alert to the potential of woman-power for national development;

3. *Calls the attention* of Member States and interested bodies to the possibility of technical assistance on a payment basis ("funds-in-trust" arrangements) which might be utilized for the advancement of women;

4. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status to co-operate in action along the above lines, and to report to the nineteenth session of the Commission on any new projects they are undertaking on a regional or national basis for the advancement of women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

F

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW ⁸⁸

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the principle of equality of rights for men and women is solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that men and women are

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 205-208.

entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation ⁸⁹ as well as the reports of the regional United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law, ⁹⁰

Noting that, in some countries, the same legal grounds and legal defences in proceedings for divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation are not available to men and women on an equal basis,

Noting also that the principle of equality of rights for men and women with regard to legal status and capacity in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation is not ensured by law in some countries,

Noting further that there is no equality in the rights of men and women in the event of dissolution of marriage by death in some countries,

1. *Recommends* that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality of rights between men and women in the event of dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation;

2. *Recommends* the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries:

(a) Facilities for reconciliation should be made available;

(b) A divorce or judicial separation shall be granted only by a competent judicial authority and shall be legally recorded;

(c) Both spouses shall have the same rights and shall have available the same legal grounds and legal defences in proceedings for divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation;

(d) The right of either spouse to give or withhold full and free consent should be ensured by law in the event of divorce on the ground of mutual consent, in countries where mutual consent is a ground for divorce;

(e) In proceedings regarding custody of children, the interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration;

(f) Divorce, annulment of marriage, judicial separation or dissolution of marriage by death shall not have as a consequence an inequality in legal status and capacity of men and women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

G

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WOMEN ⁹¹

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation the work of the International Labour Organisation on the employment of women and on vocational guidance and training of women,

⁸⁹ E/CN.6/415, E/CN.6/415/Corr.1 and E/CN.6/415/Add.1.

⁹⁰ ST/TOA/HR/18, ST/TAO/HR/21 and ST/TAO/HR/22.

⁹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025), paras. 234-236.*

Convinced that, to attain complete equality in all fields, women must have the right to work,

Noting that it is a prior condition of women's ability to exercise this right that they should have the opportunity of access to education at all levels and to vocational and technical training,

1. *Recommends* Member States to take all possible steps to promote the access of women to education at all levels and to vocational and technical training;

2. *Urges* Member States to promote by all possible means a full and active role for women in economic and social fields;

3. *Invites* Member States which have not already done so to ratify as soon as possible the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (No. 111 of 1958) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960), and to accept the principles laid down in the International Labour Organisation Recommendation concerning Vocational Training (No. 117 of 1962) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education (1962).

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

H

LITERACY EDUCATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF WOMEN⁹²

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the various resolutions concerning the world campaign for universal literacy adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 1937 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963), the Economic Commission for Africa (resolution 115 (VI))⁹³, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (resolution 55 (XX))⁹⁴ and its own resolution 1032 (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964,

Referring more particularly to resolution 1.271 concerning the experimental literacy programme adopted unanimously and by acclamation by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirteenth session,

Considering the importance of the World Congress of Education Ministers which is to be held at Teheran in September 1965 at the generous invitation of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran,

Welcoming the appeal launched by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran to Heads of State with a view to promoting wide international co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy,

Recognizing that on a world basis illiteracy is more extensive among women than among men,

⁹² *Ibid.*, para. 286.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10*, part III.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 2*, part III.

Convinced that literacy is a prerequisite to the effective and continuous advancement of women in all fields and of women's participation in the life of the community,

1. *Recommends* Member States to give a prominent place to programmes for women in planning their national literacy programmes and to take account of the special problems affecting women in rural areas,

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) To devote particular attention at the World Congress of Education Ministers at Teheran to problems relating to the literacy education and continuing education of women;

(b) To encourage the inclusion, in the experimental programme to be launched in various countries during 1966, of projects relating particularly to the literacy education of women and directed towards the civic, social and economic education of women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

I

ACCESS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN TO THE VARIOUS FORMS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TO HIGHER EDUCATION⁹⁵

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the importance of the role of ordinary, teacher-training, vocational and technical secondary education in preparing girls for the responsibilities which they will have to assume in the civil, political, economic and social fields,

Considering that women who have had secondary and higher levels of education in any of its forms have a role of special importance in raising the educational standard and thereby developing the social maturity of the population,

Considering the importance of the role of educational and vocational guidance at the secondary education level,

Considering the need for utilizing fully the intellectual capacities of women both in the industrialized and in the developing countries,

1. *Recommends* that Member States:

(a) Make provision, in planning their education systems, for all such measures—including schools, boarding schools and scholarships—as will assure girls, on a footing of complete equality with boys, access to secondary education, whether ordinary, teacher-training, vocational or technical;

(b) Adopt the necessary measures to ensure that pupils of all secondary establishments, boys and girls, can obtain guidance to enable them to proceed to the type of secondary education, whether ordinary, teacher-training, vocational or technical, best suited to their aptitudes;

(c) Ensure that girls who have completed their secondary studies have equal opportunities with boys of access

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025)*, paras. 293-294.

to jobs and occupations for which these studies fit them, and that those qualified for higher education have equal opportunities with boys of access to it;

(d) Take advantage, in developing the educational institutions required for increasing the number of women teachers in secondary education, of all the possibilities offered by technical assistance;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to devote particular attention, in all its activities concerning secondary education and the planning of education, to the opportunities offered to girls in secondary education.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1067 (XXXIX). Advisory services in the field of human rights

A

CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN⁹⁶

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women on the desirability of assisting women to utilize their civic and political rights more effectively *inter alia* by providing for the training of voluntary leaders, and equipping women to participate in public services,

Considering that seminars on the civic and political education of women are needed to accomplish this purpose,

Believing that women's non-governmental organizations may have valuable experience and special competence for assisting and equipping women for effective use of their rights and responsibilities as citizens through participation in public affairs,

1. *Invites* Member States, with a view to facilitating the exercise by women of their political rights, to consider organizing national and local seminars on the participation of women in public affairs;

2. *Suggests* that the national non-governmental organizations and national and local affiliates of non-governmental organizations in consultative status co-operate fully with Governments of Member States in planning, organizing and conducting such seminars;

3. *Invites* interested specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and the United Nations Children's Fund, to co-operate with Member States and with non-governmental women's organizations in carrying forward these objectives;

4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General examine the possibility of:

(a) Holding an additional annual seminar on the civic and political education of women, in the nature of a

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 34-50.

demonstration or pilot project, which can be adapted and used for the follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries;

(b) Including in his annual budget estimates for the human rights advisory services programme, and in his supplementary estimates, additional funds to enable such a seminar to be held annually;

(c) Providing United Nations sales publications, including particularly the new pamphlet *Civic and Political Education of Women*⁹⁷ free of cost for use in seminars or workshops organized with the assistance of interested specialized agencies and non-governmental women's organizations.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

B

ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights,⁹⁸

Approves the programme of seminars proposed for 1966.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1074 (XXXIX). Report of the Commission on Human Rights

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-first session).⁹⁹

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

B

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE¹⁰⁰

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note of resolution 1 (XXI) of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance,

Draws the attention of the General Assembly to this resolution.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

⁹⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.7.

⁹⁸ E/CN.4/877-E/CN.6/436, and *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28, document E/4023.

⁹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4024)*.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 326.

C

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND REPORTS
ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION¹⁰¹

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 888 B (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962 regarding periodic reports on human rights,

Considering that in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, nationality, sex, language or religion should be strictly observed throughout the world,

Recognizing that a comprehensive system of periodic reporting on human rights is important as a source of information for the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies as well as for the Commission on Human Rights, and that it should accordingly be as inclusive and up-to-date as possible,

Noting that in addition to the periodic reports now requested from Member States on a triennial basis, annual reports are also requested on freedom of information,

Noting further the importance for the implementation of human rights of the constitutional provisions and practical procedures which, in certain specialized agencies, govern the consideration by their competent bodies of the reports of Member States on the application of conventions and recommendations adopted by those agencies,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies that have submitted reports;

2. *Notes* that while the situation throughout the world with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms continues to be unsatisfactory in the fields of civil and political rights as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, and particularly in connexion with the policy of *apartheid* and the widespread racial, ethnic and religious discrimination throughout the world which prompted the General Assembly to adopt the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the reports contain useful information indicating that some progress was achieved in the protection of human rights during 1960-1962, including rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. *Notes further* that measures were taken by various countries, including the conclusion of multilateral and regional agreements among Member States: to eliminate or prohibit discrimination, particularly—but not only—discrimination based on race, or sex; to protect the rights of suspects and defendants in criminal procedures, in particular by such steps as restricting detention in custody and strengthening the right to counsel by broadening counsel's rights and by providing free legal aid; to repeal provisions concerning various kinds of compulsory

labour; to extend, increasingly, social insurance coverage to the agricultural population; to apply social insurance protection to workers and employees who are citizens of a foreign State; to improve the conditions of work by widening the scope of minimum wage laws, shortening working hours and lengthening statutory vacations at full pay; to make education more widely available by the extension of tuition-free instruction or by assistance to cover students' expenses by grants or loans repayable after graduation;

4. *Reiterates its belief* that the reporting system is not only a source of information, but also a valuable incentive to Governments' efforts to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. *Expresses concern* that, despite the terms of Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV), which calls upon Member States to submit reports on developments in the field of human rights relating, *inter alia*, to the right to self-determination and the right to independence, no information regarding implementation of these rights has yet been received from States administering dependent territories;

6. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a continuing three-year cycle scheduled, without prejudice to the adoption and ratification of the Covenants on Human Rights, including the measures of implementation provided therein, as follows:

(a) In the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965;

(b) In the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the first such report to cover the period ending 30 June 1966;

(c) In the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967; Each year Governments may submit an annex to their reports containing information of particular significance which does not pertain to the subject for the year; it is understood that for the rights falling in the field of competence of specialized agencies Governments may, if they so elect, confine themselves to reference to the reports they send to the specialized agencies concerned, which will continue to submit periodic reports on these rights to the United Nations;

7. *Urges* all Member States to submit reports on developments in human rights concerning the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right to self-determination and the right to independence, taking fully into account the suggestions referred to in the Council's resolutions 728 B (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 888 B (XXXIV);

8. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to append to their reports a brief summary thereof;

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, para. 407.

9. *Suggests* that Governments include more information on court and other decisions and administrative practices affecting human rights and on the ratification and accession to international agreements in the field of human rights;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights a document indicating the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights, as mentioned in paragraph 7, concluded under the auspices of the United Nations;

11. *Invites* the specialized agencies to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights in accordance with this schedule and with the provisions of Council resolution 624 B (XXII) of 1 August 1956 by submitting reports as they deem appropriate and by assisting the bodies examining the reports;

12. *Invites* the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to continue to submit objective information in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV) and in accordance with the subject and time schedule for submission of reports by Governments established by this resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the usual practice in regard to human rights communications, to forward any material received from non-governmental organizations in accordance with paragraph 12 and mentioning any particular States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to those Member States for any comments they may wish to make;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the information received from Member States and specialized agencies under the terms of this resolution in full, together with a subject and country index, to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the comments received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status, as well as any comments which might be made on them by the Member State concerned, are also to be made available by the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities;

15. *Requests* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake the initial study of the materials received under the terms of this resolution, to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights, and to submit comments and recommendations for consideration by the Commission;

16. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to inform the Commission on Human Rights of its comments on the materials it received under the terms of this resolution, and of any recommendations it may wish to make;

17. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to plan for prompt and effective consideration of the periodic reports in the light of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination

and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on the Status of Women;

18. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to establish an *ad hoc* committee composed of persons chosen from its members, having as its mandate the study and evaluation of the periodic reports and other information received under the terms of this resolution, and, in the light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to submit to the Commission comments, conclusions and recommendations of an objective character; the *ad hoc* committee will meet before the session of the Commission and must report its findings to the Commission no later than one week prior to the end of the Commission's session; it shall ensure all necessary co-ordination with any specialized agency in considering any question or matter dealt with in that agency's report.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

D

THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY ¹⁰²

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered resolution 3 (XXI) of the Commission on Human Rights;

1. *Urges* all States to continue their efforts to ensure that, in accordance with international law and national laws, the criminals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity are traced, apprehended and equitably punished by the competent courts; for this purpose, they should co-operate, in particular, by making available any documents in their possession relating to such crimes;

2. *Invites* eligible States which have not yet done so to accede as soon as possible to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

E

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ¹⁰³

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the report of the Commission on Human Rights on the International Year for Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 1015 E (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964 on the International Year for Human Rights,

Recommends the following draft resolution to the General Assembly for consideration at its twentieth session:

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, para. 567.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, para. 465; see also the statement of financial implications in Annex II.

“ *The General Assembly,*

“ *Recalling* its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

“ *Considering* that the further promotion and development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms contributes to the strengthening of peace throughout the world and to friendship between peoples,

“ *Considering* that racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid* constitutes one of the most flagrant abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that persistent and intense efforts must be made to secure its abandonment,

“ *Reaffirming* the belief that the cause of human rights will be well served by an increasing awareness of the extent of the progress made, and the conviction that the year 1968 should be devoted to intensified national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights and also to an international review of the achievements in this field,

“ *Stressing* the importance of further development and implementation in practice of the principles of the protection of human rights laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

“ *Convinced* that an intensification of efforts in the intervening years will heighten the progress that can be made by 1968,

“ *Convinced further* that the proposed international review of progress in the field of human rights can advantageously be carried out by means of an international conference,

“ *Noting* that the interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and which is set out in the interim programme annexed to the present resolution,

“ *Noting further* that the Commission on Human Rights is continuing the preparation of a programme of observances, measures and activities to be undertaken in 1968,

“ 1. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the national and international organizations concerned, to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including an international review of achievements in this field;

“ 2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures in preparation for International Year for Human Rights, especially to emphasize the urgent need to eliminate discrimination and other violations of human dignity, with special attention to the abolition of racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid*;

“ 3. *Confirms* the necessity to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1015 E (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964 concerning the ratification by Member States, before 1968, of the conventions already concluded in the field of human rights; the earlier conclusion of the draft conventions referred to in paragraph 2 of that resolution, so that they may be open for ratification and accession before 1968; and the completion by 1968 of the consideration and preparation of the draft declarations listed in paragraph 3 of that resolution;

“ 4. *Approves* the interim programme of measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations annexed to this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the arrangements for the measures to be undertaken by the United Nations set out in the Annex;

“ 5. *Invites* Member States to consider, in connexion with the International Year, the possible advantage of undertaking, on a regional basis, common studies in order to establish more effective protection of human rights;

“ 6. *Invites* regional inter-governmental organizations with competence in the field to provide the international conference envisaged for 1968 with full information on their accomplishments, programmes and other measures to realize protection of human rights;

“ 7. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to participate and co-operate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights;

“ 8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the interim programme annexed to the resolution to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies, and the interested international organizations;

“ 9. *Commends* to these States, regional inter-governmental organizations, agencies and organizations the programme of measures and activities set out in the Annex and invites their co-operation and participation in this programme with a view to making the celebrations successful and meaningful;

“ 10. *Decides* that, in order to develop further and guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of *apartheid*, an international conference on human rights should be convened during 1968 in order to:

“ (a) Review the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

“ (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights;

“ (c) Formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights;

“ 11. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, in particular, to elaborate for the consideration of the General Assembly

the agenda, duration and venue of the conference, to make recommendations in regard to the preparation of the necessary preliminary evaluation studies and other documentation and in regard to means of defraying the expenses of the conference.”

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

ANNEX

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: INTERIM PROGRAMME

I. *The theme of ceremonies, activities and celebrations*¹⁰⁴

It is recommended that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken throughout the International Year for Human Rights should be calculated to encourage, on as wide a basis as possible, both nationally and internationally, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to bring home to all the people the breadth of the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all its aspects. The theme of the ceremonies, activities and celebrations should be: “Greater recognition and full enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms of the individual and of human rights everywhere”. The aim should be to dramatize universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

II. *A year of activities*¹⁰⁵

It is agreed that all the participants in the celebrations should be invited to devote the year 1968 as a whole to activities, ceremonies and observances relating to the question of human rights. International or regional seminars, national conferences, lectures and discussions on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and on other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, may be organized throughout the year. Some countries will wish to stress the entire content of the Declaration, as further elaborated in later United Nations human rights programmes. Some participating countries may wish to emphasize, during particular periods of the International Year, rights and freedoms in connexion with which they have faced special problems. During each such period the Governments would review, against the standards set by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, their domestic legislation and the practices within their society in respect of the particular right or freedom which is the subject of that period's observances. They would assess the extent to which the right had been effectively secured and would give publicity to it and make special efforts to promote amongst their citizens a basic understanding of its nature and significance so that the gains already made might not easily be lost in the future. To the extent that the right or freedom had not yet been effectively secured, every effort would be made during the period towards its achievement. In the choice of subjects priority could of course be given to those rights of a civil and political character and those of an economic, social and cultural character.

A. *Measures to be undertaken by the United Nations in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights*

1. *Elimination of certain practices*¹⁰⁶

Believing that certain practices which constitute some of the grosser forms of the denial of human rights still persist within the

territories of some Member States, the Commission recommends that the United Nations adopt and set before the Member States as a target to be achieved by the end of 1968 the complete elimination of the following violations of human rights:

(a) Slavery, the slave trade, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and forced labour;

(b) All forms of discrimination based upon race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or ethnic origin, property, birth or other status;

(c) Colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence.

2. *International measures for the protection and guarantee of human rights*¹⁰⁷

Measures for the effective implementation of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights have been under consideration in the United Nations for many years. The Commission is confident that action on the draft Covenant on civil and political rights and the draft Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, and measures of implementation, and on the other conventions or international agreements in the field of human rights listed in the draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in 1964 for consideration by the General Assembly, will be completed before the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights. If, however, by the beginning of 1968, international machinery for the effective implementation of these covenants and conventions or international agreements does not form part of the instruments adopted, international measures for the guarantee or protection of human rights should be a subject of serious study during the International Year for Human Rights.

B. *Measures to be undertaken by Member States in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights*

3. *Review of national legislation*¹⁰⁸

Governments are invited to review their national legislation against the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, and consider the enactment of new or amending of existing laws to bring their legislation into conformity with the principles of the Declaration and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights.

4. *Machinery for implementation on the national level*¹⁰⁹

All Member States are invited as one of the measures they will undertake in connexion with the International Year, to establish or refine, if necessary by the end of 1968, their national machinery for giving effect to the fundamental rights and freedoms. If, for example, within any Member States, arrangements do not exist which will enable individual persons or groups of persons to bring before independent national tribunals or authorities any complaints they may have concerning the violation of their human rights and obtain effective remedies, the Member State should be invited to undertake that such arrangements will be introduced. If such arrangements already exist, the Member States should be invited to undertake to refine and improve them. This is not a recommendation that any particular improvement in machinery should be introduced. In one set of circumstances what may be needed is the establishment of a special court; in another the appointment of an Ombudsman or Procurator General or similar official; in another simply the setting up of offices to which individual citizens may bring their complaints. The determination as to what machinery or improvement in machinery is required for giving effect to the

¹⁰⁴ E/CN.4/886, paras. 46-52, and Recommendation I (para. 52).

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 53-58, and Recommendation II (para. 58).

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 73-77, and Recommendation V (para. 77).

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 93-99, and Recommendation VI (para. 99).

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 116-120, and Recommendation XI (para. 120).

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 121-129, and Recommendation XII (para. 129).

fundamental rights and freedoms would be within the sole discretion of the Government concerned.

5. National programme of education on human rights¹¹⁰

Believing that there are limits to the effectiveness of laws in making the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms a reality, the Commission is convinced that a concentration of effort on legal and institutional guarantees of human rights, although it will go far towards the achievement of objectives we seek, will not go all the way. Attention needs to be concentrated, in addition, on means of changing some old ways of thinking on these subjects, and of rooting out deep-seated prejudices in regard to race, colour, sex, religion and so on. In short, it is necessary to embark upon a complementary programme of education, including both adult and child education, designed to produce new thinking on the part of many people in regard to human rights. Accordingly, it is recommended that an integral part of any programme of intensification of effort to be undertaken in the next three years should be a world-wide educational programme in human rights. Such an educational programme would be consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and also with the objectives in the field of human rights of the proposed United Nations Training and Research Institute. This programme should aim at mobilizing some of the energies and resources of:

(a) Universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning, private and public, within Member States;

(b) The teaching staff of primary and secondary schools;

(c) Foundations and charitable, scientific and research institutions;

(d) Media of information and mass communication, including the press, radio and television;

(e) Interested non-governmental organizations;

towards the education of the people, adults and children, about the state of human rights in their communities and elsewhere, and about the further steps which need to be taken to secure the fullest and most effective realization of these rights. Member States with federal systems of government are called upon to encourage the activities in the field of human rights of local and state educational institutions.

It would guarantee the success of this educational effort if the national leaders within Member States would give it every encouragement. Within this effort Governments would organize conferences of universities and other institutions of higher learning within their territories and invite them to consider how the *curricula* and their teaching programmes can be utilized to improve the awareness in the student population of the fundamental questions of human rights, how their research programmes might be directed to this end, and how they can co-operate with other interested organizations, through extra-mural and other programmes, in furthering the aims of adult education in human rights. In this context, studies of local customs and traditions could be undertaken by national authorities with a view to examining to what extent they might be fostering and encouraging attitudes or values contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and how these customs and traditions can be eventually eliminated. Charitable and philanthropic foundations might be invited to consider making grants for programmes of research and study in this field and to make bursaries and fellowships available for research in human rights. Responsible authorities of colleges, and of elementary and secondary schools, could be invited to review their *curricula* and textbooks in order to eradicate bias, intentional and unintentional, towards the preservation of ideas and concepts contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to introduce courses of study which positively promote respect for human rights and

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 130, and Recommendation XIII in the same paragraph.

fundamental freedoms. It has been noticed with appreciation that certain universities have already included in their *curricula* courses in the international protection of human rights; other universities could be guided by such programmes and benefit by those experiences. Attention is also called to the Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Governments might also convene, or give encouragement to the convening of, conferences amongst the radio and television broadcasting services within their territories, inviting them to consider how their facilities might most usefully co-operate with other organizations within the country, and with international agencies, in advancing the effort to educate the people into greater respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms.

The specialized agencies of the United Nations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, can make a particularly valuable contribution towards the intensification of the educational effort with the co-operation of United Nations regional institutes, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 958 D 1 (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963. It is recommended that they should be invited to do so.

F

PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE PREPARATORY OF WORK FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Commission on Human Rights has recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women be invited to participate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights,

Considering further that the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 5 B (XXI)¹¹¹, decided to appoint a Working Party to meet at United Nations Headquarters, consisting of all States represented on the Commission on Human Rights, to elaborate, in co-operation with the Secretary-General the further observances, measures and activities which the Commission should recommend to the General Assembly to be undertaken by the United Nations in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the proposed international conference on human rights,

1. *Decides* that a representative of the Commission on the Status of Women, designated by the Chairman, be invited to attend meetings of the Working Party for a brief period, preferably at a time when matters relating to the proposed international conference on human rights are under discussion;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the report of the Working Party to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

¹¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4024), para. 465.*

G

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered resolution 4 (XXI) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights,¹¹²

Approves the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities from fourteen to eighteen in order to ensure adequate representation to different regions, legal systems and cultures.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

1075 (XXXIX). Organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of an effective international programme in the field of human rights,

Desiring to review the experience with existing arrangements and procedures in the United Nations family of organizations in the implementation of human rights conventions and recommendations,

1. *Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors-General of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare for the Council separate reports on their respective existing organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights, including information on past experience as appropriate;*

2. *Requests further that those reports be submitted to the Council at its fortieth session.*

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

1076 (XXXIX). Measures taken in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind resolutions 5 and 6 (XVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,¹¹³ in which the Sub-Commission resolved to continue to review further developments in the field of elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and decided to carry out in the light of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Noting that the question of measures of implementation of the Declaration of Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly,

¹¹² *Ibid.*, para. 497 and Annex IIA.

¹¹³ E/CN.4/882, chapters V and VI.

Bearing in mind the special importance of the speedy implementation in practice of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

1. *Welcomes the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake in the light of the Declaration a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres;*

2. *Asks the Secretary-General to give necessary assistance to the Sub-Commission in preparation of this study;*

3. *Requests the Commission on Human Rights to include on the agenda of its twenty-second session the question "Measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination";*

4. *Decides to maintain on the agenda of the Council's fortieth session the question of the Measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;*

5. *Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the forty-first session of the Council a further report on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and regional inter-governmental organizations directed towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.*

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

1077 (XXXIX). Slavery

The Economic and Social Council,

Having been unable to consider fully the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery¹¹⁴ appointed under Council resolution 960 (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 owing to the report not being available in all the working languages,

Noting, moreover, that sixty-one Member States have not so far replied to the Questionnaire on Slavery circulated by the Secretary-General,

1. *Urges those Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and those non-governmental organizations which may not have replied to the Questionnaire to submit replies as soon as possible to assist the Special Rapporteur to complete his work;*

2. *Requests the Special Rapporteur to continue his work and to submit a final report to the Council at its forty-first session and to include in that report suggestions for possible action by the United Nations in the field of slavery;*

3. *Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies which have not yet done so to become parties as soon as possible to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.*

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

¹¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document E/4056 and E/4056/Add.1-3.*

QUESTIONS RELATING TO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

1056 (XXXIX). Reports of the Technical Assistance Committee

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Technical Assistance Committee (November 1964 and June 1965 sessions).¹¹⁵

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1057 (XXXIX). Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1964.¹¹⁶

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1058 (XXXIX). Anniversary Review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Anniversary Review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;¹¹⁷

2. *Thanks* the Executive Chairman for this report and expresses its appreciation to him and his staff and to the secretariats of the participating organizations for their fifteen years of successful work.

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1059 (XXXIX). Programming procedures

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 949 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963,

Taking into account the experience gained during the period 1961-1964 of the two-year programming cycle which was established on an experimental basis by its resolutions 785 (XXX) and 786 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 854 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961,

Decides to extend the two-year programming cycle for the period 1967-1968, without prejudice to any action

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 15, documents E/3995 and E/4081.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5 (E/4021/Rev.1).

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 15, documents E/TAC/153 and Add.1.

in this regard which may subsequently be taken by the governing organs of the programme.

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1060 (XXXIX). Administrative and operational services costs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 950 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963,

Noting with appreciation that in response to Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has completed a study of the overhead costs of the extra-budgetary programmes of technical co-operation,¹¹⁸

Having considered the report of the Technical Assistance Board¹¹⁹ on the Advisory Committee's study as it relates to the question of allocation of administrative and operational services costs between Expanded and regular programmes of the participating organizations for 1965 and future years,

1. *Decides* that, for 1965, the allocations from the Special Account towards the administrative and operational services costs of the participating organizations shall be made in the form of a lump-sum amount, which shall represent 13 per cent of one half of the approved field (Category I) programme for the previous biennium and of the amount approved by the Technical Assistance Committee for contingency authorizations during that previous biennium, that for 1966 and thereafter, allocation shall be at the rate of 14 per cent of such costs, and that the distribution of the allocations among the participating organizations shall be determined on the basis of each organization's allocation for Category I project costs;

2. *Decides further* that the provision of paragraph 1 shall apply with some measure of flexibility to the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and that these organizations and the Technical Assistance Board shall take this factor into account in preparing their request for allocation towards administrative and operational services costs;

3. *Decides* that any portion of funds for administrative and operational services costs to which an organization is entitled, but which is not required by the organization for this purpose, shall be included in the planning reserve of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

¹¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74, document A/5842.

¹¹⁹ E/TAC/152.

1061 (XXXIX). Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance

The Economic and Social Council

*Takes note with appreciation of the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance.*¹²⁰

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1062 (XXXIX). United Nations programmes of technical assistance

The Economic and Social Council.

*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Technical Assistance Activities of the United Nations*¹²¹ and also the report of the Technical Assistance Committee,¹²²

Recalling its resolution 1008 (XXXVII) of 21 July 1964 on United Nations Programmes of Technical Assistance,

Having studied the reports of the 1965 sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women,¹²³ the Population Commission,¹²⁴ the Social Commission,¹²⁵ and the Statistical Commission,¹²⁶ including their technical assistance proposals, and the report of the Secretary-General on Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights,¹²⁷

Noting that technical assistance in fields of concern to these functional commissions can be provided under the United Nations budget and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as well as through special contributions and grants,

I

1. *Endorses 6.4 million dollars as the level of appropriations for Part V (Technical Programmes) of the regular United Nations budget for 1966 and endorses in principle the programme proposals outlined in the report of the Secretary-General;*¹²⁸

2. *Requests the General Assembly beginning in 1966, to make provision within the approved level of Part V of the United Nations budget for sufficient funds in section 14 (Human Rights Advisory Services) to finance an additional annual seminar or workshop to be devoted to the civic and political education of women;*

3. *Draws the attention of the recipient governments, the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the*

¹²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15. documents E/4016 and E/4016/Add.1.*

¹²¹ *Ibid.*

¹²² *Ibid.*, document E/4081.

¹²³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7 (E/4025).

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019).

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061).

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 13 (E/4045).

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 28, document E/4023.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 15, documents E/4016 and E/4016/Add.1.

Technical Assistance Board to the possibility that some of the proposals for technical assistance which emanated from functional commissions might be accommodated in 1965 and 1966 through the use of programme savings or by substitution within approved programmes;

II

1. *Requests the Secretary-General to continue to make provision in his annual appropriation requests for technical programmes under the regular budget and suggests that, for working purposes, the tentative budget estimates for technical programmes for 1967 should be at the level of 6.4 million dollars;*

2. *Expresses the hope that in preparing requests for technical assistance to be financed under Part V (Technical Programmes) of the United Nations budget for 1967 and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the biennium 1967-1968, the recipient governments, the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board will give careful consideration to the proposals which emanated from functional commissions;*

III

*Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the 1966 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and to the Economic and Social Council through the Technical Assistance Committee, an evaluation report on the fellowship programme in the field of human rights which should include a description of individual fellowships and use being made of the training received, and be patterned after the study of fellowships submitted to the June 1963 session of the Technical Assistance Committee by the Technical Assistance Board.*¹²⁹

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1055 (XXXIX). Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund

The Economic and Social Council

*Takes note with appreciation of the reports*¹³⁰ of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (thirteenth and fourteenth sessions).

*1379th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1080 (XXXIX). World Food Programme

The Economic and Social Council,

*Having considered the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the future of the World Food Programme,*¹³¹

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/3739/Rev.1).

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplements No. 11 (E/3996) and 11A (E/4072).

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 16, document E/4060.

Having further studied the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the future development of the Programme¹³² and the report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme,¹³³

1. *Submits* for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly the following draft resolution;

2. *Appeals* to States Members of the United Nations and Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization to give urgent consideration to the possibility of announcing contributions at the pledging conference to be convened by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Director-General, if the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization decide on the continuation of the Programme;

“ Continuation of the World Food Programme

“ The General Assembly,

“ Conscious of the vast and growing needs of the peoples of the developing countries, of the pressing requirement for assistance in their economic and social development, and of the sufferings caused by hunger and malnutrition,

“ Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1496 (XV) of 27 October 1960 and 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference resolution 1/61 of 24 November 1961 concerning the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme,

“ Having considered the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the future of the World Food Programme as transmitted by the Economic and Social Council,

“ Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the future development of the Programme¹³⁴ as well as the report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme,¹³⁵

“ Having considered the results obtained by the Programme during its initial phase and the contribution which it is making toward achieving the goals of the United Nations Development Decade and of the Food and Agriculture Organization Freedom from Hunger Campaign,

“ Taking note with satisfaction of the contributions of foodstuffs, money and services already made by Member States of the United Nations and Member Nations and Associate Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as the co-operation of recipient countries in the elaboration and implementation of development projects, in which for the first time food aid is being utilized for development in a multilateral framework,

¹³² *Ibid.*, document E/4015.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, document E/4043.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, document E/4015.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, document E/4043.

“ Recognizing the potentialities of this Programme, in which the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization have co-operated through the joint UN/FAO Administrative Unit,

“ Appreciating the co-operation and assistance extended to the Programme by the interested specialized agencies and operating programmes of the United Nations, and by a number of other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

“ Having considered resolution 1080 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 of the Economic and Social Council and resolution 3/44 of the Food and Agriculture Organization Council,

“1. *Decides* to extend the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, established in virtue of General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference resolution 1/61, on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable, on the understanding that the Programme will be regularly reviewed before each pledging conference and that if circumstances so require it may be enlarged, curtailed or terminated at the end of any period for which resources have been pledged;

“2. *Establishes* for the three years 1966-1968 a target for voluntary contributions of \$275 million, of which not less than 33% should be in cash and services, and urges Member States of the United Nations and Member Nations and Associate Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization to make every effort to ensure the early attainment of the target;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, to convene a pledging conference at United Nations Headquarters as soon as feasible;

“4. *Decides* that the next following pledging conference, subject to the review provided for in paragraph 1 above, should be convened in 1967, at which time Governments would be invited to pledge contributions for 1969 and 1970, with a view to reaching such target as may be recommended by the General Assembly and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference;

“5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and the Food and Agriculture Organization Council at their first meetings after the adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference respectively to elect to the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme twelve members each for terms of years and to proceed to similar elections every years thereafter;

“6. *Requests* the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee to review the General Regulations of the Programme in the light of the present resolution and calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the Food and Agriculture Organization Council to take appropriate action thereon.”

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

1092 (XXXIX). Evaluation of programmes

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction that the suggestion of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination¹³⁶ for the establishment of a limited number of pilot projects in a few selected countries is being implemented,

Recalling its resolution 1042 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 requesting the establishment of teams for the evaluation of the overall impact of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Being aware that evaluation can only be effective and valid if it takes place in close co-operation with the interested Governments and with the international organization concerned;

Noting the sections of the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination¹³⁷ pertaining to evaluation and the remarks of the Secretary-General on this subject at the 1373rd meeting of the Council,

I

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the countries which have already indicated their willingness to co-operate in the evaluation of the overall impact of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in the development of their countries;

2. *Expresses the hope* that other Member States will offer similar co-operation, not only for the improvement of the effectiveness of the programmes in their own countries but for the benefit of the programme as a whole;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate to the teams already in the field and those in preparation the Council's hope that they will be able to:

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3886.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/4068.

(a) Give full attention to and report on possible deficiencies and short-comings as well as the successes of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies as a whole so that the recipient countries and the participating organizations can improve the effectiveness of their programmes;

(b) Utilize this opportunity to examine the extent to which co-ordination and co-operation among the organizations concerned at the country level is contributing to the overall impact of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system of organizations;

(c) Make suggestions, in the light of their experience, for improvements in concrete areas of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the participating organizations as well as in the terms of reference and procedure for later teams;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to co-operate to the fullest with the evaluation teams in this endeavour both in the field and in the preparation of the final report;

5. *Looks forward* to receiving the first evaluation reports as soon as possible hopefully at the fortieth session of the Council, together with any comments which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would at that time be in a position to provide;

II

1. *Requests* Member States, as well as the executive heads of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the resident representatives to give careful consideration in the preparation of future projects and programmes of technical assistance to the Secretary-General's suggestion made at the 1373rd plenary meeting of the Council "that evaluation should become an integral part of all operational activities."

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT, CO-ORDINATION AND CONCENTRATION OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AS A WHOLE

1090 (XXXIX). **General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole**

A

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that human resources are an essential factor in economic and social development, in particular in the developing countries,

Considering that the broadening of man's horizons and his access to the conquests of science, technology and culture are deeply-felt wants in the present-day world,

Convinced that in order to hasten economic and social progress in the developing countries urgent steps are necessary to develop human resources by training skilled national cadres,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1824 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and Council resolutions 906 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 and 1029 (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964, which designate training as an important element in the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the education and training of national personnel should form an integral part of national economic and social development plans, and that in carrying out such plans due regard should be paid to the particular circumstances in each country and to present and long-term cadre requirements at all levels and in all sectors of activity.

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency towards the development and utilization of human resources, and in particular the Recommendation concerning vocational training adopted in 1962 by the International Labour Conference and the Recommendation concerning technical education adopted in 1962 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Noting further, with satisfaction, the co-operation and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the study, identification and preparation for financing, of projects in certain fields of technical and vocational education,

Expressing the conviction that there is a growing need for the intensification and strengthening of such activities, which will call for ever closer co-operation between the organizations concerned with a view to making possible attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Requests* the competent organs of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other agencies concerned to increase their activities connected with the development and utilization of human resources;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the competent organizations of the United Nations family will continue to take concerted steps to prepare programmes of action for promoting training and utilization of human resources in the developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the other specialized agencies concerned, the International Atomic Energy Agency and interested institutes, to submit to the Council, at its forty-third session, a report on measures calculated to intensify concerted action by the organizations of the United Nations family with regard to the training of national personnel for the economic and social development of the developing countries.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

B

CO-ORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL:
THE ROLE OF RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 542 (XVIII) of 29 July 1954 regarding the preparation of programmes by recipient governments and the role of resident representatives,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its twenty-fifth report¹³⁸ that the central role in developing closer co-operation among the various branches of the United Nations system in individual countries will have to be played by the resident representatives, and that they will need increasing support from the participating organizations to enable them to discharge the responsibilities of their office,

Bearing also in mind its resolution 856 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961 on co-ordination in the field,

Recalling the ten guiding principles on the role of resident representatives agreed by the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination participating in the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance and approved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its twenty-sixth report¹³⁹ and the twenty-eighth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-

¹³⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/3495.*

¹³⁹ *Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/3625.*

ordination¹⁴⁰ which *inter alia* considered co-ordination in the field and the implementation of these ten guiding principles,

Recognizing the real progress made towards achieving the objectives set out above,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity that the resident representatives should exercise more effectively their central role in achieving co-ordination at the field level of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and other organizations in the United Nations system; and to this end,

2. *Requests* the participating organizations to co-operate in the realization of these important aims;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with recipient governments as well as the executive heads of the participating organizations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and to report, with such proposals as may seem appropriate, to the forty-first session of the Council.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

C

ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1049 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Co-ordination of International Assistance in Cases of Natural Disaster,¹⁴¹

Recommends to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1049 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, requesting the Secretary-General to make a study of: the types of assistance the United Nations might appropriately provide; the order of magnitude of the resources the Secretary-General might require for the purpose; and the alternative methods of providing such resources, including the establishment of a United Nations fund for assistance in cases of natural disaster, financed through voluntary contributions; and to report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly,

"Recalling that resolution 1049 (XXXVII) also requested the Secretary-General to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for co-ordinating international assistance, and to report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session,

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/3765.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/4036.

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report to the nineteenth General Assembly,¹⁴² the twenty-third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁴³ the Secretary-General's report to the thirty-ninth session of the Council,¹⁴⁴

"Noting the Secretary-General's readiness to be at the disposal of international non-governmental organizations concerned with emergency relief to assist them in pursuing the question of co-ordination,

"Further noting that, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, the United Nations can offer guidance and also technical assistance in formulating pre-disaster plans to countries requesting it and also assistance immediately after a disaster for drawing up comprehensive plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction,

"Welcoming the Secretary-General's statement that the co-ordinating procedures set out in the twenty-eighth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination¹⁴⁵ for the co-ordination of assistance from members of the United Nations family are working satisfactorily,

1. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which have not already done so:

"(a) To consider the advisability of setting up appropriate national planning and operating machinery most suited to their own conditions, designed to determine the degree and character of the relief required and to give unified direction to relief operations; and that United Nations resident representatives be suitably associated with such work;

"(b) To consider setting up national Red Cross or Red Crescent societies;

2. *Requests* Member States, when offering emergency assistance in cases of natural disaster, to inform and to make use of the appropriate standing machinery set up in the stricken countries and to inform the Secretary-General of the type of emergency assistance that they are in a position to offer;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the existing arrangements which the United Nations and the specialized agencies have for providing emergency assistance including their relationships with non-governmental organizations, particularly the League of Red Cross Societies;

4. *Invites* the executive heads of the organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, to continue and intensify their efforts to ensure the full co-ordination of the assistance made available by and through those organizations and programmes to countries stricken by natural disasters;

5. *Approves* the proposal of the Secretary-General that he be authorized to draw on the Working Capital

¹⁴² A/5845.

¹⁴³ A/5859.

¹⁴⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/4036.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, document E/3765.

Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster;

“ 6. *Decides* to review the experimental arrangements referred to in operative paragraph 5 above at its twenty-third session.”

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

D

PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF AGENCY BUDGETS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1044 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 requesting the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to consider, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to what extent the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency could be requested to use a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of their respective budgets,

Recalling further its resolution 984 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 concerning the preparation of a framework of functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade,

Aware of its general responsibility under the United Nations Charter and under the authority of the General Assembly, to ensure international co-operation in the economic, social and human rights fields,

Noting the special role devolving upon it in the matter of co-ordination during the United Nations Development Decade with a view to contributing to the orientation of the specific activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency towards the best and most effective execution of the programmes intended to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Convinced of the need to concentrate on priority areas the action of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to attain the purposes of the United Nations Development Decade,

Noting the urgent need to provide the means of information required for a better knowledge of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole,

I

1. *Notes* the first conclusions of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the uniform presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency¹⁴⁶ and the comments contained in the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination;¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, document E/4029.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, document E/4068.

2. *Accepts*, as a first measure, the principle that at its forty-first session, a separate report will be submitted containing a list of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the fields of interest to the Council, with an indication of the expenditures involved under both the regular budgets and the extra-budgetary programmes of these organizations;

3. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:

(a) To submit, at the Council's fortieth session, detailed proposals on the selection of items to be included in the new report referred to in paragraph 2;

(b) To continue, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the study of the possibility of utilizing a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to submit, at the forty-first session, a report specifying the practical solutions which might be contemplated and setting forth, if necessary, any arguments against the use of such a layout;

II

1. *Recalls* the importance of the use of functional classifications enabling the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade to be put into a proper perspective;

2. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, if they have not already done so, to use the framework of functional classifications endorsed in principle at the thirty-seventh session for the preparation and presentation of their reports on activities having as their purpose the aims of the United Nations Development Decade.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

E

DOCUMENTATION

The Economic and Social Council,

I

Noting the difficulties caused by delays in the production and distribution of documents,

Taking into consideration the comments and suggestions made on this question by the Special Committee on Co-ordination in its third report,¹⁴⁸ as well as the statement made by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 1373rd plenary meeting, the report of the President of the Council on the meeting of the Council's officers with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination¹⁴⁹ and the statement and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Council at the 1364th plenary meeting,¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, document E/4090.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, document E/L.1075.

Believing that appropriate measures by all concerned are needed to remedy a situation which is impairing the effectiveness of the Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Council at its fortieth session, with a view to reducing the volume of documentation requiring the Council's consideration, bearing in mind the need to present essential documentation in a concise and assimilable manner;

2. *Decides* with a view to alleviating the situation with regard to documentation:

(a) To endeavour to organize its work in such a way as to bring about a better balance of agenda items between its two main sessions;

(b) To allow adequate time for the preparation of special reports in order to permit a more even distribution of the workload of the Secretariat throughout the year;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To ensure that the information contained in documents presented to the Council will, when and where appropriate, be of a kind to be useful to Governments in determining the nature of the action which they may deem appropriate;

(b) To prepare for lengthy reports and detailed technical studies a summary and pertinent conclusions;

(c) To make every effort to ensure that documents presented to the Council are available to Member States in good time in the working languages of the Council, in accordance with the existing rules of procedure;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for approval at each session, beginning at the fortieth session, a short list of the main Secretariat reports which will come before the Council at the following session, indicating the dates on which the reports are scheduled to appear, as well as a list of those documents which cannot be made available in good time;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, if they do not already do so, to present, beginning with the forty-first session, in conjunction with their annual reports to the Council, a short analytical report on the major substantive and administrative developments and activities within their respective organizations during the period under review which are likely to be of particular interest to the Council, and to include in these reports, whenever deemed necessary, appropriate recommendations for action by the Council with a view to ensuring speedy attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and strengthening the activities of the United Nations family in the economic, social and human rights fields;

6. *Invites* Governments to make every effort to adhere to the deadlines set by the Council or by the Secretary-General for the submission of replies to questionnaires or other comments or observations;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the General Assembly will assist the Council in achieving the objectives of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to review, at its forty-first session, the measures taken to implement this resolution;

II

Believing that delays in the presentation of documents result in an inefficient use of resources affecting not only the United Nations but its individual Member States,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and with such external assistance as may seem appropriate, to make early provision for an examination of the problems of providing documentation for the Council's consideration, including, *inter alia*, an analysis of the existing mechanical and organizational arrangements,

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the results of the above-mentioned examination together with his own comments and recommendations, to the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report to the Council at the earliest convenient date;

III

Convinced of the need to ensure that the reports and studies prepared by the Secretary-General in the economic and social fields, notably those of a specialist or technical nature, are readily available to those concerned with the planning and implementation of economic and social development in sectors covered by such reports;

Requests the Secretary-General to review present facilities for the publication and dissemination of those reports and studies and to make proposals, if appropriate, for improving such facilities with a view to making United Nations publications on economic and social problems more readily available to those concerned, including Governments, planning agencies and specialist bodies.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

F

REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the annual reports of the specialized agencies¹⁵¹ and the International Atomic Energy Agency,¹⁵²

¹⁵¹ International Labour Office, *Nineteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1965). "Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session" (Rome, 1965). "Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council" (E/4044); "Questions relating to Science and Technology" (E/4044/Add.1); and *Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1964* (1965). World Health Organization, *The Work of WHO, 1964: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations* (Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 139) (Geneva, 1965); and "Supplementary Report". International Civil Aviation Organization, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1964* (Doc. 8475 A15-P/3, April 1965); *Some Trends in Civil Aviation in the Three Years 1962-1964: Supplement to the Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1964* (Doc. 8497 A15-P/4). Universal Postal Union, "Report of the Work of the Union—1964" (Bern, 1965). International Telecommunication Union, *Report on*

Bearing in mind the large volume of documentation submitted to the Council and its increasingly heavy programme of work,

Bearing in mind also the need to ensure that this documentation can be carefully studied with a view to identifying the problems raised and assessing the progress achieved,

Considering the need to strengthen the relations of the Council with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit, beginning with the forty-first session of the Council, in addition to their annual reports, an introductory report drawn up in an analytical and concise form, following the recommendation contained in operative paragraph 5 of part I of its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

G

REPORTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Articles 58, 63, 64 and 66 of the Charter,

Recalling further its resolutions 13 (III) of 21 September 1946, 920 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, 992 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 and 1043 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964,

Having considered the thirtieth¹⁵³ and thirty-first¹⁵⁴ reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination,¹⁵⁵

Having considered also the statement of the President of the Council on the meeting between the officers of the Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,¹⁵⁶

Convinced that in order to enable the Council to discharge fully its responsibilities under the Charter, it is necessary to improve the existing co-ordination procedures,

the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1964 (Geneva, 1965); *Fourth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1965). World Meteorological Organization, *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization—1964* (WMO—No. 163, RP.60) (Geneva, 1965). "Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1965" (London).

¹⁵² "Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1964-1965".

¹⁵³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/3991.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document E/4029.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, document E/4068.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, document E/4090.

Convinced further of the usefulness of the active participation by representatives of the Council in joint meetings with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as has been demonstrated by the meetings held between the officers of the Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination;

2. *Welcomes* the recent meetings of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the Special Committee on Co-ordination as a useful step towards improving understanding and co-operation between these Committees;

3. *Decides* that the Special Committee on Co-ordination, beginning with 1966, shall be composed of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, and ten members of the Council elected annually by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

4. *Decides* that the reorganized Special Committee on Co-ordination shall participate in appropriate joint meetings with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in their joint meetings to:

(a) Examine the provisional agenda of the Council's sessions, and draw attention whenever necessary or desirable to the major questions that require the Council's urgent action;

(b) Keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields, particularly in respect of the United Nations Development Decade;

(c) Submit conclusions and recommendations to the Council on those questions as well as on problems in the field of co-ordination which call for special attention by the Council.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

H

SECRETARIAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 799 (XXX) of 3 August 1960, 843 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 and 992 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963,

Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has been called upon to undertake an increasing number of tasks directly related to the work of the Council,

Requests the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

and with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, means of strengthening the secretariat arrangements related to the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and to take appropriate action.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

1083 (XXXIX). Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 establishing an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 concerning international co-operation in the application of science and technology to economic and social development,

Noting with appreciation that pursuant to its resolution 1047 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency have assisted the Advisory Committee in its investigation of the complex problems involved in seeking more effective ways of applying science and technology to promote economic and social progress,

Considering that the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee respond *inter alia* to the need for a careful definition, having regard to available resources, of a programme of co-ordinated priority action in the application of science and technology to development,

Aware that greater interest should be promoted, in both the developing and the developed countries, among the competent authorities and the public, in the problems considered by the Advisory Committee and in the work of that Committee,

Considering the intensity, rapidity, and objectivity with which the Advisory Committee has dealt with its challenging assignment,

Believing that consideration of the report of the Advisory Committee by the Council might be more effective if the Advisory Committee were associated therewith in some manner,

I

1. *Warmly commends* the Advisory Committee for its second report;¹⁵⁷

2. *Endorses* the views of the Advisory Committee that:

(a) The wider and more intensive application of existing knowledge, suitably adapted to local conditions, provides the best prospect of securing rapid advancement in the developing countries;

(b) The developing countries should be helped to build up as quickly as possible the policies, institutions, and supply of skilled personnel on which their capacity and readiness to assimilate science and technology will inevitably depend;

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026).

(c) A programme of education is needed to interest world opinion in its task;

3. *Transmits* the second report to the General Assembly as an exposition of the steps that must be taken to achieve the objectives envisaged in its resolution 1944 (XVIII);

4. *Approves* the plans of the Advisory Committee for the next phase of its work, noting that this entails a continuing review of progress in directions recommended in both its first and second reports, and expresses the hope that this will also include an examination of the application and adaptation of existing knowledge to development and of the means for its dissemination through the creation or improvement of national scientific information services and research centres;

5. *Invites* the Advisory Committee, in the interest of achieving the greatest possible concentration of effort and of available resources on problems of high priority, to consider whether it would be possible to reduce still further the list of priority problems on which the Advisory Committee has recommended a "concerted attack": the improvement of food supplies, the improvement of health, population problems, the development and use of natural resources, industrialization, housing and urban planning, transportation and education;

6. *Requests* the Advisory Committee, in close co-operation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to examine periodically the existing programmes and, where possible, the proposed programmes of the United Nations family of organizations and invites it to submit recommendations aimed at stimulating, co-ordinating, or, if necessary, reorientating the activities of these organizations in the application of science and technology to development;

7. *Requests* the Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider whether the chairman of that Committee, or a member appointed by the chairman for that purpose, might in future present the report of the Committee to the Council and be present for the discussion of the report;

8. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to submit annual reports on its activities to the Council;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to provide within the regular budget of the United Nations the financial and staff support recommended by the Advisory Committee in its second report;

II

Requests the Secretary-General and invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and, as appropriate, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to:

(a) Give effect to the suggestions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to the fields enumerated in operative paragraph 5 of part I above;

(b) Assign high priority to educational and training activities, including the development of improved teaching techniques *inter alia* those in the audio-visual

field, in connexion with programmes for the assistance of developing countries;

(c) Continue more actively their studies of the cost-benefits that are likely to be derived from the application of existing scientific and technological knowledge to the problems of the developing countries and their studies of methodologies that might lend themselves to inter-agency application;

(d) Continue in their regular reports, or by way of such special reports as may be necessary, to provide material describing new advances in science and technology of benefit to developing countries, promising lines of uncompleted research or application, and important scientific and technological knowledge available, but not applied, in the developing countries; and to include, where possible, an objective analysis of the results, failures as well as successes, actually achieved in the application of science and technology;

(e) Continue to provide the Advisory Committee with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of its mission;

III

Calls to the attention of Governments, especially those of the developing countries, the importance, if the application of science and technology is to be of real and long-term benefit to them, of their taking steps urgently

to develop an explicit policy, to establish appropriate machinery for its execution and for the co-ordination of internal activities related to the acquisition of technical assistance, and to promote regional co-operation in this field;

IV

Requests all Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, using as appropriate, the regional economic commissions, to:

(a) Assist the Advisory Committee by every possible means;

(b) Make every effort to give effect to the recommendations and suggestions in the second report of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Assist the developing countries in the establishment of national institutions and the training of personnel;

(d) Encourage, in co-operation with the United Nations family of organizations, as appropriate, the establishment of bilateral relationships between their universities, research institutes, and laboratories, particularly between those in the developing countries and those in the more advanced countries.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

OTHER QUESTIONS

1078 (XXXIX). Progress in land reform

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note with appreciation of the fourth report on the progress of land reform prepared jointly by the Secretariats of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and submitted by the Secretary-General in virtue of Council resolutions 370 (XIII) of 7 September 1951 and 712 (XXVII) of 17 April 1959 and of General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, and of the Note of the Secretary-General,¹⁵⁸

Having taken note of resolution II on land reform recommended by the Social Commission at its sixteenth session,¹⁵⁹

Recognizing that land reform constitutes an essential and necessary factor for general economic and social development,

Recalling that progress has been made in a number of countries and that useful experience has been acquired within the framework of the United Nations and its

specialized agencies, particularly of the Food and Agriculture Organization,

Convinced that the exchange of experience in the field of land reform is of vital importance for a successful solution of the problems connected with land reform,

1. *Invites* participating Governments to contribute their utmost to the success of the World Land Reform Conference, to be convened in 1966 by the Secretary-General and by the Food and Agriculture Organization, with the participation of the International Labour Organisation, by preparing reports on the experience they have acquired in connexion with land reform programmes, and by sending highly experienced representatives and technicians to the Conference;

2. *Calls upon* all countries participating in the Conference, the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions, to co-operate actively with the Secretary-General and the Food and Agriculture Organization in the preparation and organization of the Conference;

3. *Recommends* that Governments:

(a) Take measures for rapid implementation of land reform in the interest of landless and small peasants and agricultural hired labourers, taking into account that effective and democratic changes in land tenure and use,

¹⁵⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document E/4048.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 12* (E/4061), Chapter II.

with the help of timely and adequate financing including State credit, governmental assistance and facilities for marketing and distribution of agricultural products, can lead to the situation when the land will become, for the man who tills it, the basis of his economic and social welfare;

(b) Take measures to adjust the farm structure to conditions of technological progress;

(c) Give proper attention to the various aspects of agricultural taxation related to land reform, including the realistic assessment of agricultural and forest land for taxation purposes;

(d) Provide supporting services to cultivators, particularly in the fields of agricultural credit, marketing, training and extension and co-operatives, with due regard to the use of community development methods;

(e) Promote programmes of land reform based on popular participation and changes in the attitudes of the population groups concerned by material aid to improve communication;

(f) Keep implementation of land reform programmes under continual evaluation by an effective system of reporting and studies;

(g) Provide, in accordance with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1932 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and in co-operation with appropriate institutions, financial or any other appropriate aid requested by countries engaged in carrying out land reform;

4. *Recommends further* that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization:

(a) Give special attention to analytical studies on various aspects of land reform, including: administration; full utilization of community development for land reform, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1915 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963; ways and means of overcoming the disadvantages of small farms; employment and training implications; the role of peasant and other organizations; and the relationship between land reform and industrial development;

(b) Study the financial aspects of land reform and prepare a report on the possibilities of international co-operation in the financing of land reform;

(c) Continue to render the necessary assistance, within the framework of the United Nations Technical Co-operation programmes, to countries, upon request, in the elaboration and implementation of land reform measures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization, to allocate adequate budgetary and staff resources to research and operational activities in the field of land reform;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the fifth report on progress in land reform to the Council and the General Assembly in 1968, taking into account the conclusions of the World Land Reform Conference.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

1053 (XXXIX). Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the request submitted by six Member States that relations be established between the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries,

Bearing in mind the importance of petroleum to the economic and social development of developing countries,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its recommendation A.VI.2,¹⁶⁰ recommended that international organizations set up by the developing countries, which are the principal exporters of non-renewable natural products, be recognized and encouraged to enable them to defend their interests,

Decides to establish relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and to this end requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to:

(a) Ensure reciprocal exchange of information and documentation;

(b) Provide for the representation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at meetings of United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest;

(c) Provide for consultation and technical co-operation between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the United Nations on matters of common interest.

*1365th plenary meeting,
30 June 1965.*

1072 (XXXIX). Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and Council resolution 1037 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Having continued the examination of that Institute's position,

Noting with interest the progress made so far in establishing the Institute,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report¹⁶¹ and the Executive Director's statement¹⁶² at the 1389th meeting of the council;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Institute will begin operations as soon as possible and not later than the end of 1965;

¹⁶⁰ E/CONF.46/141, Vol. 1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

¹⁶¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24, document E/4049.*

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, document E/L.1087.

3. *Renews* its appeal to Governments of Member States or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and private institutions which have not yet contributed to the Institute to give it their financial support now that it has been established;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Council at its resumed thirty-ninth session with any additional information and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

*1391st plenary meeting,
26 July 1965.*

1082 (XXXIX). Travel, transport and communications

A

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 935 (XXXV) of 9 April 1963,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on transport development,¹⁶³

Bearing in mind the need for an integrated approach when devising transport policies and evaluating transport requirements within the perspective of comprehensive programming for social and economic development,

Recognizing the importance of appropriate and effective institutions and institutional arrangements to the development and maintenance of transport facilities in the developing countries,

Taking into account the need for further technical research and other related work in the field of transport as indicated by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in its second report to the Council,¹⁶⁴

Reaffirming the responsibility of the Council and of the Secretary-General in promoting and co-ordinating activities in the field of transport development,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for his informative report;

2. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General:

(a) Undertake, in consultation with the interested United Nations agencies as appropriate, a programme of studies in the development of transport in developing countries which would include the adequacy of transport-related institutions and institutional arrangements in these countries in relation to their present and potential needs, the possibilities for the improvement of existing physical transportation facilities, the achieving of adequate maintenance of existing systems of transport and the achieving of effective planning of and the allocation of scarce resources to transportation projects of highest priority;

(b) Carry out a survey of completed and on-going research projects on technical aspects of transportation development in developing countries;

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 23, document E/4063.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 14* (E/4026), paras. 105-110.

(c) Organize, in consultation with Member States and with the regional economic commissions, as appropriate, further regional and inter-regional seminars on important aspects of transport development with particular emphasis on regional and inter-regional roads;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make a strong appeal to the Governments of Member States to consider favourably the possibility of providing or of continuing to provide substantial technical and financial aid for the completion of regional and national transport projects;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify the role of the Secretariat as a focal point for liaison and co-ordination of activities in the United Nations and its family in the field of transport;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council periodically on the progress of work of the Secretariat in the transport field.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

B

REVISION OF THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND OF THE PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS, DONE AT GENEVA, 19 SEPTEMBER 1949

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 967 (XXXVI) of 25 July 1963 and 1034 (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964, on the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949,

Having taken note of the draft Convention on Road Traffic, the draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals, the comments on those drafts and the report containing the comments and suggestions of regional economic commissions, Governments and international organizations, submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1034 (XXXVII),¹⁶⁵

Confirming the view already expressed in resolution 1034 (XXXVII) and that the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals need to be amended and amplified in order to facilitate road traffic and that a conference should be convened very shortly for this purpose,

Considering that this conference should be preceded by technical studies at the regional level, in order to facilitate its work,

Noting that, according to the replies received from Governments and international organizations, the draft conventions prepared by the Secretary-General appear to constitute a useful technical basis for such studies and for the conference,

1. *Decides* that an international conference shall be convened, in principle in 1967, in order to prepare:

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, *Annexes*, Agenda item 23, documents E/3998, E/3998/Add.1, E/3999, E/3999/Add.1, E/4066 and E/4066/Add.1.

(a) A convention on road traffic to replace the 1949 Convention;

(b) Another convention, or an optional protocol annexed to the first convention, on road signs and signals and road marking;

2. *Decides* to determine, at its forty-first session, the date and place of this conference, to which shall be invited all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency and also, in an advisory capacity, the specialized agencies, and interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council;

3. *Invites* :

(a) The regional economic commissions to study, by the end of 1966, in so far as their programme of work and the structure of their subordinate bodies permit, the technical provisions of the draft Conventions submitted by the Secretary-General with a view to reaching regional agreements on the amendments to those provisions which may appear appropriate;

(b) The Secretary-General to ensure close co-ordination of the work of the regional economic commissions referred to above and to circulate, for subsequent submission to the conference, any amendments suggested by these commissions;

(c) The Secretary-General to request in due course:

(i) The Governments of States invited to the conference to communicate to the Secretary-General not less than two months before the opening of the conference the amendments, other than those submitted by the regional economic commissions, which they may wish to propose to the conference,

(ii) The specialized agencies invited to the conference and interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council to communicate, within the same time-limit any suggestions for amending the technical provisions of the draft Conventions which they may desire to submit for the attention of the conference.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

1070 (XXXIX). The convening of a fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East¹⁶⁶ which was held in Manila from 21 November to 5 December 1964,

Commending the valuable contribution of the Conference in furthering the progress of cartographic work in the region,

Noting the recommendation of the Conference that a fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference

for Asia and the Far East should be convened not later than March 1967,

Noting also with appreciation that the Government of Australia has offered to act as host to the Conference in Canberra from 8 to 22 March 1967 and to extend full co-operation in this connexion,

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to convene in Canberra from 8 to 22 March 1967 a fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, including the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, as well as to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1091 (XXXIX). Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields is vested in the General Assembly and, under its authority, in the Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that the great increase in the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields has necessitated a thorough review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions,

Welcoming the forthcoming enlargement of the Council as essential to its becoming representative of the total membership of the United Nations,

Having continued its consideration of item 5 on its agenda entitled "review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions",

1. *Requests* Governments of Member States of the United Nations, which have not yet done so, to inform the Secretary-General of their views on this question for transmittal to the General Assembly, at its twentieth session, together with those already received;¹⁶⁷ and requests the Secretary-General to submit an analytical summary of those comments as well as of the views expressed during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Council;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, and not later than 15 November 1965 a report containing his views, conclusions and recommendations on this question;

3. *Requests* the General Assembly at its twentieth session to consider this question, taking into account the debates in the Council as well as the views of Governments and the reports of the Secretary-General on this subject;

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 22, document E/4057.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item, 5, documents E/4052 and E/4052/Add.1-6.

4. *Decides* to resume consideration of this question at one of its forthcoming sessions in the light of the discussions and recommendations by the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

1093 (XXXIX). Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1046 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 concerning the presentation by the Secretary-General to the thirty-ninth session of the Council of a work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields together with adequate information on its budgetary implications for 1966 in each major area of work, as well as the advice of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on such a procedure,

Recalling that in the same resolution the Council emphasized the necessity of proceeding each year "to a careful analysis of the United Nations work programme in relation to its budgetary implications",

Recalling also that, under the terms of this resolution the possibility would be studied to present the work programme on a biennial basis,

Noting the comments on the work programme contained in the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination¹⁶⁸ and in particular its feeling that a more detailed picture of the work programme is necessary and that special machinery is needed to deal with this item in depth,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's current report on the work programme¹⁶⁹ and of the preliminary com-

ments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;¹⁷⁰

2. *Considers* that more complete information on the individual projects is required in order to enable the Council to weigh programme requirements against their budgetary implications and against the total resources which can be made available;

3. *Reaffirms* the interest it attaches to the possibility of having a programme of work presented on a biennial basis and adjusted periodically to conform to the annual budgetary cycle of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a work programme covering the various units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including those of the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and provide for each major project a full description of its purpose, scope, and timing with particular emphasis on the work to be carried out in 1966 and 1967;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on Co-ordination to meet in May 1966 to examine in detail the foregoing work programme in the light of the 1967 budget estimates and to submit a report thereon to the Council at its forty-first session;

6. *Recommends* that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be invited to be present at the meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and that the report of the Special Committee should be available to the Advisory Committee when it reviews the 1967 budget estimates;

7. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to continue to make available to the Council at its summer sessions its comments concerning the administrative and financial aspects of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 4, document E/4068.

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, documents E/4070 and E/4070/Add.1.

¹⁷⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 7, document A/6007.*

OTHER DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL DURING ITS THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

At its 1385th meeting on 16 July 1965, the Council approved the arrangements set forth in the Secretary-General's Memorandum¹⁷¹ for the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, and took note of the financial implications of holding the Conference.

World economic trends

At its 1395th meeting held on 30 July 1965, the Council took note of the report of the Economic Committee concerning world economic trends.¹⁷²

Financing of economic development

At its 1395th meeting held on 30 July 1965, the Council requested the Secretary-General, when preparing the survey on development financing and future reports on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, to take into account the following questions:

(i) The means for increasing capital inflow into the less developed countries through multilateral channels;

(ii) The methods for maintaining a high level of capital inflow to the less developed countries;

(iii) The means for removing the conditions which now impede capital flow to the less developed countries, particularly those aspects related to capital availability, debt servicing, credit terms, capital expatriation and local costs.

Inflation and economic development

At its 1392nd meeting on 28 July 1965, the Council decided to postpone item 9 of its agenda, "Inflation and Economic Development" until its fortieth session.

Resumption of the thirty-ninth session of the Council

At its 1390th meeting on 22 July 1965, the Council decided to resume its thirty-ninth session in New York later in the year to consider the Report of the Trade and Development Board, item 10 of its agenda. The Council also decided to postpone to its resumed thirty-ninth

session consideration of item 38 of its agenda concerning the basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and the provisional agenda for its fortieth session.

Report of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 1392nd meeting on 28 July 1965, the Council decided to draw the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to draft resolution E/CN.4/L.767 which was before the Commission at its twenty-first session.

World campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance

At its 1396th meeting on 31 July 1965, the Council decided with reference to the question world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, to include in its report to the General Assembly the statement that the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's report¹⁷³ and accepted the Secretary-General's conclusions.

Co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research

At its 1396th meeting on 31 July 1965, the Council took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on relationships among planning institutes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies¹⁷⁴ and of Chapter XIV of the thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,¹⁷⁵ and suggested that this subject could be considered further by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and by the Council at its forty-first session.

Review of the activities of the United Nations family relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy

At its 1396th meeting on 31 July 1965, the Council accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination¹⁷⁶ and decided that the multilateral review of the activities of the United Nations family relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy should in future be conducted on a biennial basis, and that the next such review be made in 1967.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 4, document E/4034.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, document E/4035.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, E/4029.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 58.

¹⁷¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 22, document E/4087.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, agenda item 3, document E/4114.

**Confirmation of members of functional commissions
of the Council**

At its 1394th meeting on 30 July 1965, the Council confirmed the following representatives of members of the functional commissions nominated by their governments:

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Mr. Alphonse Dufrasne (Belgium)
Mr. Walter E. Duffett (Canada)
Mr. Jui Pao-kung (China)
Mr. Claude Gruson (France)
Mr. Masao Goto (Japan)
Mr. M'Hamed Bargach (Morocco)
Mr. A. I. Ezhov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Ademar Martínez Sánchez (Uruguay)

POPULATION COMMISSION

Mr. Joseph Bowen (Cameroon)
Mr. Minoru Tachi (Japan)
Mr. Javier Arias-Stella (Peru)
Mr. P. G. Podyachikh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. A. J. Boreham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

SOCIAL COMMISSION

Mr. Herbert Pindur (Austria)
Mr. Shoe-shu Liu (China)
Mr. Henry Hauck (France)
Mr. Giora Lotan (Israel)
Mrs. Annick Miské (Mauritania)

Mrs. D. Heroma-Meilink (Netherlands)
Mrs. Zoya Vasilyevna Mironova (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. Jaime Castillo Velasco (Chile)
Mr. K. C. Pant (India)
Mr. Ibrahima Boye (Senegal)
Mr. P. E. Nedbailo (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Mrs. Mimi Marinovic de Jadresic (Chile)
Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)
Miss Taki Fujita (Japan)
Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson (Liberia)
Mrs. Zofia Dembinska (Poland)

Financial implications of actions of the Council

At its 1395th meeting on 30 July 1965, the Council took note of the financial implications¹⁷⁷ of the decisions taken at its thirty-ninth session.

**Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the
General Assembly**

At its 1394th meeting on 30 July 1965, the Council agreed to the arrangements for the preparation of its report to the General Assembly as set out in a Note by the Secretary-General.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 37, document E/4122, see also documents E/4082 and E/4092.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 39, document E/L.1073.

CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1966

At its 1393rd meeting on 29 July 1965, the Council approved the following calendar of conferences and meetings for 1966 subject to review at its resumed thirty-ninth session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PROGRAMME

(to be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations unless otherwise stated)

CONFERENCES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY ¹⁷⁹

11 January-31 January	<i>Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities</i>	
(January)	Governing Council of the Special Fund) ^{180 and 181}	
23 February-4 March ¹⁸²	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (Fortieth session)	
21 February-11 March	<i>Commission on the Status of Women</i> (Geneva, Switzerland)	
8 March-4 April	<i>Commission on Human Rights</i>	
22 March-4 April	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	
22 March-4 April	<i>Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East</i> (New Delhi, India)	
First quarter 1966	<i>Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America</i> (Santiago, Chile)	
13 April-29 April	<i>Economic Commission for Europe</i> (Geneva, Switzerland)	
19 April-4 May	<i>Social Commission</i>	
26 April-9 May	Committee for Industrial Development	
3 May-20 May		WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Geneva, Switzerland)
9 May-10 June		INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (Administrative Council) (Geneva, Switzerland)
17 May-28 May		UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (Executive Council), (Berne, Switzerland)

(19 May-28 May	Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund ¹⁸⁰ (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia))	
26 May-10 June		WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (Executive Committee) (Geneva, Switzerland)
31 May-6 June	Special Committee on Co-ordination	
(May or June 1966	World Land Reform Conference ¹⁸⁰ (Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy))	
1 June-23 June		INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (Geneva, Switzerland)
(June	Governing Council of the Special Fund) ^{180 and 181}	
13 June-24 June	Technical Assistance Committee ¹⁸¹ (Geneva, Switzerland)	
5 July-5 August	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (Forty-first session) (Geneva, Switzerland)	
5 September-16 September	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (Geneva, Switzerland)	
September		INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (Vienna, Austria)
September		INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Washington, D.C.) INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (Washington, D.C.) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (Washington, D.C.)
(September-December	GENERAL ASSEMBLY ¹⁸⁰ (Twenty-first session))	
17 October-28 October	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (Rome, Italy)	
10 October-21 October	<i>Statistical Commission</i> (Geneva, Switzerland)	

CONFERENCES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY
AGENCY ¹⁷⁹

October	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	
October		FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (Council) (Rome, Italy)
25 October-		UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (Paris, France)
November	Technical Assistance Committee ¹⁸¹	
5 December-21 December	<i>Narcotics Commission</i> (Geneva, Switzerland)	

¹⁷⁹ The major annual conferences of the specialized agencies, the dates of which are established by the appropriate organs of the agencies themselves, are also shown. Where the biennial, quadrennial or quinquennial conferences of the agencies concerned do not fall in 1966, the probable dates of the sessions of their governing bodies are indicated.

¹⁸⁰ Meetings in parentheses are shown for information only. No indication is given of the dates of meetings of the organs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as these dates will be decided later.

¹⁸¹ Subject to any change required as a result of decisions taken by the General Assembly on Council resolution 1020 (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964.

¹⁸² With an extension of a few days if necessary.

CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

NOTE. — As a rule the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council are numbered in the order of their adoption. This check list includes all the resolutions adopted by the Council during its thirty-ninth session.

<i>No. of resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
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1055 (XXXIX)	Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund	14	13 July 1965	31
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1057 (XXXIX)	Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	15	13 July 1965	30
1058 (XXXIX)	Anniversary Review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	15	13 July 1965	30
1059 (XXXIX)	Programming procedures	15	13 July 1965	30
1060 (XXXIX)	Administrative and operational services costs	15	13 July 1965	30
1061 (XXXIX)	Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance	15	13 July 1965	31
1062 (XXXIX)	United Nations programmes of technical assistance	15	13 July 1965	31
1063 (XXXIX)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	13	16 July 1965	1
1064 (XXXIX)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	13	16 July 1965	1
1065 (XXXIX)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	13	16 July 1965	1
1066 (XXXIX)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa	13	16 July 1965	1
1067 (XXXIX)	Advisory services in the field of human rights			
	Resolution A — Civic and political education of women	28	16 July 1965	23
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1068 (XXXIX)	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women			
	Resolution A — Report of the Commission	27	16 July 1965	20
	Resolution B — Political rights of women	27	16 July 1965	20
	Resolution C — Establishment of centres for training competent corps or cadres of women leaders	27	16 July 1965	20
	Resolution D — Co-operation at the regional level between national commissions on the status of women or existing national bodies with similar interests	27	16 July 1965	20
	Resolution E — Use of the resources available for the advancement of women through technical assistance and other programmes	27	16 July 1965	20
	Resolution F — Status of women in private law	27	16 July 1965	21
	Resolution G — Technical and vocational training of women	27	16 July 1965	21
	Resolution H — Literacy education and continuing education of women	27	16 July 1965	22
	Resolution I — Access of girls and women to the various forms of secondary education and to higher education	27	16 July 1965	22

<i>No. of resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
1069 (XXXIX)	Water desalination in developing countries	21	16 July 1965	2
1070 (XXXIX)	The convening of a fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East	22	16 July 1965	43
1071 (XXXIX)	Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . . .	31	21 July 1965	19
1072 (XXXIX)	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	24	26 July 1965	41
1073 (XXXIX)	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund . . .	30	26 July 1965	19
1074 (XXXIX)	Report of the Commission on Human Rights			
	Resolution A — Report of the Commission	25	28 July 1965	23
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	Resolution C — Periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information	25	28 July 1965	24
	Resolution D — The question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity	25	28 July 1965	25
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	Resolution G — Membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	25	28 July 1965	29
1075 (XXXIX)	Organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights	25	28 July 1965	29
1076 (XXXIX)	Measures taken in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	26	28 July 1965	29
1077 (XXXIX)	Slavery	29	28 July 1965	29
1078 (XXXIX)	Progress in land reform	20	28 July 1965	40
1079 (XXXIX)	Economic planning and projections	7	28 July 1965	2
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