



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FIFTIETH SESSION

11-13 January

and 26 April-21 May 1971

RESOLUTIONS

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

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New York, 1971

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 fiftieth session appears at the end of the present volume.

E/5044

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**AGENDA FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS
OF THE FIFTIETH SESSION**

**Adopted by the Council at its 1733rd meeting
held on 11 January 1971**

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1971.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Elections.
4. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
5. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council.
6. Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.
7. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1971 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fiftieth session.

**AGENDA FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE FIFTIETH SESSION
HELD FROM 26 APRIL TO 21 MAY 1971**

Adopted by the Council at its 1738th meeting on 26 April 1971

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Social development.
3. Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries.
4. Capital punishment.
5. Human rights:
 - (a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights;
 - (b) Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.
6. Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:
 - (a) United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances;
 - (b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (c) Proposal to convene a plenipotentiary conference to amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.
7. Report of the Statistical Commission.
8. Natural resources:
 - (a) Report of the Committee on Natural Resources;
 - (b) International co-operation in cartography.
9. Transport development:
 - (a) Establishment of a United Nations transport centre;
 - (b) Preparation for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic.
10. Public administration and development.
11. Science and technology:
 - (a) Future institutional arrangements for science and technology;
 - (b) Application of computer technology to development.
12. Relations with intergovernmental organizations:
 - (a) Relations with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social field;
 - (b) Co-operation and relations between the United Nations and World Tourism Organization.
13. Development of information media.
14. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
15. Non-governmental organizations.
16. Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council.
17. Elections.
18. Consideration of the provisional agenda and list of documents for the fifty-first session.
19. Accession of the Republic of Korea to the Convention on Road Traffic of 19 September 1949.
20. Emergency assistance to Palestine refugees.*

* At its 1744th meeting, on 30 April 1971, the Council decided to include this additional item on its agenda.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL DURING ITS FIFTIETH SESSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

1563 (L). Accession of the Republic of Korea to the Convention on Road Traffic

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the communication¹ dated 16 February 1971 from the Republic of Korea concerning the desire of that State to become a party to the Convention on Road Traffic, signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949,

Declares that the Republic of Korea is eligible to accede to the aforementioned Convention on Road Traffic.

*1742nd plenary meeting,
28 April 1971.*

1564 (L). Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Statistical Commission, at its sixteenth session, adopted a set of principles and recommendations for the improvement of vital statistics,²

Recalling that paragraph 78 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, provides that developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, in which the Assembly requested 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,

Further recalling its resolution 1307 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a World Programme for the Improvement of Vital Statistics,

Recognizing the important role of vital statistics as a primary source of national data for achieving the above-mentioned purposes,

¹ See E/4972.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4938)*, paras. 100-106.

1. Requests the Secretary-General to publish the "Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system"³ in English, French, Russian and Spanish and to distribute them widely to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, to regional economic commissions and other appropriate regional bodies, and to specialized agencies;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to give assistance to developing countries in the implementation of these principles and recommendations by mobilizing all available resources, both international and bilateral, to help in the very large task of assisting those countries to develop, improve and maintain civil registers of vital events and to use these registers for statistical purposes as well as other sources of vital statistics as provided in the World Programme for the Improvement of Vital Statistics.

*1744th plenary meeting,
30 April 1971.*

1565 (L). Emergency assistance to Palestine refugees

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the acute financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East which endangers the minimum services provided to Palestine refugees,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 by which the Assembly approved the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East⁴ and endorsed the Working Group's recommendations, thereby, *inter alia*, urging all organizations of the United Nations system to study ways by which they might assist the Agency or undertake activities helpful to the refugees which would lessen the financial burden of the Agency, to the maximum extent possible,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made so far by the Working Group with regard to the organizations of the United Nations system in soliciting increased assistance to the Palestine refugees,

Noting also with appreciation the assistance already offered by some organizations within the United Na-

³ E/CN.3/411 of 15 September 1969 and E/CN.3/411/Annex of 26 June 1970.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/8264.*

tions system in response to those efforts, in recognizing that, especially in cases of emergency, concern for human welfare requires an extra interagency solidarity,

Being convinced, however, that further contributions and assistance for the benefit of the Palestine refugees are urgently needed,

1. *Welcomes* in particular the decisions already taken under the World Food Programme to provide emergency food aid up to \$2 million;

2. *Welcomes also* the contacts initiated with the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization with a view to obtaining services to the maximum extent possible;

3. *Welcomes further* the positive steps taken by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in launching an appeal for funds to maintain the educational services for Palestine refugees and the encouraging results obtained so far;

4. *Expresses the hope* for an early implementation of the above-mentioned decisions, particularly of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2672 B (XXV), as well as manifestations of concrete results of the above-mentioned contacts and steps in accordance with constitutional procedures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of specialized agencies, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to consider appropriate ways and means of rendering all possible assistance to the Palestine refugees;

6. *Requests further* all organizations of the United Nations system to include in their annual reports information on their possible present and future assistance to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and on their activities that benefit the Palestine refugees, and thus lessen the financial burden of the Agency.

*1747th plenary meeting,
3 May 1971.*

1566 (L). Co-ordination of work in the field of statistics

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of reliable and complete statistical data for socio-economic analysis, particularly as regards the monitoring of progress achieved under the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the current expansion of activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the statistical field,

Noting the interest which the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Statistical Commission and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination have demonstrated in the co-ordination and integration of statistical activities of the various organs and agencies in the United Nations system,

Further noting the necessity to avoid deficiencies, parallelism and duplication in this field as suggested in the report of the Statistical Commission on its sixteenth session,⁵

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4938).*

Taking note of the Statistical Commission's intention to make a critical review of the strategy of statistical activities, as well as the basic ideas underlying such a review,⁶

Reaffirming its resolution 8 (I) of 16 February 1946 concerning the establishment of the Statistical Commission, as amended by resolution 8 (II) of 21 June 1946, which indicated that the Commission shall assist the Council:

(a) In promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability,

(b) In the co-ordination of the statistical work of the specialized agencies,

(c) In the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat,

(d) In advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information,

(e) In promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally,

1. *Requests* the Statistical Commission to assign high priority in its work programme to the task of assisting the Council in the co-ordination of activities of United Nations organs and agencies in the statistical field;

2. *Considers* that the ultimate goal of the work of the Statistical Commission and that of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in this respect should be the achievement of an integrated system in the collection, data processing and dissemination of international statistics by the organs and agencies of the United Nations system with special regard to the requirements of reviewing and appraising economic and social progress, particularly in the context of the policy measures and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the needs of the developing countries;

3. *Requests* the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development to continue to co-operate fully with the Statistical Commission in their efforts to carry out these tasks and to regard them as of first importance in co-ordinating their work programmes, especially long-term programmes, and also work in new directions;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance for Member States to seek improved procedures for ensuring that statistical matters at the national level were dealt with in a co-ordinated manner;

5. *Recognizes* the interest of the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office in matters related to the use of computers in the United Nations system and draws attention to this field where further co-ordination is likely to be most required;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and in the context of the United Nations Development Programme, concerted action to assist the developing countries in strengthening their statistical systems as the basis for their development plans and the evaluation of their economic and social progress;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations system of organizations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-

⁶ *Ibid.*, para 69.

second session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a report on the existing technical assistance of the United Nations system of organizations to the developing countries as well as on the steps envisaged to assist those countries in improving their statistical services with a view to meeting the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

*1747th plenary meeting,
3 May 1971.*

1568 (L). Preparation for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision taken at the forty-eighth session that a Conference on International Container Traffic should be convened jointly by the United Nations and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization,⁷

Having received the Secretary-General's note on the preparation for the Conference,⁸

Aware that technological advancements in international container transport have important economic implications for conditions of development in developing countries,

Recognizing the desirability of more extensive discussion among Governments with respect to elaborating more precisely the scope and objectives of the Conference,

Noting that the Conference is supposed to deal, among other questions, with the legal problems concerning in particular the liability of combined transport operators and related questions,

Noting that a preliminary draft of a Convention on the International Combined Transport of Goods (TCM) has been considered by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the Economic Commission for Europe,

Noting further that the Committee on Shipping of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 17 (V) of 3 April 1971,⁹ recommended that the Economic and Social Council be invited to consider undertaking a study on the economic implications, in particular for developing countries, of the proposed Convention on the International Combined Transport of Goods so that such implications may be fully taken into account,

1. *Agrees* that the Conference on International Container Traffic should begin at Geneva on 13 November 1972 and that it should not extend beyond five weeks;

2. *Stresses* that the Conference should have its scope limited to the international aspects of containerization, including in particular those international aspects related to combined transport and its requirements, and that this scope should not comprehend over-all transport control;

3. *Stresses further* that the Conference should have as its guiding principle the development and facilitation of container traffic on a global basis while safeguarding the interests of the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Governments of Member States as to their priorities for the Conference from among the topics and areas of action referred to in the decision taken by the Council at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Requests further* that a small intergovernmental preparatory group, half of its members to be designated by the President of the Economic and Social Council and the other half by the Chairman of the Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, with due regard to geographical representation, be convened as early as practicable to review the responses of Governments and propose a specific provisional agenda to the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Requests also* that the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, and in consultation with the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, prepare a study on the economic implications, in particular for developing countries, of the proposed Convention on the International Combined Transport of Goods, such study to be conducted with the assistance of experts, after ascertaining the views of Governments of Member States on those aspects and questions which in their view require clarification;

7. *Requests also* that the Secretary-General distribute the study to the Governments of Member States as soon as it is available;

8. *Invites* the Committee on Shipping of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to review the matter in the light of the results of the study in order to consider whether the draft Convention on the International Combined Transport of Goods or alternative proposals are ready for international consideration.

*1757th plenary meeting,
10 May 1971.*

1569 (L). Preparation for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision taken at the forty-eighth session that a Conference on International Container Traffic should be convened jointly by the United Nations and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization,¹⁰

Having considered the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General in his note on the preparation for the Conference,¹¹

Decides that all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency and, in an advisory capacity, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and also, as observers, interested intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations having con-

⁷ *Ibid.*, Resumed Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1A (E/4832/Add.1 and Corr.1), p. 17.

⁸ E/4963.

⁹ See E/L.1380.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1A (E/4832/Add.1 and Corr.1)*, p. 17.

¹¹ E/4963.

sultative status with the Council or having such status or special working arrangements with the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shall be invited to the Conference.

*1760th plenary meeting,
12 May 1971.*

1570 (L). International co-operation in cartography

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East,¹² which was held at Teheran from 24 October to 7 November 1970,

Appreciating the valuable contributions of the Conference to economic and social development in furthering cartographic work in the countries of the region,

Noting the recommendation of the Conference that a Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East be convened during October/November 1973,

Noting also with appreciation that the Government of Japan has offered to act as host to the conference and to extend full co-operation in this regard,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and to convene in Japan in the second half of 1973 the Seventh 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 and to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take practical measures for the implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations of the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.

*1762nd plenary meeting,
13 May 1971.*

1571 (L). International co-operation with a view to the use of computers and computation techniques for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 concerning the role of computer technology in development,

Recalling that during the Second United Nations Development Decade the application of science and technology should make a vital contribution to the economic and social advancement of all countries, particularly the developing countries, and that computer technology is destined to play a leading role in this process,

Noting with satisfaction the result of the action taken by the organizations in the United Nations system to strengthen co-operation among Member States as regards the application of science and technology to development,

¹²E/4943 and Add.1.

Realizing, however, that the application of computer technology to development for which there is still very wide scope for international co-operation, requires considerable efforts by all Member States and particularly by the developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled *The Application of Computer Technology for Development*,¹³ prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII),

Noting that the report, which is the first comprehensive study of this important question in the United Nations, still does not cover all aspects of the question, particularly as regards data concerning the developing countries,

1. *Takes note* with interest of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report widely to the Governments of Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations interested in the application of computer technology to development, so as to elicit their comments on the conclusions and recommendations in the report;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and with the assistance of the specialized agencies concerned, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization aided by the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, to prepare for the fifty-third session of the Council another report on this subject, which should take into account the discussion of the current report in the Council and in the General Assembly and the comments made on it by the Governments and organizations consulted;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme to consider granting to developing countries, at their request and with the help of the specialized agencies concerned, suitable assistance for the application of computer technology to development;

5. *Urges* the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the other international organizations concerned to help the Secretary-General to promote international co-operation among Member States in the application of computer technology to development.

*1763rd plenary meeting,
14 May 1971.*

1572 (L). Report of the Committee on Natural Resources

A

SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1535 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970 by which it established the Committee on Natural Resources,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session,¹⁴

¹³E/4800 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.1).

¹⁴*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session. Supplement No. 6 (E/4969).*

2. *Agrees* that the Committee on Natural Resources meet and report to the Council at least once every other year;

3. *Agrees further* that, subject, to determination of specific date and venue in conjunction with the calendar of conferences, the second session of the Committee be convened in the early part of 1972.

B

SPECIAL NATURAL RESOURCES ADVISORY SERVICES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling paragraph 4 (b) of its resolution 1535 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970 and the subsequent proposal of the Secretary-General,¹⁵

Having taken into account the specific recommendations of the Committee on Natural Resources on this subject, contained in paragraphs 107 and 108 of its report on its first session,¹⁴

1. *Approves* the establishment of special natural resources advisory services;

2. *Recommends* that the Secretariat of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme work out arrangements to ensure the harmonious functioning of such services;

3. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider these arrangements at its twelfth session with a view to offering its comments to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session;

4. *Recommends further* that the concept of the special advisory services be broadened, as suggested in the report of the Committee on Natural Resources, to include experts who may be made available by Member States on a short-term, non-reimbursable basis;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States interested in providing experts for the special advisory services set up under the provisions of paragraph 2 above to submit rosters of such experts to the Secretary-General as soon as possible;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Natural Resources, at its second session, on the progress made in the establishment and operations of the special natural resources advisory services.

C

UNITED NATIONS REVOLVING FUND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLORATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the urgent need to expand natural resources exploration in the developing countries,

Taking note of the proposal by the Secretary-General,¹⁶

Endorses the decision of the Committee on Natural Resources to set up an intergovernmental working group to consider the detailed administrative, institutional and financial aspects of the proposal, together with alternative proposals with a view to working out a scheme which would enable the activities of the United Nations development system in the field of

natural resources exploration to be extended and intensified.¹⁷

D

INTERNATIONAL WATER CONFERENCE

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that water is a limiting factor in the economic and social development processes, especially in the developing countries,

Recalling the Secretary-General's proposal¹⁸ to convene an international water conference in 1975 in order, *inter alia*, to exchange experience on water resource development and water use, review new technologies and stimulate greater international co-operation in the field of water,

Recalling further the offer made by the Government of Argentina to host the international water conference,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, after ascertaining the views of Governments of Member States, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, regional bodies and other interested organizations within the United Nations system, a consolidated document containing the views expressed on the desirability and possible topics for the international water conference, such a document to be submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources at its second session.

E

STUDIES REQUESTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Committee on Natural Resources has to deal with the development of all aspects of natural resources, giving special emphasis to the development of water, energy and mineral resources,

1. *Endorses* the requests made by the Committee on Natural Resources for studies as set out in paragraphs 94 and 98 of its report on its first session;¹⁴

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing means, to give all possible assistance to the Committee in the preparation of the studies, bearing in mind the Committee's request that information be given on the activities of all organizations within the United Nations system;

3. *Calls on* the secretariats of all regional economic commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies concerned to co-operate, where appropriate, with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the studies.

F

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the central programming role envisaged for the Committee on Natural Resources in the field

¹⁵ E/C.7/3.

¹⁶ E/C.7/4.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4969)*, para. 112.

¹⁸ See E/C.7/2. para. 9.

of natural resources, particularly with regard to the development of water, energy and mineral resources,

Noting that the Committee on Natural Resources was unable to formulate an integrated work programme during its first session,

Taking into account the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighth session relating to the elaboration of a work programme by the Committee on Natural Resources,¹⁹

1. *Recommends*, as a matter of priority, that the Committee on Natural Resources plan and undertake its future work in such a manner as to ensure that short-term and medium-term work programmes are formulated and subjected to a continuous process of review, taking into account the merits of each specific proposal,

2. *Recommends further* that the Secretary-General submit a draft short-term and medium-term work programme, with a full explanation of the financial implications, after appropriate consultations with all concerned within the United Nations system, to the Committee on Natural Resources at its second session;

3. *Endorses* the wish expressed by the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination in relation to the drafting of the work programme for 1972 in the field of natural resources.²⁰

G

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970,

Taking into account paragraphs 129 to 134 of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session¹⁴ regarding permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries,

Endorses the measures and actions recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources in paragraphs 131 to 134 of its report.

*1766th plenary meeting,
18 May 1971.*

1573 (L). Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the valuable report of the Secretary-General²¹ and the work of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2320 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 and 2417 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 on the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries,

Concerned by the fact that developing countries are suffering material loss from the "brain drain" to some advanced countries,

Believing that this state of affairs calls for action by both developing and developed countries,

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4989), para. 61.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 67.

²¹ E/4820 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

Noting that the most serious type of personnel outflow from developing countries consists of scientists and technically trained people migrating from their countries to permanently settle and work in the developed countries,

Considering it necessary to pursue the study of this problem with a view to subsequently submitting effective measures for its solution.

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries,²¹ prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2417 (XXIII);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to study, in close co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the problem of the "brain drain" with a view to assessing its consequences for the economic development of the developing countries, and, in particular:

(a) To prepare a study on the effect of the influx of foreign specialists on the economies of countries which admit foreign specialists to their enterprises and institutions;

(b) To devise methods of assessing the impact of the "brain drain" on the economies of developing countries;

(c) To prepare, in conjunction with the specialized agencies concerned, a preliminary study of the means and methods of strengthening co-operation among developing countries for the purpose of overcoming the problem of the "brain drain" by greater common utilization of their experts and trained personnel;

3. *Draws the attention* of the Governments of the developing countries to the need, as part of their development plans and with respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

(a) To adapt educational programmes to national requirements, in order to achieve so far as possible a suitable correlation between the training of skilled personnel and employment opportunities;

(b) To provide correct vocational guidance for the personnel to be trained, by first studying their aptitudes;

(c) To encourage the return of scientists and skilled personnel and to promote the training of technicians, by providing special allowances and benefits, by creating and exchanging fellowships with other countries and by measures such as the provision of favourable working and housing conditions;

(d) To exchange information with other countries about the measures taken and the results achieved in halting the outflow of technicians and skilled personnel;

(e) To seek the necessary technical assistance from developed countries, the United Nations Development Programme and other international agencies, in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;²²

4. *Calls upon* developed countries, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the various organs, commissions and agencies in the United Nations system to assist developing countries, upon their request, to establish and strengthen the existing scientific and technological research centres, at both the national and regional levels, in accordance with the International

²² See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

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

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

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

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

*1768th plenary meeting,
19 May 1971.*

1574 (L). Capital punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

²³ E/4947 and Corr.1.

²⁴ See General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

²⁵ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI).

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

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

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

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

*1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.*

1575 (L). International Book Year

The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

Noting that:

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

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

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

Considering that:

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

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

²⁶ E/4958.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.*

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

The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

*1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.*

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

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Bearing in mind article 47 of that Convention,

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

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

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

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

(b) To invite to the conference:

(i) Parties to the Single Convention;

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁹ See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

³⁰ Resolution 1474 (XLVIII).

³¹ See E/4966.

³² *Ibid.*, resolution I.

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

³⁴ See E/4966.

(c) To prepare provisional rules of procedure for the conference;

(d) To provide summary records for the conference and its committees;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study at its twenty-fourth session proposals for amendments to the Single Convention, taking into consideration the need to ensure the effectiveness of control of both natural and synthetic drugs, with a view to submitting comments as appropriate to the Conference; these comments would be fully taken into account by the Conference.

*1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.*

1578 (L). Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1970;³⁵

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the Board for their valuable contribution during that year.

*1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.*

1581 (L). The World social situation

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation,³⁶

Recalling that under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations it is essential to promote social progress and better standards of life,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,³⁷ particularly article 18 (b), which recommends the promotion of democratically based social and institutional reforms and motivation for change basic to the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation,

Considering that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade³⁸ calls for qualitative and structural changes in society,

Noting its resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966, which emphasized, *inter alia*, the significance of adequate structural social and economic changes for the achievement of social progress,

Bearing in mind that the achievement of genuine social progress, including in particular the solution of the problem of employment and the establishment of an adequate standard of living for everyone, and cultural, scientific and educational development require efforts for the attainment of profound economic and social changes in the countries which set these objectives,

³⁵ E/INCB/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XI.2).

³⁶ E/CN.5/456, Add.1 and Corr.1, Add.2-4, Add.5 and Corr.1, Add.6-7, Add.8 and Corr.1 and Add.9-16 (being issued as a United Nations publication under symbol ST/SOA/110).

³⁷ See General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

³⁸ See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

Considering also that a number of countries have already acquired considerable experience in the application of measures of this kind,

1. *Considers it appropriate* to study the experience of the various countries of the world in this field;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with this end in view and drawing on relevant work done in this field, to forward to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies a questionnaire on their experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for purposes of social progress;

3. *Decides* to consider this question, if possible at its fifty-second session, but not later than at its fifty-third session.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation,³⁶

Recalling that under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations all Member States are pledged to promote social progress and better standards of life,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the world social situation and 2681 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on a unified approach to economic and social planning in national development, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1494 (XLVIII) of 26 May 1970 on social policy and planning in national development,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,³⁸

Regretting that, despite limited improvement in some sectors, there has been continued deterioration of the world social situation, particularly that arising from growing disparities among the developed and developing countries and within countries,

Reaffirming that progress towards general and complete disarmament should release substantial additional resources which could be utilized for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular that of the developing countries,

Emphasizing the need for the opportunities offered by science and technology to be equitably shared by developed and developing countries,

Re-emphasizing that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, but that, however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of the developed countries,

Calling renewed attention to the interdependence of economic and social development, and to the consequent need for an integrated approach to planning and development,

Recognizing the desirability for countries which consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development to adopt measures they deem

necessary in accordance with their concept of development,

Stressing the necessity of intensified international co-operation among nations, regardless of their economic and social systems, on the basis of mutual respect and equality, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Re-emphasizing the pressing need to raise levels of living in the developing countries so that disparities between developed and developing countries are reduced, and the need for all countries to pursue policies for the promotion of economic and social development throughout the world,

1. *Endorses* the conclusion of the 1970 *Report on the World Social Situation*, that reduction of disparities and inequality existing between developed and developing countries presupposes, among other things, a substantial rise in the income of the developing countries, which necessitates an enlightened, equitable and progressive approach by the developed countries to the questions of trade, aid and transfer of technology;

2. *Urges* Governments to accelerate development by:

(a) Giving appropriate emphasis to social objectives in planning and development;

(b) Taking measures to greatly increase popular participation in all aspects of national life, including development, and to consult regularly with trade unions and employers' federations and other broad social organizations representing all sections of workers, peasants and other working people;

(c) Working towards the reduction and eventual elimination of dualism in all its manifestations;

(d) Giving high priority to the attainment of adequate levels of living for all, especially through measures to bring about more equitable distribution of income and to improve the effectiveness of social services;

(e) Promoting purposeful social change and necessary structural, institutional and administrative reforms;

(f) Ensuring that economic and physical development are planned with a view to serving a larger human and social purpose and are effectively coordinated with social development measures;

3. *Recommends* that the system ultimately adopted for review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade provide for adequate consultation with international and regional trade-union and employers' federations and other major organizations of the people which can contribute to the comprehensive and realistic consideration of the social aspects and problems of development;

4. *Reminds* Governments of their obligations to implement the International Development Strategy, and urges the Governments of developed countries to accelerate the achievement of the targets for trade and financial transfer to developing countries established in the Strategy, in order to bring about an early achievement of its goals and objectives, which is so essential to the amelioration of the world situation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to make resources available, to the extent possible, to meet requests by Governments for assistance in the review and reappraisal of objectives

and policies in the context of the International Development Strategy;

6. *Recommends* that the 1970 *Report on the World Social Situation* should serve as one of the background documents during the Second United Nations Development Decade, and that in the preparation of future issues of the *Report* due account be taken of the following:

(a) Evaluation and analysis at the national, sub-regional and regional levels as recommended in the International Development Strategy;

(b) Increased emphasis on an integrated, cross-sectoral analysis of trends and developments, with particular attention being given to appraisal of the real social and human aspects of development;

(c) Drawing conclusions and making suggestions that will be useful for purposes of practical policy-making and planning and for national and international action;

(d) The social situation in colonial and dependent territories whose progress in this field is hampered by occupation and denial of self-determination.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

C

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the 1970 *Report on the World Social Situation*,³⁶

Expressing concern that, despite examples of improved conditions, there has been a regrettable deterioration in social conditions, especially in the developing countries,

Deploring the persistence of poverty, illiteracy, disease, poor housing and social inequities despite national and international efforts to overcome these evils,

Recognizing that in some countries excessive population growth and unplanned urbanization are among the factors retarding economic and social development and adversely affecting the human environment,

Affirming that primary responsibility for improvement in social conditions rests with Governments,

Recalling Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations under which all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, and solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems,

Recalling further the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,³⁷

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,³⁸

1. *Recommends* that Member States intensify their efforts to enhance social progress and development by:

(a) Mobilizing domestic resources and effecting necessary structural, administrative and institutional reforms;

(b) Increasing popular participation in national development;

(c) Co-operating with other Members in the framework of bilateral assistance and with international agencies in multilateral programmes and other activities;

2. *Recommends* that Member States pursue a unified approach to development and improvement in the quality of life, thus manifesting their belief that social and economic objectives are inseparable;

3. *Recommends further* that Member States seek to improve the collection of data, analysis and reporting in the social field and to undertake a continuing examination of development policies and programmes with a view to enhancing social progress;

4. *Decides* that the *Report on the World Social Situation* should be utilized during the Second United Nations Development Decade in the following manner:

(a) The 1970 *Report* should serve as a guide for the Decade and be updated periodically as part of the continuing work programme of the Secretariat for purposes of review and appraisal of social progress during the Decade;

(b) The 1974 *Report* should serve as a major assessment at mid-Decade and provide an opportunity for modifying objectives in view of changing circumstances;

5. *Suggests* to the Secretary-General that future issues of the *Report on the World Social Situation* might take account of the following:

(a) They should be more analytical in nature;

(b) They should highlight issues deemed to require national and international action;

(c) They should contain suggestions for possible action by Governments and agencies of the United Nations.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1582 (L). Research and training programme in regional development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1086 C (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and 1141 (XLI) of 29 July 1966 concerning the research and training programme in regional development,

Having considered the conclusions and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee for the Research and Training Programme in Regional Development³⁹ and the note by the Secretary-General thereon,⁴⁰

Convinced that the regional development approach can be an important instrument for achieving the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁴¹

Recognizing that the regional development approach is being used more widely by Member States to achieve a more effective integration of social, economic and spatial aspects of development and also to spread more evenly the economic and social benefits of development efforts,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee for the Research and Training Programme in Regional Development that regional development is

³⁹ E/CN.5/L.385.

⁴⁰ E/CN.5/465.

⁴¹ See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

a potential instrument for the integration and promotion of social and economic development efforts within a country in order, particularly, to:

(a) Induce rapid structural change and social reform, especially to achieve a broader distribution of returns from development among less privileged groups in society;

(b) Increase popular participation in setting development goals and in developmental decision-making and organizational processes;

(c) Create more effective institutional and administrative arrangements and operational approaches to carry out development plans;

(d) Achieve a better distribution of population and human activities and settlement through a more effective integration of urban and rural development;

(e) Include more effectively environmental considerations in development programmes;

2. *Further endorses* the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee, particularly the recommendation that more vigorous efforts should be made to increase multinational as well as national research and training centres, including experimental pilot projects, within the context of selected existing regional development projects, while continuing to support and strengthen the centres already established by Member States;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral and regional institutions, to work out arrangements by which resources can be mobilized and utilized for research and training within regional development projects supported by them;

4. *Calls upon* those Member States which have acquired experience and have resources to offer in regional development to co-operate with the Secretary-General in increasing the resources and facilities for the research and training programme in this field by:

(a) Making research and training facilities available for training of persons from other countries;

(b) Providing fellowships for such training;

(c) Making other contributions in kind to advance the objectives of the research and training programme in regional development;

5. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General should avail himself, as needed, of the services of senior experts knowledgeable and experienced in regional development to advise him on further development of the programme.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1583 (L). Work programme of the Commission for Social Development for the period 1971-1975

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note of the work programme of the Commission for Social Development proposed by the Secretary-General for the period 1971-1975,⁴²

Considering the need for the Commission to orient its activities increasingly towards the essential aspects of over-all development, with special reference to the

⁴² E/CN.5/463 and Add.1

Declaration on Social Progress and Development⁴³ and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁴⁴

Taking into account that several of these questions are of equal interest to the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2188 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, which was designed to increase the effectiveness of the work undertaken in the economic and social sectors of the United Nations and to avoid duplication,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the manner in which the work programme of the Commission for Social Development has been presented, particularly as concerns the formulation of a precise two-year programme within the framework of a five-year programme of activities;

2. *Approves* the priority given in the work programme to major questions relating to social policy, the concept and problems of development planning, social reform and institutional change, and the utilization of human resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his effort to place emphasis on practical action, particularly on technical co-operation and other operational activities, and to strengthen co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and ensure the availability of the expertise of the Social Development Division to the United Nations Development Programme;

4. *Stresses* the importance of an appropriate distribution of emphasis at the national, regional and global levels in the implementation of the work programme, and especially of an increased role for regional bodies in matters within the field of their competence;

5. *Stresses* the need for close and continuing co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

6. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should concentrate more on the major problems of social policy;

7. *Approves* the work programme of the Commission for the period 1971-1973 and invites the Secretary-General, in implementing that programme, to take the fullest account of the foregoing considerations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-third session a detailed programme for the period 1973-1975, incorporating such adjustments as may be deemed necessary on the basis of the views expressed by the Commission, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to study the results of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972 which may have implications for the social aspects of development that should be reflected in future issues of the *Report on the World Social Situation* and in the work programme of the Commission;

10. *Requests* the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies to render advisory and methodological assistance to the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system in matters

relating to the formulation of a general approach to planning, bearing in mind the needs of social development.

1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.

1584 (L). Criminality and social change

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on criminality and social change,⁴⁵ the conclusions and recommendations of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁴⁶ held at Kyoto, Japan, from 17 to 26 August 1970, and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁴⁷ which met after the Congress,

Recognizing the historic importance of the Declaration unanimously adopted by the Congress, calling attention to the urgent need for the United Nations and other international organizations to give high priority to the strengthening of international co-operation in crime prevention,

Being conscious of the serious threat that criminality presents to the quality of economic and social development and to the wholesomeness of economic and social progress and social change,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention as a consequence of General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and the affirmation of United Nations leadership in crime prevention reflected in Economic and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 and 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965,

Mindful of the need for closer working relationships in crime prevention among all United Nations bodies and especially the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Human Rights,

1. *Endorses* the Declaration of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, commends it to the attention of Governments and urges the Secretary-General to give it the widest possible circulation;

2. *Further endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Congress;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement to the fullest extent those conclusions and recommendations of the Congress applicable to the United Nations, by intensifying international efforts to advance knowledge, exchange experience and develop policy, practice and public participation in crime prevention, as set out in his note,⁴⁵ and especially by:

(a) Direct aid to Governments requesting it, including technical assistance to improve local services, the use of advisers at the country, regional and inter-regional levels, and the circulation of data as required by countries needing information to improve the quality of their crime preventive work;

⁴³ See General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

⁴⁴ See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁴⁵ E/CN.5/461.

⁴⁶ E/CN.5/469.

⁴⁷ E/CN.5/457.

(b) The development and extension of regional institutes for training and research in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

(c) The encouragement and promotion of research of an action-oriented character into all aspects of crime prevention and control, especially through the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute at Rome;

(d) The organization of seminars, training courses, workshops and meetings of experts at the national, regional and interregional levels, and the full involvement of Governments, universities and non-governmental organizations in this exchange of information and experience;

(e) Wider dissemination of information on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders through the publication in various languages, proposed by the Secretary-General, of the *International Review of Criminal Policy* and other means;

4. *Invites* Member States to give more immediate consideration to ways of strengthening national and international action for crime prevention, especially through the sharing of costs of international meetings and by acting as host to regional or international research centres or by any other measures deemed appropriate, and to give more consideration to the social and economic factors which are related to criminality;

5. *Decides* to enlarge from ten to fifteen the membership of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, established under General Assembly resolution 415 (V), in order to provide the variety of professional expertise needed on social defence questions spread over a wider geographical area, and to consider terminating the former Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in the light of this enlargement;

6. *Further decides* that the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, that the Committee be renamed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and that it should report to the Commission for Social Development and, as appropriate on particular aspects, to the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the heads of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, with a view to involving them more closely in international action in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Criminality and social change" to enable the General Assembly to consider fully the situation arising from increasing criminality and such measures as might be necessary to deal with it.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

ANNEX

DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, meeting at Kyoto,

Japan, from 17 to 26 August 1970, attended by participants from eighty-five countries representing all regions of the world,

Being deeply concerned with the increasing urgency of the need for the world community of nations to improve its planning for economic and social development by taking fuller account of the effects of urbanization, industrialization and the technological revolution upon the quality of life and the human environment,

Affirming that inadequacies in the attention paid to the quality of life in the process of development are manifest in the increasing seriousness and proportions of the problem of crime in many countries,

Observing that the world-wide crime problem has many ramifications, covering the range of conventional crime as well as the more subtle and sophisticated types of organized crime and corruption, and subsuming the violence of protest and the danger of increasing escapism through the abuse of drugs and narcotics, and observing that crime in all its forms saps the energies of a nation and undermines its efforts to achieve a more wholesome environment and a better life for its people,

Believing that the problem of crime in the world, in its new dimensions, is far more serious now than at any other time in the long history of these congresses,

Feeling an inescapable obligation to alert the world to the serious consequences for society of the insufficient attention which is now being given to measures of crime prevention, which by definition include the treatment of offenders,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments to take effective steps to co-ordinate and intensify their crime preventive efforts within the context of the economic and social development which each country envisages for itself;

2. *Urges* the United Nations and other international organizations to give high priority to the strengthening of international co-operation in crime prevention and, in particular, to ensure the availability of effective technical aid to countries desiring such assistance for the development of action programmes for the prevention and control of crime and delinquency;

3. *Recommends* that special attention be given to the administrative, professional and technical structure necessary for more effective action to be taken to move more directly and purposefully into the area of crime prevention.

1585 (L). Draft Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 8 (XXII) of the Commission for Social Development⁴⁸ in which it requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend in its report to the General Assembly the adoption of the Declaration concerning the rights of mentally retarded persons,

Decides to transmit the text of the following draft Declaration to the General Assembly for adoption at its twenty-sixth session.

"DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the pledge of the States Members of the United Nations under the Charter to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

"Reaffirming faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the principles of peace,

⁴⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/4984)*, chapter VI.

of the dignity and worth of the human person and of social justice proclaimed in the Charter,

"*Recalling* the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the standards already set for social progress in the constitutions, conventions, recommendations and resolutions of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations concerned,

"*Emphasizing* that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development⁴⁹ has proclaimed the necessity of protecting the rights and assuring the welfare and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disadvantaged,

"*Bearing in mind* the necessity of assisting mentally retarded persons to develop their abilities in various fields of activities and of promoting their integration as far as possible in normal life,

"*Aware* that certain countries, at their present stage of development, can devote only limited efforts to this end,

"*Proclaims* this Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons and calls for national and international action to ensure that it will be used as a common basis and frame of reference for the protection of these rights:

"1. The mentally retarded person has, to the maximum degree of feasibility, the same rights as other human beings.

"2. The mentally retarded person has a right to proper medical care and physical therapy and to such education, training, rehabilitation and guidance as will enable him to develop his ability and maximum potential.

"3. The mentally retarded person has a right to economic security and to a decent standard of living. He has a right to perform productive work or to engage in any other meaningful occupation to the fullest possible extent of his capabilities.

⁴⁹ See General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

"4. Whenever possible, the mentally retarded person should live with his own family or with foster parents and participate in different forms of community life. The family with which he lives should receive assistance. If care in an institution becomes necessary, it should be provided in surroundings and other circumstances as close as possible to those of normal life,

"5. The mentally retarded person has a right to a qualified guardian when this is required to protect his personal well-being and interests.

"6. The mentally retarded person has a right to protection from exploitation, abuse and degrading treatment. If prosecuted for any offence, he shall have a right to due process of law with full recognition being given to his degree of mental responsibility.

"7. Whenever mentally retarded persons are unable, because of the severity of their handicap, to exercise all their rights in a meaningful way or it should become necessary to restrict or deny some or all of these rights, the procedure used for that restriction or denial of rights must contain proper legal safeguards against every form of abuse. This procedure must be based on an evaluation of the social capability of the mentally retarded person by qualified experts and must be subject to periodic review and to the right of appeal to higher authorities."

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1586 (L). Report of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-second session.⁵⁰

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/4984).*

Decisions

Report of the Statistical Commission

(Item 7)

At its 1741st meeting, on 27 April 1971, the Council:

(a) Took note with satisfaction of the report of the Statistical Commission on its sixteenth session;⁵¹

(b) Endorsed the work programme contained therein.

Establishment of a United Nations transport economics and technology documentation centre

(Item 9 (a))

At its 1760th meeting, on 12 May 1971, the Council decided not to take any decision on the substance of the draft resolutions before it on this item.⁵²

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2 (E/4938).

⁵² E/L.1397 and E/L.1401.

At its 1772nd meeting, on 21 May 1971, it decided to include an item entitled "Establishment of a United Nations transport economics and technology documentation centre" in the provisional agenda for its fifty-second session.

Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the role of the Commission for Social Development

(Item 2)

At its 1771st meeting, on 21 May 1971, the Council decided to defer to its fifty-first session, for consideration under item 3 of its provisional agenda entitled "Second United Nations Development Decade: review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy", the documents contained in the annex to the report of the Social

Committee⁵³ as well as the summary records of the discussions which took place on this item during the fiftieth session of the Council.

Conference of European Ministers responsible for social welfare

(Item 2)

At its 1771st meeting, on 21 May 1971, the Council, after being informed of the positive outcome of consultations between the Secretary-General and the Governments concerned and having noted that there would be no financial implications to the United Nations

⁵³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/5029.

that could not be absorbed within resources available to the Secretariat, decided to approve the convening of a Conference of European Ministers responsible for social welfare, under United Nations auspices, with the co-operation of the Government of the Netherlands.

Future institutional arrangements for science and technology

(Item 11 (a))

At its 1772nd meeting, on 21 May 1971, the Council decided to adjourn the debate on this item along with the proposals under consideration to its fifty-first session.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ E/4959; E/L.1400, E/L.1407 and Add.1 and E/L.1420 and Add.1.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS

1587 (L). Special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the unique contribution made by the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,⁵⁵ submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-third session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz.

Expresses its appreciation to Mr. Santa Cruz for his valuable study.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1588 (L). Racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering it necessary that immediate, effective and decisive steps should be taken to eradicate racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Endorsing in general the conclusions concerning such discrimination set out in the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,⁵⁶

Bearing in mind that racial discrimination exists in many countries and that in southern Africa especially it is being perpetuated as a device for maintaining a steady supply of cheap labour and the minority rule by the racist régimes,

1. *Recommends* that the General Assembly request every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency, regional intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organization in consultative status to consider, as a matter of the highest priority, at sessions

⁵⁵ E/CN.4/Sub.2/307/Rev.1 (issued as United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XIV.2, under the title "Racial Discrimination").

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. XIII, sect. A.

to be held in 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and in succeeding years:

(a) The further action which it might itself take with a view to speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world;

(b) The action which it might recommend to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for this purpose;

(c) The follow-up measures required to ensure the full and effective implementation of its decisions in this matter;

2. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status with special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to communicate biennially to the Economic and Social Council, and for the information of any interested organ of the United Nations, their endeavours and progress in the struggle against racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination, especially in southern Africa;

3. *Recommends further* that the General Assembly urge all States which are not parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to accelerate the process of ratifying that Convention, to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible, especially during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and request them to report to the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to this effect, on any obstacles that may have been encountered and on any interim measures taken to comply strictly with the principles set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

4. *Recommends further* that the General Assembly should pursue, as a major feature of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year, with the co-operation and assistance of every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency and affiliated national and international organization, a world-wide programme intended to build up public opinion, especially through radio and television broadcasts, as well as through the distribution of appropriate literature such as the Statement on Race and Racial Discrimination adopted by a conference of experts

on the subject convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris in 1967, with a view to eradicating once and for all false racial beliefs based upon a lack of scientific knowledge;

5. *Recommends further* that the General Assembly urge all States concerned to accelerate economic and social development of their minority groups with a view to eliminating *de facto* discrimination occasioned by their low standard of living, and urge also competent organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies to extend their full co-operation, including technical and financial assistance where appropriate, to enable the States concerned to achieve the foregoing objective;

6. *Stresses* the significance of social and economic reforms that lead to the acceleration of the social and economic development of countries and also to the full participation of people in the process of such development and in its benefits as the basis for the actual realization of human rights and freedoms and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

7. *Invites* the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports, at three-year intervals, on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination, especially in southern Africa, of whose existence they have knowledge in their sphere of competence.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1589 (L). The problem of indigenous populations

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that indigenous populations often encounter racial prejudice and discrimination and that sometimes the special measures taken by the authorities to protect their unique culture and identity—which they themselves earnestly wish to maintain—may, with the passage of time, become unnecessary or excessive and therefore may also be discriminatory in character,

Considering that the international community must therefore devote particular attention to the problems of indigenous populations if it is to succeed in its endeavour to eliminate all forms of discrimination,

Convinced that the policy of integration of indigenous populations in the national community, and not segregation or assimilation, is the most appropriate means of eliminating discrimination against those populations,

Convinced also that no integration policy for indigenous populations, whether they represent minority groups or a majority of a country's population, can proceed unless it is accompanied by a policy of economic, social and educational development aimed at achieving a rapid and substantial rise in the living standards of those populations,

Convinced further that every precaution must be taken to ensure that the process of integration is not carried out to the detriment of the institutions and traditions of the indigenous population and that its cultural and historical values are respected,

1. *Recommends* that the Governments of all States having indigenous populations take into account, in their policies of economic and social development, the

special problems of indigenous populations with a view to eliminating prejudice and discrimination against such populations;

2. *Appeals* to the States concerned, if they have not yet done so, to take the appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures to protect the indigenous population and to prevent any discrimination against it;

3. *Invites* all competent organs of the United Nations and, especially, the regional economic commissions and specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with Governments in any actions which they may undertake in compliance with the present resolution;

4. *Recommends* to all States having legislation for the protection of indigenous populations that they review that legislation with a view to determining whether in practice it has not already resulted, or might not result, in discrimination, or whether its effect has been to place unjust and unnecessary restrictions on certain civil and political rights;

5. *Notes with interest* the efforts that have been made in this connexion within the inter-American system and invites the Organization of American States, and particularly its specialized organs and bodies, such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Indian Institute, to assist in the eradication of any kind of discrimination against indigenous populations;

6. *Invites similarly* the specialized organs and bodies of the United Nations and the other regional bodies to take the necessary steps for the same purpose of assisting in the eradication of any discrimination against indigenous populations;

7. *Authorizes* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to make a complete and comprehensive study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations and to suggest the necessary national and international measures for eliminating such discrimination, in co-operation with the other organs and bodies of the United Nations and with the competent international organizations.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1590 (L). The danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 4 (XXIII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁵⁷ and resolution 5 (XXVII) of the Commission on Human Rights⁵⁸ on the danger of a revival of nazism and racial discrimination,

Having considered the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,⁵⁹ prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission and, in particular, chapter XII of that study on the danger of the revival of nazism and racial discrimination,

1. *Invites* the General Assembly to resume, as soon as possible, the study of the question of international criminal jurisdiction and the question of the draft code

⁵⁷ See E/CN.4/1040, chapter VIII.

⁵⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4949)*, chapter XIX.

⁵⁹ See foot-note 55.

of offences against the peace and security of mankind, with a view to the preparation of effective measures to eliminate any possibility of a revival of nazism;

2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that there still exists in the world convinced adherents of nazism and racial intolerance whose activities—if they are not opposed in sufficient time—could bring about a resurgence of those ideologies, which are clearly incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and that, accordingly, the danger of a revival, or a development of new forms, of nazism and racial discrimination combined with terrorism cannot be disregarded,

"Considering that contemporary manifestations of resurgent nazism, like the earlier ones, combine racial prejudice and discrimination with terrorism, and that in some cases racism has been raised to the level of State policy, as in the case of the Republic of South Africa,

"Believing it essential, in order to remove this threat to the peace and security of peoples and to the realization of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, to elaborate a series of urgent and effective measures which might be adopted by States with a view to suppressing the revival of nazism and preventing its revival, in any form or manifestation, in the future,

"Firmly convinced that the best bulwark against nazism and racial discrimination is the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions, that the existence of genuine political, social and economic democracy is an effective vaccine and an equally effective antidote against the formation or development of Nazi movements, and that a political system which is based on freedom and effective participation by the people in the conduct of public affairs, and under which economic and social conditions are such as to ensure a decent standard of living for the population, makes it impossible for fascism, nazism or other ideologies based on terror to succeed,

"Confirming that nazism and other forms of racial intolerance constitute a serious threat to the realization everywhere of human rights and freedoms and the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Deeming it essential that the question of measures to be taken to combat nazism and racial intolerance should be kept under constant review by the appropriate United Nations bodies with a view to the timely and immediate adoption of the necessary measures for the complete eradication of nazism from the life of society,

"1. *Condemns* all manifestations of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intolerance, wherever they may occur;

"2. *Calls upon* States to take steps to bring to light any evidence of the manifestation and dissemination of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intolerance and to ensure that they are rigorously suppressed and prohibited;

"3. *Invites* all eligible States which have not yet done so to ratify and to accede to the Convention

on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity as soon as possible, and requests them to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken by them to comply strictly with the provisions of those Conventions;

"4. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to review their legislation, in the light of the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, with a view to determining whether, in the light of their circumstances, further legal measures are required to eradicate for all time the danger of a revival of nazism, racial intolerance or other ideologies based on terror;

"5. *Urgently calls upon* those States concerned which have not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to prevent the activities of Nazi and racist organizations and groups;

"6. *Appeals* to all States to prohibit activity by organizations propagating concepts of nazism and racial superiority;

"7. *Urges* those States which are unable, for serious constitutional or other reasons, to implement immediately and fully the provisions of article 9 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, both of which condemn and outlaw all propaganda and all organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form to take measures designed to ensure the speedy disbandment and disappearance of such organizations; these measures should provide, *inter alia*, that:

"(a) Such organizations should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from organs of the State, private companies or individuals;

"(b) Such organizations should not be allowed the use of public premises in which to establish their headquarters or conduct meetings of their members, the use of streets and squares in populated areas for holding demonstrations, or the use of public information media for disseminating propaganda;

"(c) Such organizations should not be allowed to form militarized detachments on any pretext, and offenders should be subject to prosecution in the courts;

"(d) Persons employed by the State, particularly in the armed forces, should not be permitted to belong to such organizations;

All these measures may be taken only in so far as they are compatible with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"8. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other specialized agencies to consider, within their respective spheres

of competence, the question of the danger of a revival of the concepts of nazism and racial intolerance;

"9. *Appeals* to regional intergovernmental organizations to consider this question at the regional level;

"10. *Calls upon* Governments, particularly those which control mass information media of world or continental scope, the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, specialized agencies and international and national organizations to increase public awareness of the danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance, especially among young people, by education, by the preparation and dissemination of information on this subject and by recalling the history of nazism and its crimes and of racial intolerance;

"11. *Calls upon* all States to take legislative and administrative measures to prevent activities of any kind in favour of nazism and the concept of racial superiority;

"12. *Decides* to place the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred on its agenda and under continuing review, and urges other competent organs of the United Nations to do likewise, so that appropriate measures can be taken promptly as required;

"13. *Confirms* the principles of international law with regard to the eradication of nazism, and appeals to all States to act in conformity with those principles."

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1591 (L). Policies of apartheid and racial discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Strongly condemning the policies of racial discrimination pursued in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, more particularly the doctrine of *apartheid*, which is scientifically false and whose application constitutes a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Welcoming the recommendations concerning the policies of *apartheid* made in General Assembly resolutions of recent years, particularly resolutions 2396 (XXIII) and 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968, 2544 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2547 (XXIV) of 11 and 15 December 1969 and 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970.

Convinced that, in order to ensure the complete effectiveness of the struggle being carried on against *apartheid*, it is essential for Member States, in particular the trading partners of South Africa, to apply as a matter of the utmost urgency and without reservation the resolutions concerning *apartheid* adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the Security Council to find means of rigidly enforcing its own resolutions, in which all Member States are called upon not to supply arms to South Africa, and of effectively implementing the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Urges* States and, in particular, the major trading partners of South Africa to apply fully the resolutions concerning *apartheid* adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, and other organs of the United Nations;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies and, especially, the financial institutions to follow, towards South Africa, a policy in conformity with these resolutions;

4. *Invites* all States to strengthen and expand their programmes of assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and to respond as promptly as possible to the General Assembly's appeal for substantial contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

5. *Invites* all States to undertake, with the assistance of non-governmental organizations, including workers, religious, social and professional organizations, universities, youth and civic groups and national women's organizations, where appropriate, an educational programme designed to acquaint the public of each country and Territory with the evil consequences of the policy of *apartheid*;

6. *Also invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status with special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, independent of any action being undertaken by States, to mount a regular and constant campaign against *apartheid* both at the national and international levels and to report their endeavours and progress biennially to the Economic and Social Council;

7. *Appeals* to all humanitarian organizations and to the International Committee of the Red Cross, in particular, to take an active role in assisting the victims of *apartheid*, especially those who are detained or imprisoned;

8. *Urges* the General Assembly to provide funds on the scale required to combat effectively the propaganda undertaken by the Government of South Africa by which that Government seeks to defend and justify the policy of *apartheid*;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make special efforts, utilizing the existing information services available to the United Nations, to alert world public opinion, particularly that of the countries trading with South Africa, to the recommendations made by various United Nations bodies on the subject of *apartheid*, in order to facilitate compliance by Governments with those recommendations.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1592 (L). Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 October 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 concerning a programme of action for the full implementation of the said Declaration,

Guided by the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-

operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁶⁰

Recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Solemnly reaffirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation is a violation of the principle of self-determination as well as a denial of basic human rights and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations,

"Concerned at the fact that many peoples continue to be denied the right to self-determination and are living under conditions of colonial and foreign domination,

"Expressing concern at the fact that some countries, notably Portugal, with the support of its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, are waging war against the national liberation movement in colonial and developing countries,

"Confirming that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including the methods of neo-colonialism, constitutes a gross encroachment on the rights of peoples and the basic human rights and freedoms,

"Convinced that effective application of the principles of self-determination of peoples is of paramount importance for promoting the development of friendly relations between countries and peoples and for ensuring human rights,

"1. Confirms the legality of the peoples' struggle for self-determination and liberation from colonial and foreign domination by all available means;

"2. Affirms man's basic human right to fight for the self-determination of his people under colonial and foreign domination;

"3. Believes that the main objectives and principles of international protection of human rights cannot be effectively implemented while some States pursue the imperialist policy of colonialism, use force against developing countries and peoples fighting for self-determination and support régimes that are applying the criminal policy of racism and *apartheid*;

"4. Condemns the colonial Powers that are suppressing the right of peoples to self-determination and hampering the liquidation of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism in the African continent and in other parts of the world;

"5. Condemns States that contribute to the creation in southern Africa of a military-industrial complex whose aim is the suppression of the movement of peoples struggling for their self-determination and interference in the affairs of independent African States;

"6. Recalls that it is the duty of every State to contribute through joint and independent action to the implementation of the principle of self-determination, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to assist the United Nations in discharging the responsibilities vested in it by the Charter for the implementation of this principle;

"7. Urges States to discharge their duty and to co-operate in bringing about universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination;

"8. Resolves to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination."

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1593 (L). Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the progress report on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism,⁶¹ submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Mohamed Awad,

Having noted the information on the same question presented by the Secretary General⁶² in accordance with resolution 4 (XXII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and resolution 1331 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Council of 31 May 1968,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to Mr. Mohamed Awad for his valuable report;

2. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to continue his important task, taking into account the exchange of views on his progress report during the twenty-third session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights, and to submit in his final report to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-fourth session his conclusions and recommendations, having regard to the urgent need for the proper implementation of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, of 30 April 1956;⁶³

3. *Further invites* the Special Rapporteur to elaborate, in his final report, on his previous studies of ways in which national and international work in the fields of narcotics control and the protection of refugees may be applied in order to secure the better implementation of existing international instruments relating to the suppression of slavery and slavery-like practices;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General once again to urge those States which have not yet ratified the Supplementary Convention of 1956 to expedite their ratification procedures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend his assistance to the States parties for the purpose of arranging for the exchange of information called for by article 3, paragraph 3, of the Supplementary Convention of 1956;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to supplement the information received from States parties to that Convention by information which may be available from other official sources, including States that have not yet adhered to the Convention and the appropriate international organizations, and to present such information to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

⁶¹ E/CN.4/Sub.2/312.

⁶² E/CN.4/Sub.2/308 and Add.1.

⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266 (1957), No. 3822.

⁶⁰ See General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of those organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, which can provide assistance in particular in the eradication of slavery, the slave trade and other forms of servitude.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1594 (L). Study of equality in the administration of justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1499 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970 on the study of equality in the administration of justice,

Noting resolution 3 (XXIII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁶⁴

Noting also that the Sub-Commission has completed its consideration of the draft principles contained in the study⁶⁵ prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Abu Rannat, and has adopted certain principles relating to equality in the administration of justice,

Considering however that, owing to lack of time, the Commission on Human Rights was unable to examine the above draft principles in detail,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to Mr. Abu Rannat for his valuable study;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to print the Special Rapporteur's study, together with the general principles adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 3 (XXIII), and to circulate them as widely as possible;

3. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights should, at its twenty-eighth session, examine the draft principles relating to equality in the administration of justice and take a decision on further action.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1595 (L). Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1421 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969 and 1502 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970,

1. *Draws attention* to the fact that, since the adoption of resolution 1421 (XLVI) by the Council, the General Assembly has adopted on 11 December 1969 resolution 2542 (XXIV) containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and resolution 2543 (XXIV) on the implementation of that Declaration;

2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur while preparing his study to take into account the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions and to submit his final

⁶⁴ See E/CN.4/1040, chapter VIII.

⁶⁵ E/CN.4/Sub.2/296.

report to the Commission on Human Rights not later than at its twenty-eighth session, in 1972.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1596 (L). Periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind section III of its resolution 1458 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969 concerning requests for information from Member States regarding the United Nations programme in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 concerning periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information,

Noting resolution 18 (XXVII) of the Commission on Human Rights,⁶⁶

Believing that it is only through the timely submission of concise reports by Member States and specialized agencies and objective information by non-governmental organizations in consultative status that the international community can appreciate both the progress achieved and problems still to be overcome,

Believing also that the value of these reports rests on their being submitted by as many Member States as possible,

Recognizing that the number of reporting obligations imposed upon Member States may make more difficult the preparation of comprehensive periodic reports on human rights each year,

1. *Decides* that, without prejudice to the submission of reports on freedom of information in 1971 and with effect from the date of the present resolution, Member States shall be asked to submit periodic reports once every two years in a continuing cycle: the first, on civil and political rights, to be submitted in 1972; the second, on economic, social and cultural rights, in 1974; the third, on freedom of information, in 1976;

2. *Expresses the hope* that an increasing number of Member States will report in the future;

3. *Invites* Member States, in submitting their periodic reports, to follow closely the outline of headings for the reports sent to them by the Secretary-General and to pay greater attention to the guidelines contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 16 B (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights,⁶⁷ which was adopted unanimously on 22 March 1967;

4. *Considers* in particular that the assessment of progress and problems in the promotion and protection of human rights by the Commission on Human Rights and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights can be of practical value only to the extent that Governments include in their reports detailed information concerning specific difficulties encountered, practical measures or methods applied or assistance needed to overcome them.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

⁶⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4949)*, chapter XIX.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4322)*, para. 538.

1597 (L). Preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2673 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 in which it invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to study the possibility of preparing a draft international agreement ensuring the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and providing, *inter alia*, for the creation of a universally recognized and guaranteed identification document,

Having taken cognizance with interest of the preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions which was transmitted to it by the Commission on Human Rights,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 15 (XXVII),⁶⁸ recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it consider and transmit to the General Assembly the preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, together with the relevant records of the discussions held in the Commission and in the Council, as a valid basis for discussion on this subject by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

Noting also that, in the same resolution, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to communicate the preliminary draft convention together with the same documentation to the Governments of the States mentioned in the resolution as well as to the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to be held in May 1971 so that the General Assembly may have their observations before it at its twenty-sixth session,

Noting further that the Commission requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts for the purpose of preparing a draft protocol, annexed to the draft convention, prescribing the composition, duties and methods of the International Professional Committee provided for in article 3 of the preliminary draft convention,

Recalling further that the General Assembly decided to give the highest priority to the consideration of this question at its twenty-sixth session,

Decides to transmit to the General Assembly the preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions contained in the annex to the present resolution, as well as the relevant records of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Economic and Social Council, as a valid basis for the discussions of the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

ANNEX

PRELIMINARY DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS ENGAGED IN DANGEROUS MISSIONS

The High Contracting Parties,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has proclaimed in its article 19 the right of everyone to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to seek,

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4949), chapter XIX.

receive and impart information through any media and regardless of frontiers,

Considering that it is important to promote the right to complete, objective and truthful information,

Considering that the press plays a vital role in that connexion,

Considering that the quest for information may expose journalists to dangerous situations when their mission leads them to carry on their activity in areas where there is armed conflict,

Considering that those whose recognized function is to gather information for dissemination through an information organ should be afforded adequate protection in time of armed conflict,

Considering that without prejudice to the application of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949^a it is desirable to guarantee for all categories of journalists, in view of the present-day requirements of their profession, effective protection when they carry out dangerous missions,

Have agreed on the following provisions:

Article 1

This Convention shall apply to journalists who engage in dangerous missions and who hold the safe-conduct card provided for in article 3 below.

It shall not apply to war correspondents covered by the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

Article 2

For the purposes of the application of this Convention, the word "journalist" shall mean any correspondent, reporter, photographer, film cameraman or press technician who has that status by virtue of his country's law or practice, in the case of a State Member of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or any other State party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or Party to this Convention.

The words "dangerous mission" shall mean any mission carried out in an area where there is an armed conflict, whether or not of an international character, for the purpose of gathering information for dissemination through a medium of public information.

Article 3

A journalist who is to carry out a dangerous mission may hold a safe-conduct card.

The said card shall be issued by the International Professional Committee for the Protection of Journalists Engaged in Dangerous Missions, whose composition and functions are defined in a Protocol annexed to this Convention.

Article 4

The validity of the safe-conduct card shall be limited to a specified geographical area and to the expected duration of the mission.

It shall certify the status of the journalist and the references which entitle him to that status within the meaning of article 2 above; it shall, in particular, bear his photograph and state his name, date and place of birth, habitual residence and nationality.

Article 5

Every party to an armed conflict shall recognize the validity of the safe-conduct cards issued by the International Committee.

The Committee shall give wide circulation to the model of the card and to the distinguishing mark provided for in the following article.

Article 6

When engaged in a dangerous mission, a journalist who holds a safe-conduct card must be able to produce it on any occasion and, in particular, at the request of any competent authority.

^a United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

A journalist who holds a safe-conduct card may also, at his discretion, wear a readily recognizable distinguishing mark, an exact description of which shall be drawn up by the International Committee.

Article 7

The States Parties to this Convention and all parties to the conflict shall:

(1) Recognize persons holding a safe-conduct card as journalists within the meaning of the provisions of articles 2, 3 and 4 above;

(2) Enable such persons to identify themselves;

(3) Extend to them the same protection of their persons as to their own journalists;

(4) Recognize, in case of internment, that the regulations for the treatment of internees laid down in the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,^b shall apply;

(5) Make public the internment order;

(6) Also make public any information on journalists who have been wounded or who have died.

Such facts may be made public through all appropriate media, in the quickest and most effective manner and, preferably, through the International Committee on the Red Cross or any organ of the United Nations family in order that the International Professional Committee for the Protection of Journalists Engaged in Dangerous Missions may be informed without delay.

Article 8

The application of this Convention shall have no legal effect on the situation of the parties to a conflict.

Article 9

This Convention shall not affect national regulations concerning the crossing of frontiers or the movement or residence of aliens.

Article 10

None of the provisions of this Convention may be interpreted as affecting the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

1598 (L). Report of the Commission on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-seventh session.⁶⁹

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

1599 (L). Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1216 (XLII) of 1 June 1967, 1302 (XLIV) of 28 May 1968, 1412 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969 and 1509 (XLVIII) of 28 May 1970,

^b *Ibid.*, No. 973.

⁶⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4949).*

Having examined the report on trade union rights in southern Africa,⁷⁰ submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1412 (XLVI), by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Gravely concerned at the continued suppression of trade union rights in South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts,⁷¹

2. *Strongly condemns* the repression and detention of trade union leaders in southern Africa and calls for their immediate and unconditional release;

3. *Condemns also* the treatment of African producers of primary products in the Territories under Portuguese domination;

4. *Calls upon* Portugal to stop immediately the confiscation of African lands;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to fulfil its responsibility to put an immediate end to discrimination and repression against African workers and trade unionists in Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to the attention of the International Labour Organisation;

7. *Welcomes* the activities of the International Labour Organisation in this field and requests it to continue its efforts to bring to an end the discrimination against African workers in southern Africa and to submit the results of its endeavours to the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible but not later than at its fifty-fourth session;

8. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to investigate thoroughly the system of recruitment of African workers in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination and to report to the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible but not later than at its fifty-fourth session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to the attention of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1771st plenary meeting,
21 May 1971.*

⁷⁰ E/4953.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 217-242.

Decision

Human rights

(Item 5)

At its 1771st meeting, on 21 May 1971, the Council decided to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the summary records of the discussions concerning the work programme of the Commission which took place on the draft resolution on this item⁷² during the fiftieth session of the Council.

⁷² E/AC.7/L.601.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

1567 (L). Public administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1199 (XLII) of 24 May 1967 and General Assembly resolution 2561 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969,

Having reviewed the Secretary-General's proposed objectives and programmes in public administration for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the work programme of the Public Administration Division for the period 1971-1975 and the recommendations thereon of the Second Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration as summarized in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Public administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade,"⁷³ and also the relevant section of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its eighth session,⁷⁴

Stressing the important role of public administration in accelerating economic and social development of the developing countries and in realizing the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that the United Nations could particularly assist developing countries in the field of public administration because of its ability to draw upon the experience of countries in various regions having different administrative systems, and should therefore be able to respond promptly, effectively and in a co-ordinated way to requests of Governments for assistance,

1. Calls the attention of Member States to the importance of measures to increase administrative capability for economic and social development, to the advisability of having such measures form an integral part of development plans at all levels, as appropriate, and to the need for such measures to be adequate to enable Governments individually and collectively to achieve the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Endorses the Secretary-General's proposed objectives and programmes in public administration for the Second United Nations Development Decade as constituting the basis for a co-ordinated international programme in public administration and recommends that it be taken into account by the governing bodies of all organizations in the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations when they are programming activities in this field;

3. Approves the Secretary-General's proposed work programme of the Public Administration Division for the period 1971-1975, subject to the proposed changes and views of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to undertake preparations for the Third Meeting of Experts in 1975 to review the United Nations public administration programme, taking into account the programmes of other organizations of the United Nations system in

⁷³ E/4950.

⁷⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4989), paras. 47-59.

this field, and to contribute to the mid-term review of progress in implementing the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with due regard to paragraphs 25 and 58 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its eighth session, to ensure that the Public Administration Division at Headquarters and the public administration units of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut shall have the necessary staff to implement fully their work programmes.

1753rd plenary meeting,
6 May 1971.

1579 (L). Special arrangement for co-operation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the relevant recommendations of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,⁷⁵

Approves the arrangement for co-operation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) set out in the annex to the present resolution.

1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.

ANNEX

ARRANGEMENT FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

1. Matters of concern to the International Criminal Police Organization

Note is taken that the aims of the International Criminal Police Organization, as stated in article 2 of its Constitution, are:

(a) To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes; and that, according to article 3 of its Constitution, it is strictly forbidden to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

In the execution of these aims, the International Criminal Police Organization is concerned in all criminal police matters, including the police aspects of drug abuse, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, traffic in persons, certain human rights questions specified by its Constitution, counterfeiting and new forms of crime that may arise.

2. Exchange of information and documentation

The United Nations Secretariat and the International Criminal Police Organization shall exchange, as may be appropriate, information and documentation relevant to matters of mutual interest.

⁷⁵ See E/4945, chapter II.

3. Consultations and technical co-operation

The United Nations Secretariat and the International Criminal Police Organization, at the request of either, shall consult together on matters of common interest. They may collaborate in the study of such matters and may undertake technical co-operation in substantive projects.

4. Representation by observers

Representatives of the United Nations Secretariat shall be invited to attend in an observer capacity meetings of bodies of the International Criminal Police Organization and other meetings organized by it which deal with matters of common interest. Representatives of that organization shall be invited to attend in an observer capacity meetings of the Economic and Social Council, of its subsidiary organs, conferences convened by it and meetings of other United Nations bodies which deal with matters of common interest. Observers invited pursuant to the present paragraph may participate, with the approval of the body concerned and without the right to vote, in debates on questions of concern to their organizations.

5. Written statements

The United Nations Secretariat may submit written statements to meetings of bodies of the International Criminal Police Organization and other meetings organized by it on matters of common interest which are relevant to the work of those bodies. The International Criminal Police Organization may submit written statements to the Economic and Social Council, to its subsidiary organs and to conferences convened by it, on matters of common interest which are relevant to the work of those bodies, subject to the same conditions and procedures as are applicable to written statements by organizations having consultative status in category I with the Council.

6. Proposal of agenda items

The United Nations may propose items for the provisional agenda of bodies of the International Criminal Police Organization and other meetings organized by it. The International Criminal Police Organization may propose items for the provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, subject to the same conditions and procedures as are applicable to such proposals by organizations having consultative status in category I with the Council.

1580 (L). Contribution of the non-governmental organizations towards implementation of the International Development Strategy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations,

Having considered the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,⁷⁶

Believing that non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council active primarily in the field of economic and social development can contribute significantly to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁷⁷

1. *Emphasizes* the need for non-governmental organizations in consultative status active primarily in the field of economic and social development to endeavour to develop more meaningful and productive relationships with the Economic and Social Council, to enable them to contribute effectively towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Requests* its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to examine, bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, the contributions to development already made or being planned by non-governmental organizations in consultative status active primarily in the field of economic and social development;

3. *Further requests* its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, subsequent to the examination provided for in paragraph 2 above, to submit to the Council at its fifty-fourth session recommendations on improving their contribution towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

*1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.*

⁷⁶ E/4945.

⁷⁷ See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

Decisions

Non-governmental organizations

(Item 15)

At its 1769th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council decided:

(a) To place the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind in category II, previously in category B and which claimed to have had a valid or technical reason for not having replied to the questionnaire of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations during the review.

(b) To place in category II or on the Roster the following non-governmental organizations which had been put on the Roster by the Secretary-General as an interim measure:

CATEGORY II

Union of International Associations
St. Joan's International Alliance

ROSTER

International Association of Gerontology
International Real Estate Federation

(c) To place in category II or on the Roster the following non-governmental organizations which have newly applied for consultative status:

CATEGORY II

Arab Lawyers Union
European League for Economic Co-operation
International Association of Lawyers
International Association for Water Law
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
Pan American Federation of Engineering Societies (UPADI)
Société internationale de prophylaxie criminelle
World Federation for the Protection of Animals

ROSTER

Asian Development Centre
International Federation of Operational Research Societies
International Organization of Experts (ORDINEX)
International Union of Police Federations
International Union of Social Democratic Teachers
International Working Group for the Construction of Sports Premises (IAKS)
Young Lawyers' International Association (AIJA)

(d) To reclassify the following non-governmental organizations from the Roster to category II:

Boy Scouts World Bureau
International Chamber of Shipping
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Council of Social Democratic Women
International Hotel Association
International Prisoners Aid Association
International Savings Banks Institute
International Touring Alliance
World University Service

At its 1769th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council took the view that an item entitled "Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in schools and other educational institutions of Member States", requested by the World Federation of United Nations Associations to be placed by the Council on the agenda of its fiftieth or fifty-first session, might more appropriately be considered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

At the same meeting, the Council approved the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.⁷⁸

Relations with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social field

(Item 12 (a))

At its 1769th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on relations with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social field⁷⁹ and approved the following recommendations proposed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 13 of his report:

(a) The Council should extend a standing invitation to the following intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at future sessions of the Council:

Council of Europe
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
European Economic Community
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

⁷⁸ E/4945.

⁷⁹ E/4961.

These organizations would be entitled to participate, with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in the Council's debates on questions of concern to them.

(b) The Council should authorize the Secretary-General to propose from time to time, as appropriate, that certain other intergovernmental organizations might be invited to be represented by observers at individual sessions when the Council discusses questions of direct concern to them. These organizations would participate, with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in connexion with particular agenda items.

(c) In future, the Secretary-General should arrange for invitations to all sessions of the Council to be extended to the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Regional Co-operation for Development and the World Intellectual Property Organization, without informing the Council thereof.

(d) The functional commissions and standing committees should continue to invite to their meetings intergovernmental organs in fields of direct concern to them, and keep the Council informed thereof. These organizations would be entitled to participate, without the right to vote, in debates on questions of concern to them.

Co-operation and relations between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

(Item 12 (b))

At its 1769th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council took note of the chapter of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its eighth session regarding discussions between the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) with a view to drawing up a draft agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization.⁸⁰ While expressing the hope that such consultations should continue, the Economic and Social Council recommends:

(a) That the following considerations be kept in mind during these negotiations:

- (i) The World Tourism Organization shall have the decisive and central role in the field of world tourism in co-operation with the existing machinery within the United Nations;
- (ii) The fundamental aim of the World Tourism Organization shall be the promotion and development of tourism and that particular attention be paid to the interests of the developing countries in this regard;

(b) That the Economic and Social Council be provided with periodic progress reports on these negotiations at its summer sessions beginning with the fifty-first session;

⁸⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4989), chap. IX.*

(c) Steps, as appropriate, should be taken, with due regard to procedures of the United Nations Development Programme to enable the designation of the World Tourism Organization as a participating and executing agency of the Programme in order to assist the World Tourism Organization to carry out its functions related to the development of tourism;

(d) The Secretary-General should, in consultation with concerned specialized agencies and other interested organizations, submit proposals to the Economic and Social Council, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at an early date, on measures to improve the planning and co-ordination of activities undertaken by the United Nations system in the field of tourism.

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

(Item 14)

At its 1767th meeting, on 18 May 1971, the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its eighth session.⁸¹

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5 (E/4989).

Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council

(Item 5*)

At its 1737th meeting, on 13 January 1971, the Council, having considered the note by the outgoing President,⁸² requested the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations the records of its discussions of the question of measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council during the organizational meetings of the fiftieth session, together with the note by the outgoing President;

(b) To invite the Governments of Member States to communicate their views and proposals, if any, on this matter in time for their circulation to the Council for consideration at its fiftieth session.

(Item 16)

At its 1772nd meeting, on 21 May 1971, the Council decided to adjourn the debate on this item along with the proposals under consideration to its fifty-first session.⁸³

* Agenda item of the organizational meetings.

⁸² E/L.1369.

⁸³ E/4986 and Add.1-9; E/L.1382, E/L.1408/Rev.1, E/L.1421/Rev.1, E/L.1422 and E/L.1423.

OTHER DECISIONS

Election of officers of the Council for 1971

(Item 1*)

At its 1733rd meeting, on 11 January 1971, the Council elected Mr. R. Driss (Tunisia) President of the Council for 1971. The Council also elected the following three Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. A. de Araújo Castro (Brazil), Mr. K. Szarka (Hungary) and Mr. C. Caranicas (Greece).

At its 1734th meeting, on 12 January 1971, the Council decided, upon the recommendation of the President, that Mr. de Araújo Castro would be Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, Mr. Szarka Chairman of the Social Committee and Mr. Caranicas Chairman of the Economic Committee.

Basic programme of work of the Council in 1971 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fiftieth session

(Item 7*)

At its 1735th meeting, on 12 January 1971, the Council approved the provisional agenda for its fiftieth session and the list of items for its fifty-first session appearing in the draft programme of work prepared by the Secretary-General,⁸⁴ after amending it by combining items 10 (b) and 13 of the list of items for the fiftieth session into a single item, by including an item on the report of the International Narcotics Control Board and an item on capital punishment in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session, and by deferring consideration of item 9 (a) of the list of items for the fiftieth session to the fifty-first session while maintaining item 9 (b) on the agenda of both sessions.

Actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session

(Item 6*)

At its 1735th meeting, on 12 January 1971, the Council approved the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in section A of his note on actions arising out of decisions of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session,⁸⁵ and took note of sections B and C of the same note.

Election of the thirteen members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(Item 3*)

At its 1737th meeting, on 13 January 1971, the Council elected the thirteen States indicated below as members of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to serve for one year following their election.

* Agenda item of the organizational meetings.

⁸⁴ E/L.1367 and Corr.1 and 2.

⁸⁵ E/L.1366 and Add.1.

The membership of the Committee for 1971 is as follows: FRANCE, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, KENYA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, SUDAN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.

Term of office of the nominated members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

(Item 2)

At its 1771st meeting, on 21 May 1971, the Council decided to extend to four years the three-year term of office of the nominated members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development so that it will coincide with the biennial sessions of the Commission for Social Development.

Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council

(Item 4*)

At its 1737th meeting, on 13 January 1971, the Council confirmed the appointment of the following representatives, nominated by their Governments, as members of functional commissions of the Council:

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Mr. John Patrick O'Neill (Australia)
Mr. Isaac Kerstenetzky (Brazil)
Mr. Frank Ortiz (Cuba)
Mr. Mohamed Benjelloun (Morocco)
Mr. M. E. M. Mukasa (Uganda)
Mr. Lev Markovich Voldarsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Eduardo Palma (Chile)
Mr. Mikis Sparsis (Cyprus)
Mr. Roberto Barillas Izaguirre (Guatemala)
Mr. Mostafa Dabiri (Iran)
Mr. Isamu Miyazaki (Japan)
Mr. Manuel Alonso Olea (Spain)
Mrs. Souad Chater (Tunisia)
Mr. Ahmed Khalifa (United Arab Republic)
Mrs. Vida Tomsic (Yugoslavia)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. Felix Ermacora (Austria)
Mr. Raúl Bazan (Chile)
Mr. Simon Ilako (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
 Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)
 Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)
 Miss María Levalle Urbina (Mexico)
 Mr. Abu Sayeed Chowdhury (Pakistan)
 Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)
 Mr. Nikolai Konstantinovich Tarassov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Mr. Augusto Legnani (Uruguay)
 Mr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Mrs. Anne Hilaire-Guilain (Belgium)
 Mrs. Thelma Curling (Costa Rica)
 Miss Philomène Makolo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
 Mrs. Licelott Marte de Barrios (Dominican Republic)
 Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)
 Mrs. Hanna Bokor (Hungary)
 Mrs. Jetty Rizali Noor (Indonesia)
 Mrs. Ruda Titemwa Mohammed (Nigeria)
 Mrs. Khunying Ubol Huvanandana (Thailand)
 Mrs. Aziza Hussein (United Arab Republic)
 Mrs. John Tilney (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz (United States of America)

Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for 1971 and 1972

(Item 3*)

At its 1737th meeting, on 13 January 1971, the Council elected the following seven States members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a term of office of three years: COLOMBIA, FRANCE, NIGERIA, SUDAN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The membership of the Committee for 1971 is as follows:

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Brazil	1971
Bulgaria	1972
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1972
Colombia	1973
Denmark	1972
France	1973
Guyana	1972
India	1971
Japan	1971
Malta	1972
Nigeria	1973
Pakistan	1972
Philippines	1971
Sierra Leone	1971
Sudan	1973
Trinidad and Tobago	1973
Uganda	1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United Republic of Tanzania	1971
United States of America	1973

* Agenda item of the organizational meetings.

(Item 17)

At its 1770th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council elected the following seven States members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a term of office of three years starting on 1 January 1972: BRAZIL, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KENYA, UGANDA and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The membership of the Committee for 1972 is as follows:

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Brazil	1974
Bulgaria	1972
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1972
Colombia	1973
Denmark	1972
France	1973
Guyana	1972
India	1974
Indonesia	1974
Japan	1974
Kenya	1974
Malta	1972
Nigeria	1973
Pakistan	1972
Sudan	1973
Trinidad and Tobago	1973
Uganda	1974
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United Republic of Tanzania	1974
United States of America	1973

Election of members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme for 1971 and 1972

(Item 3*)

At its 1737th meeting, on 13 January 1971, the Council elected the following four States members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme for a term of office of three years following their election: AUSTRALIA, KENYA, PERU and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The membership of the Committee for 1971 is as follows:

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	1971
Australia	1973
Canada ^a	1971
Chile ^a	1971
Denmark	1971
Federal Republic of Germany ^a	1973
France ^a	1973
Ghana ^a	1972
India ^a	1971
Indonesia ^a	1972
Ireland	1972
Kenya	1973
Mexico ^a	1972
Netherlands ^a	1972
New Zealand ^a	1973
Niger	1971
Pakistan	1972
Peru	1973
Sweden	1972
Turkey	1971

^a Member elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973
United States of America ^a	1971
Uruguay ^a	1973

(Item 17)

At its 1770th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council elected the following four States members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme for a term of office of three years starting on 1 January 1972:⁸⁶ DENMARK, HUNGARY, TOGO and TURKEY.

The composition of the Committee for 1972 will be as follows:

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	1973
Denmark	1974
Federal Republic of Germany ^a	1973
France ^a	1973
Ghana ^a	1972
Hungary	1974
Indonesia ^a	1972
Ireland	1972
Kenya	1973
Mexico ^a	1972
Netherlands ^a	1972
New Zealand ^a	1973
Pakistan	1972
Peru	1973
Sweden	1972
Togo ^a	1974
Turkey	1974
United Arab Republic ^a	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973
Uruguay ^a	1973

Election of members of the functional commissions of the Council

(Item 17)

At its 1770th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council held elections of the functional commissions to fill the seats falling vacant at the end of 1971.

In 1972 the composition of the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs will be as follows:

STATISTICAL COMMISSION⁸⁷

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Belgium	1973
Brazil	1972
Czechoslovakia	1975
Denmark	1972
France	1972
Ghana	1975
India	1975
Ireland	1973

^a Member elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

⁸⁶ The four remaining seats are to be filled by the FAO Council in the Autumn of 1971.

⁸⁷ The twenty-fourth seat is to be filled from the Latin American States at a later session of the Economic and Social Council.

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Kenya	1975
Libyan Arab Republic	1973
Malaysia	1975
Morocco	1973
Panama	1972
Philippines	1972
Poland	1972
Spain	1975
Thailand	1972
Uganda	1973
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United States of America	1973
Venezuela	1973

POPULATION COMMISSION

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Barbados	1973
Brazil	1972
Czechoslovakia	1972
Denmark	1972
France	1975
Gabon	1973
Ghana	1975
Haiti	1973
India	1972
Indonesia	1975
Iran	1973
Japan	1973
Kenya	1972
Morocco	1975
New Zealand	1972
Peru	1975
Philippines	1975
Spain	1972
Sweden	1975
Tunisia	1973
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Arab Republic	1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973
United States of America	1973
Upper Volta	1972
Venezuela	1972

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Belgium	1975
Cameroon	1974
Canada	1972
Chile	1972
Costa Rica	1974
Cyprus	1974
Czechoslovakia	1972
Dominican Republic	1975
France	1975
Guatemala	1972
India	1975
Indonesia	1975
Italy	1972
Ivory Coast	1975
Jamaica	1974
Japan	1974
Mauritania	1972
Nigeria	1975
Philippines	1972
Sierra Leone	1972

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Somalia	1974
Spain	1974
Sweden	1972
Thailand	1972
Tunisia	1974
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1975
United Arab Republic	1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1974
United States of America	1975
Uruguay	1975
Yugoslavia	1974

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	1973
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1974
Chile	1974
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1972
Ecuador	1974
France	1973
Ghana	1972
Guatemala	1972
India	1973
Iran	1974
Iraq	1972
Italy	1974
Lebanon	1973
Mauritius	1973
Mexico	1973
Morocco	1972
Netherlands	1972
Nigeria	1974
Norway	1974
Pakistan	1973
Peru	1972
Philippines	1973
Poland	1972
Romania	1974
Senegal	1974
Turkey	1972
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Arab Republic	1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United Republic of Tanzania	1973
United States of America	1974
Venezuela	1973

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN⁸⁸

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	1972
Belgium	1972
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1974
Canada	1972
Central African Republic	1974
Colombia	1972
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1974
Costa Rica	1975
Dominican Republic	1974
Finland	1974
France	1975
Hungary	1972
Indonesia	1974
Iran	1972

⁸⁸ Three seats remain to be filled at a later session of the Economic and Social Council, one from the Asian States and two from the Latin American States.

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Iraq	1972
Japan	1975
Kenya	1975
Liberia	1975
Mauritania	1972
Nigeria	1974
Norway	1975
Romania	1975
Thailand	1974
Tunisia	1972
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1974
United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1974
United States of America	1974
Uruguay	1972

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS⁸⁹

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Brazil	1973
Canada	1975
Federal Republic of Germany	1972
France	1975
Hungary	1972
India	1972
Iran	1972
Jamaica	1973
Japan	1973
Lebanon	1973
Mexico	1972
Nigeria	1975
Pakistan	1972
Peru	1975
Sweden	1972
Switzerland	1975
Togo	1973
Turkey	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1973
United States of America	1975
Yugoslavia	1975

Election of members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

(Item 17)

At its 1770th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council held elections to fill the seats falling vacant in the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at the end of 1971.

The composition of the Committee for 1972 will be as follows:

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	1973
Austria	1975
Brazil	1973
Bulgaria	1973
Cameroon	1975
Colombia	1973
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1972
Finland	1973
France	1975
Guatemala	1972
Hungary	1972

⁸⁹ The twenty-fourth seat is to be filled at a later session of the Economic and Social Council.

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
India	1975
Japan	1972
Kuwait	1972
Libyan Arab Republic	1973
Malaysia	1973
Netherlands	1972
Nigeria	1975
Panama	1975
Pakistan	1973
Trinidad and Tobago	1975
Tunisia	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1975
United Arab Republic	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1975
United Republic of Tanzania	1972
United States of America	1972

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United States of America	1973
Uruguay	1974
Venezuela	1974

Election of members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(Item 17)

At its 1770th, 1771st and 1772nd meetings, on 20 and 21 May 1971, the Council elected twelve members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

The membership of the Governing Council for 1972 will be as follows:

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	1973
Belgium	1973
Brazil	1973
Bulgaria	1974
Cameroon	1972
Canada	1973
Central African Republic	1973
Cuba	1972
Denmark	1972
Ecuador	1974
Ethiopia	1974
Federal Republic of Germany	1974
Finland	1974
France	1973
India	1972
Indonesia	1973
Iraq	1974
Italy	1972
Ivory Coast	1972
Japan	1972
Kuwait	1973
Libyan Arab Republic	1973
Mexico	1972
Netherlands	1974
Nigeria	1974
Norway	1973
Pakistan	1973
Philippines	1972
Romania	1973
Switzerland	1974
Trinidad and Tobago	1974
Uganda	1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1972
United States of America	1972
Uruguay	1974
Yugoslavia	1974

Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

At its 1770th meeting, on 20 May 1971, the Council elected one third of the membership of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.

The membership of the Executive Board for the period 1 August 1971 to 31 July 1972 will be as follows:

	<i>Term of office expires on 31 July</i>
Algeria	1974
Bulgaria	1972
Canada	1974
Chile	1972
China	1973
Costa Rica	1973
Federal Republic of Germany	1974
France	1973
Gabon	1973
India	1974
Indonesia	1972
Italy	1973
Malawi	1973
Nigeria	1972
Norway	1974
Pakistan	1974
Philippines	1972
Poland	1973
Romania	1974
Sierra Leone	1972
Sweden	1972
Switzerland	1972
Thailand	1974
Turkey	1972
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1973
United Arab Republic	1973

CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS

NOTE. 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 fiftieth session.

<i>No. of resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
1563 (L)	Accession of the Republic of Korea to the Convention on Road Traffic	19	28 April 1971	1
1564 (L)	Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system	7	30 April 1971	1
1565 (L)	Emergency assistance to Palestine refugees	20	3 May 1971	1
1566 (L)	Co-ordination of work in the field of statistics	7	3 May 1971	2
1567 (L)	Public administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade	10	6 May 1971	23
1568 (L)	Preparation for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic	9 (b)	10 May 1971	3
1569 (L)	Preparation for the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic	9 (b)	12 May 1971	3
1570 (L)	International co-operation in cartography	8 (b)	13 May 1971	4
1571 (L)	International co-operation with a view to the use of computers and computation techniques for development	11 (b)	14 May 1971	4
1572 (L)	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources	8 (a)	18 May 1971	4
1573 (L)	Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries	3	19 May 1971	6
1574 (L)	Capital punishment	4	20 May 1971	7
1575 (L)	International Book Year	13	20 May 1971	7
1576 (L)	United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances	6 (a)	20 May 1971	8
1577 (L)	Convening of a plenipotentiary conference to amend the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	6 (c)	20 May 1971	8
1578 (L)	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board	6 (b)	20 May 1971	9
1579 (L)	Special arrangement for co-operation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	15	20 May 1971	23
1580 (L)	Contribution of the non-governmental organizations towards implementation of the International Development Strategy	15	20 May 1971	24
1581 (L)	The world social situation	2	21 May 1971	9
1582 (L)	Research and training programme in regional development	2	21 May 1971	11
1583 (L)	Work programme of the Commission for Social Development for the period 1971-1975	2	21 May 1971	11
1584 (L)	Criminality and social change	2	21 May 1971	12
1585 (L)	Draft Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons	2	21 May 1971	13
1586 (L)	Report of the Commission for Social Development	2	21 May 1971	14
1587 (L)	Special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres	5	21 May 1971	15
1588 (L)	Racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres	5	21 May 1971	15
1589 (L)	The problem of indigenous populations	5	21 May 1971	16
1590 (L)	The danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance	5	21 May 1971	16
1591 (L)	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination	5	21 May 1971	18
1592 (L)	Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination	5	21 May 1971	18
1593 (L)	Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of <i>apartheid</i> and colonialism	5	21 May 1971	19
1594 (L)	Study of equality in the administration of justice	5	21 May 1971	20
1595 (L)	Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries	5	21 May 1971	20
1596 (L)	Periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information	5	21 May 1971	20
1597 (L)	Preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions	5	21 May 1971	21
1598 (L)	Report of the Commission on Human Rights	5	21 May 1971	22
1599 (L)	Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights	5	21 May 1971	22

