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*President* : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Israel.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 28

**Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/4200, E/L. 1131, E/L. 1132)**  
(*resumed from the 1437th meeting*)

1. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution submitted by Greece, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania (E/L.1131), which was being co-sponsored by Chile, India and Pakistan.

2. Mr. YASSEEN (Iraq) emphasized that training and research were the essential prerequisites for progress and development. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was autonomous within the framework of its Statute and under the supervision of the competent United Nations bodies. In accordance with article I of its Statute, it was to enhance "the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development".

3. His delegation welcomed the transfer to the Institute of the three training programmes mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Executive Director's report (E/4200). In particular, he stressed the importance of the training programme for foreign service officers from newly independent countries, which had already given positive results. So far as research was concerned, he did not share the opinion of those who thought that the Institute had been somewhat tardy in that field. As a matter of fact, the Institute was currently its own subject of research. Judging by the flexibility of its methods and the care it took to employ all the resources at its disposal, it might be expected to make an effective contribution in the fields both of research and of training.

4. Having been a member of the panel of lawyers mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report, he had been in a position to appreciate the efficiency of the Institute's preparatory work and the zeal of the Executive Director and his collaborators, particularly the Director of Research.

5. Mr. DULEA (Romania) said that the Institute was carrying out useful work in many fields; he was glad to know that the Executive Director regarded the regional economic commissions as indispensable partners. His delegation would accordingly support the draft resolution before the Council.

6. Mr. FILALI (Morocco), introducing the joint draft resolution, said that the Institute had been established to help the developing countries. The draft resolution had been produced after a study had been made of the report by the Executive Director of the Institute and it reflected the latter's preoccupations particularly with regard to improved co-ordination between the Institute and other United Nations bodies. Such co-ordination would make it possible to avoid duplication of effort, in accordance with the desire expressed both by the Secretary-General and by the representatives of other United Nations bodies. Although the Institute was autonomous, it was under the direction of a Board of Trustees comprising the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, as well as representatives of the specialized agencies. Steps must be taken to see that maximum use was made of the Institute's facilities. The Executive Director, as he had announced in his statement at the 1437th meeting, would shortly propose to the Board of Trustees a programme of work and an organizational plan which the sponsors of the draft resolution were awaiting with interest. The draft resolution expressed the Council's appreciation to all those who had made voluntary contributions to the Institute and, as in General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX), appealed for further contributions. He hoped that the draft resolution would be unanimously adopted.

7. Mrs. MANTZOULINOS (Greece), drawing the Council's attention to article II of the Institute's Statute, stressed that the objectives were in complete accord with the purposes of the United Nations and expressed the hope that generous contributions would be forthcoming to enable UNITAR to perform its role effectively.

8. Mr. SOOFI (Pakistan) hoped that the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency would co-operate with the Institute, whose work was in conformity with the objectives of the United Nations, particularly in economic and social matters and in the sphere of development. The Institute's programme must be based on research. The draft resolution was designed to ensure improved co-ordination of activities in that field and a judicious use of the Institute's resources.

9. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said that his delegation had been glad to note the importance which several countries attached to the Institute's training work. So far as the research work was concerned, his delegation associated itself with the Algerian representative's remarks at the 1437th meeting to the effect that research should be of a practical nature geared to satisfying the need for objective appreciation of various problems of direct interest to the United Nations. It was also necessary to avoid any overlapping, particularly in view of the relatively high cost for

each programme. His delegation supported the draft resolution.

10. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution, which Algeria would support. He would, however, like operative paragraph 4 to be lightened by the deletion of the whole of the part beginning with the words "and renews its appeal", since it already appeared in General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX).

11. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) regretted that as co-sponsor of the draft resolution he was not entitled to propose amendments to it; he would, however, offer a few suggestions. In regard to the Algerian representative's proposal, he thought that operative paragraph 4, which was in fact superfluous, could quite well be omitted altogether. Operative paragraph 2 could also easily be deleted if it were to give rise to any difficulty. Furthermore, a new paragraph might be added to the preamble, possibly as the second paragraph, reading as follows:—"Emphasizing the need for the Institute to so arrange its priorities in the initial years of its operation as to give primary importance to the training of counterpart personnel, particularly from the developing countries". Several speakers had emphasized that training should take precedence over research, and he was glad to note the Swedish representative's remark in that connexion. Moreover, that was in accordance with article II of the Institute's Statute; it would be good publicity for the Institute and might attract additional resources. He recalled that in pledging their contributions several Governments had indicated their desire that the ratio of 60 to 40 between training and research should be observed.

12. Mr. d'ARBOUSSIER (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research) thanked the delegations which had expressed their interest in UNITAR's activities and assured them that the Institute would bear their views in mind, particularly with regard to the pragmatic aspect of its work.

13. With reference to the remarks made by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, he said that the Institute was fully aware of the importance of training for the developing countries and would not lose sight of the fact that, since development was essentially a human function, training constituted a fundamental aspect of the development process. Nevertheless, the distribution of resources between the various activities raised administrative problems. The Institute was, of course, endeavouring to utilize its resources in such a way as to accord more importance to training, while avoiding any difference in treatment between contributory Governments, whatever the amount and form of their contributions. But it was difficult for the Institute to refuse supplementary funds which the donor countries wished to see earmarked for some particular type of research merely because training would not benefit thereby. There were also other factors to be considered, for example, that of remunerativeness, which was usually much lower in the case of training, a slow and costly process. Finally, the Institute should be guided essentially by the needs of the countries concerned,

whether those needs related to research or to training. That was why the Institute had begun evaluative studies in order to ascertain exactly what those needs were.

14. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) explained that, to his way of thinking, the text he had suggested was more in the nature of an exhortation addressed to UNITAR, requesting it to give the desired importance to the training programme. In specifically mentioning counterpart personnel, he had been guided by article II of the Statute, which seemed to him to lay emphasis on that category of personnel.

15. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the idea of attaching special importance to training commended itself to the French delegation, which had already made known its position on that point. However, if the Council was to discuss the text suggested by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania as an official document, he would like the expression "counterpart", which created a certain amount of confusion, to be deleted and emphasis laid on training in general. Furthermore, the Institute's system should not be made too rigid. A form of words should be found which, while stressing the priority to be given to training, would avoid confining the Executive Director's action within too narrow limits.

16. His delegation would have no difficulty in accepting the Algerian representative's suggestion. If adopted, the resolution would be more likely to receive all-round support, especially from France which, although voting in favour of a similar text at the Council's thirty-ninth session (1391st meeting), had expressed misgivings which the modification proposed by Algeria would dispel, since the present draft resolution was what was being discussed.

17. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) explained that the suggestion he had made did not amount to a formal amendment.

18. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said he felt sure that the members of the Council, bearing in mind the importance to be attached to the training of personnel, especially in the developing countries, had heeded the appeal made by the representative of Tanzania. Nevertheless, in view of the explanations given by the Executive Director of UNITAR, he feared that by expressly requesting the Institute to give particular importance to the training programme the Council might cramp its activities unduly. The co-sponsors of the draft resolution should consult together with a view to drafting a text likely to meet with general approval.

19. As to the Algerian representative's suggestion, he would prefer the phrase in question to be retained.

20. The PRESIDENT proposed that, in view of the suggestions which had been made regarding the draft resolution, the co-sponsors and delegations concerned should consult together for the purpose of formulating a text which would be submitted at a later meeting of the Council.

*It was so decided.*

## AGENDA ITEM 23

### Advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4175, E/4184, E/4213; E/L.1119)

#### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4242)

21. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 23 (E/4242) and to vote on draft resolutions A, B and C in paragraph 5 thereof, which had been adopted unanimously by the Committee.

#### A. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS: REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE EFFECTIVE REALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

22. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) considered that the text of the first preambular paragraph lacked clarity. What was the purpose of the seminar and why was there mention only of participation by countries and territories within the Western Hemisphere? Furthermore, what was meant by "effective realization of human rights at the national level"?

23. Mr. SCHREIBER (Secretariat) replied that the seminar was being organized pursuant to General Assembly resolution 926 (X) and was essentially of a regional nature; a few experts from countries outside the region having distinct institutions for the guarantee of human rights, would, however, be invited to attend in a personal capacity. The participants would study the practical measures taken by various countries to implement human rights.

24. It was probable that later on other seminars on that topic would be organized within other regions or even on a world-wide basis.

*Draft resolution A was adopted.*

#### B. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS: SEMINAR ON THE CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

*Draft resolution B was adopted.*

#### C. PROGRAMME OF ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

25. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) proposed the addition of the following words at the end of the first preambular paragraph of draft resolution C: "and the comments on the programme made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme".

*The amendment was adopted.*

26. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that she would support draft resolution C,

but with a reservation concerning the second preambular paragraph, in which the Council noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the fellowship programme. She wished to refer in that connexion to the remarks she had made at the 537th meeting of the Social Committee, and hoped that her comments would be taken into account when programmes for future years were being prepared.

27. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) also said that she would support the draft resolution, although her delegation had made certain reservations at the 538th meeting of the Social Committee concerning the possibility of evaluating the fellowship programme.

*Draft resolution C, as amended, was adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 25

##### Slavery (E/4168 and Add.1-5, E/4234)

###### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4244)

28. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 25 (E/4244) and in particular the draft resolution contained in paragraph 17 thereof.

29. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) pointed out that paragraph 9 of the Social Committee's report was not an accurate record of the Committee's proceedings: it should indicate that the Committee had not fully discussed the draft resolution prepared by the working group.

30. Mrs. MANTZOULINOS (Greece) associated herself with the United Kingdom representative's comments.

31. The PRESIDENT pointed out that it was not within the competence of the Council to amend the Social Committee's report, but said that the United Kingdom representative's comments would be included in the summary record.

32. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that although the Social Committee had not discussed in detail the working group's proposals and had not voted on them, it must be remembered that the working group had been composed of thirteen countries, i.e. half the membership of the Social Committee had been represented on it. Consequently, it could not be said that the proposals had not been discussed.

33. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) called for a vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee.

34. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution in paragraph 17 of the Social Committee's report (E/4244).

*The draft resolution was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 11

##### Development of natural resources (E/4186)

###### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4245)

35. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 11 (E/4245) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 3 thereof.

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 19

##### World campaign for universal literacy (E/4214)

###### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4246)

36. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 19 (E/4246) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 3 thereof, which had been unanimously adopted by the Committee.

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 20

##### Travel, transport and communications

(a) Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949 (E/4194, E/4241)

(b) International Tourist Year (E/4218 and Corr. 1)

###### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4247)

37. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 20 (E/4247) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 3 thereof, which had been unanimously adopted by the Committee.

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

38. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution in paragraph 7 of the Economic Committee's report.

39. Mr. ORLOV (International Labour Organisation) said that the ILO attached great importance to tourism, which could help to promote understanding between the different countries and continents. At the present time, when workers of all categories enjoyed annual paid holidays, the achievement of minimum standards of efficiency and comfort in travel and accommodation was no longer solely of interest to the privileged classes but also to workers in all countries of the world.

40. The ILO had concerned itself with the staggering of holiday periods so as to reduce the overloading of means of transport and to ensure that everyone could find accommodation. In 1964, it had arranged a meeting of experts to examine, *inter alia*, ways and means of facilitating the use made of paid holidays.

41. Another aspect of tourism was its role as a factor of economic development, by bringing in foreign currency which could be used to finance industrialization. The economic aspect of the problem had been stressed at the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments held at Geneva in October 1965.

42. A third aspect of tourism was the opportunities it offered for making use of human resources by creating jobs for nationals of the host countries. Hence the great importance of vocational training for workers in the tourist industry; the ILO gave high priority to applications from countries in that connexion. It was collaborating closely with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations with a view to providing grants for the vocational training of hotel and tourist industry staff.

43. Yet another aspect of tourism in which the ILO was particularly interested was the question of working conditions in the industry. The Tripartite Meeting at Geneva had paid special attention to the relevant social problems and had recommended closer collaboration in that field between industrialized and developing countries.

44. The ILO also attached great importance to the working conditions of road transport workers, and in 1954 an ILO committee had drawn up a memorandum on that subject with a view to the introduction of regulations on such questions as the minimum permissible working age, hours of work and the maximum number of driving hours. The ILO had continued to collaborate with the Economic Commission for Europe and one notable result of that collaboration had been the conclusion, in January 1962, of the European Agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport. The ILO was following up the question in co-operation with the United Nations bodies concerned and with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

45. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 7 of the Economic Committee's report (E/4247).

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 22

#### Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175)

#### REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4248)

46. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 22 (E/4248) and to vote on the seven draft resolutions A to G in paragraph 24 thereof.

#### A. DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

*Draft resolution A was adopted.*

#### B. POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

*Draft resolution B was adopted.*

#### C. UNIFIED LONG-TERM UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

#### D. CO-OPERATION IN THE UNIFIED LONG-TERM UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

47. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) said that her delegation had abstained when the vote was taken on draft resolutions C and D in the Social Committee (543rd and 544th meetings). It did not approve of inviting non-governmental organizations to give their views on an equal footing with Governments on the role which women could play in the economic and social development of their countries and the degree of priority which should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national economic and social development. Nor did it approve of those organizations being asked to draw up long-term programmes for the advancement of women. Such programmes should be prepared by the Governments themselves. For those reasons, the Iraqi delegation in the Social Committee had requested a separate vote on those points. It would abstain from voting on draft resolutions C and D.

48. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that her delegation had abstained when the vote was taken on draft resolutions C and D in the Social Committee, since it did not consider that non-governmental organizations should be placed on an equal footing with Governments. That innovation, which was being introduced into the relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, violated the established practice. The Soviet delegation also objected to operative paragraph 6 (a) of draft resolution D which recommended the establishment of a fund to which industrial and business concerns, non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals might be invited to contribute.

*Draft resolution C was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*

*Draft resolution D was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.*

#### E. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

*Draft resolution E was adopted.*

#### F. REPERCUSSIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS

*Draft resolution F was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.*

G. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF  
WOMEN

*Draft resolution G was adopted.*

AGENDA ITEM 33

**Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council  
(E/L.1113/Add.1, E/L.1113/Rev.1, E/L.1116)**

49. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that, at its 1437th meeting, it had decided to postpone consideration of agenda item 33, on the enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council, until a later meeting.

50. Mr. UY (Philippines) said that the question was an extremely important one and the decisions taken on it might have very serious consequences. The head of his delegation had been in consultation for some days past with representatives of the regional groups with a view to reaching agreement on geographical distribution within the subsidiary organs of the Council. He therefore proposed that consideration of the item should be deferred until the outcome of those negotiations was known.

*It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.