

ARTICLE 55

CONTENTS

Text of Article 55	Paragraphs
Introductory note	1-2
I. Economic and social fields	3-91
A. General survey	3-90
1. Decisions with regard to international co-operation	5-15
2. Decisions with regard to standards of living	16
3. Decisions with regard to full employment and economic stability	17-18
4. Decisions with regard to economic development	19-37
a. Technical assistance for economic development of developing countries	21-24
b. Financing of economic development of developing countries	25-32
c. Other aspects of economic development	33-35
d. Regional economic development	36-37
5. Decisions with regard to natural resources	38-41
6. Decisions with regard to the world supply of food	42-45
7. Decisions with regard to international trade and finance	46-49
8. Decisions with regard to fiscal matters	50
9. Decisions with regard to transport and communications	51-53
**10. Decisions with regard to statistics	
11. Decisions with regard to social policy and development in general	54-58
12. Decisions with regard to technical assistance in the social field	59
13. Decisions with regard to population matters	60-62
**14. Decisions with regard to migration	
15. Decisions with regard to social welfare	63-75
a. Social welfare administration and training of social welfare personnel	63-65
b. Community organization and development	66-67
c. Housing and town and country planning	68-70
d. United Nations Children's Fund	71
e. Family, youth and child welfare	72-73
f. Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped	74
g. Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders	75
***h. Traffic in persons, traffic in obscene publications and prostitution	
**i. Declaration of death of missing persons	
16. Decisions with regard to narcotics	76-78
17. Decisions with regard to cartography	79
18. Decisions with regard to other economic and social problems	80-90

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
B. Analytical summary of practice	91
The scope of the activity of the United Nations in the economic and social fields	91
1. Standards of living	91
** 2. Full employment	
** 3. Economic stability	
4. Economic development	91
a. General economic development	91
b. Financing of economic development	91
c. Technical assistance for economic development	91
5. Energy and natural resources	91
6. World supply of food	91
7. International trade and finance	91
a. International trade	91
b. International financial transactions	91
c. International commodity problems	91
** 8. Fiscal matters (public finance)	
9. Transport and communications	91
** 10. Statistics	
11. Social development	91
a. Consideration of the question of social development in general	91
b. Relationship between social development and economic development	91
**c. Social development of under-developed areas	
** 12. Social problems of particular groups	
13. Population	91
** 14. Migration and related problems	
15. Social welfare	91
16. Narcotics	91
17. Special economic and social questions	91
**a. Post-war questions	
b. Other emergency questions	91
c. Economic and social development of specific areas	91
d. Other special questions	91
II. Human rights	92-215
A. General survey	92-124
1. Decisions mainly of a preparatory, procedural or co-ordinating nature	92-102
** 2. Creation of new specialized agencies	
3. Recommendations and other decisions designed generally to influence States, organized or unorganized groups or world opinion at large	103-104
4. Conventions and other international instruments	105-109
5. International conferences	110-112

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
6. Services relating to human rights	113-116
7. Decisions dealing individually with allegations regarding violations of human rights in specific States or Territories	117-124
**8. Miscellaneous actions	
 B. Analytical summary of practice	125-215
**1. The question of the meaning of the phrase "respect for, and observance of"	
2. The question of the meaning of the term "human rights and fundamental freedoms"	125-215
 **a. General remarks	
b. Rights and freedoms proclaimed as human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	125-201
(i) General provisions	125-157
(a) International Covenants on Human Rights	125-137
(b) Declaration on Territorial Asylum	138-141
(c) Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ...	142-151
(d) Declaration on Social Progress and Development	152-157
(ii) Civil and political rights	158-186
(a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	158-169
(b) Rights relating to the freedom and integrity of the person	158-169
** (c) Rights relating to recognition before the law and the protection of the law	
** (d) Rights relating to remedies in connexion with violations of rights and to civil procedure	
(e) Rights relating to criminal offences	170-171
** (f) Rights relating to privacy and to honour and reputation	
(g) Freedom of movement and residence	172
(h) Rights of asylum and related rights	173-174
** (i) The right to a nationality	
(j) Rights relating to marriage and the family	175-176
(k) The right to own property	177-179
(l) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	180-183
(m) Freedom of opinion and expression	184
(n) Freedom of peaceful assembly and association	185
(o) The right to take part in the government, the right to access to public service and rights relating to the will of the people	186
(iii) Economic, social and cultural rights	187-201
** (a) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	
(b) Rights relating to work	187-188
** (c) Rights relating to the standard of living and social security	
(d) Rights relating to motherhood and childhood	189-190
(e) The right to education	191-201
** (f) Rights relating to cultural life, the arts and scientific advancement	
** (g) Rights to protection of scientific, literary or artistic production	

Paragraphs

- c. The question of the relation of rights and freedoms, other than those proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the concept of "human rights and fundamental freedoms" 202-215
- (i) The right of petition 202
 - (ii) The right of peoples and nations to self-determination 203-215
 - ** (iii) Rights of minorities
 - ** (iv) Other rights
- **3. The question of the meaning of the expression "for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion"
- **4. The question of the meaning of the term "universal"; the territorial scope of the provisions relating to human rights

ARTICLE 55

TEXT OF ARTICLE 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The presentation and organization of the material in this study follows the pattern established in the previous studies of this Article in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3*. The material is again divided into two parts, dealing respectively with economic and social matters, and with human rights. Each part, in turn, is divided into a general survey which gives a broad view of the activities of the United Nations in those fields that are consonant with the words "shall promote" in Article 55, and an analytical summary of practice which indicates the scope of the activities of the United Nations in each field. An account of the ways and means used by the United Nations to achieve its purposes in the economic, social and human rights fields through the exercise of the specified functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council is contained in this *Supplement* in the studies of the Articles which set forth these functions and powers.¹

2. As in the previous studies, the question of the scope given to the objectives of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, as set forth in paragraphs a, b and c of Article 55, in the Preamble of the Charter and in certain other Articles,² is dealt with in this *Supplement* solely in the study of a single Article, namely, Article 55.

¹These Articles are listed in the *Repertory*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 3.

²See *Repertory*, vol. III, under Article 55, para. 4, and related table.

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

A. General survey

3. A brief survey of the promotion by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the economic and social objectives of Article 55 during the period covered by the present *Supplement* is given in this section of the study of Article 55. The major decisions of these two organs of the United Nations pertaining to international action in the economic and social fields are briefly described, but, as in the case of the previous studies of this Article, this study does not include an account of implementation of those decisions; nor does it include the description of the manner in which the Secretary-General assisted the various organs of the United Nations in the performance of their functions or an account of organizational problems and the coordinating activities of the United Nations.

4. As in the past, references to Article 55 or paragraphs of the Article are contained in several of the decisions described.³

³See, for example, G A resolutions 2144(XXI), 2148(XXI), 2152(XXI), 2200(XXI), 2215(XXI), 2218(XXI), 2260(XXII), 2293(XXII), 2299(XXII), 2305(XXII), 2340(XXII), 2398(XXIII), 2414(XXIII), 2433(XXIII), 2458(XXIII), 2467(XXIII), 2497(XXIV), 2499(XXIV), 2526(XXIV), 2542(XXIV) and 2579(XXIV).

1. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

5. As indicated in the various sections of this study, the decisions of the General Assembly and of the Council frequently referred to or implied international co-operation. They referred to such specific matters as international co-operation in outer-space activities,⁴ increasing the production and use of edible proteins,⁵ resources of the sea,⁶ reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof,⁷ the human environment,⁸ international co-operation with respect to the oceans,⁹ or dealt with broader sets of activities, such as those relating to the economic development of developing countries.¹⁰ The decisions of the General Assembly or the Council which are noted in this section of the study of Article 55 either deal specifically with the question of international co-

⁴G A resolutions 2221(XXI), 2222(XXI), 2600(XXIV) and 2601(XXIV).

⁵G A resolutions 2319(XXII) and 2416(XXIII).

⁶G A resolutions 2172(XXI) and 2413(XXIII).

⁷G A resolution 2340(XXII).

⁸G A resolution 2398(XXIII).

⁹G A resolution 2414(XXIII).

¹⁰G A resolutions 2218 A and B (XXI).

operation or cover several fields of activity in which international co-operation was implied.¹¹

6. During the period under review the preparatory work¹² for the elaboration and adoption of a Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States¹³ was continued. The work was concluded at the Assembly's twenty-fifth session, at which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.¹⁴ One of the principles elaborated upon in the Declaration was that of the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter.

7. After deciding at the twenty-first session¹⁵ to hold a United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Assembly, at the same session, expressed its belief that the benefits of space exploration could be extended to States at all stages of economic and scientific development if Member States conducted their space programmes in a manner designed to "promote the maximum international co-operation and the widest possible exchange of information in this field,"¹⁶ and reaffirmed the importance of international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.¹⁷ In dealing with the question of international co-operation for the peaceful uses of outer space at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly recalled Economic and Social Council resolution 1426(XLVI) in which the Council had, *inter alia*, expressed its conviction that international co-operation through the United Nations should continue to play an important role in assisting the efforts of Governments in the fields of investigation and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources,¹⁸ and invited Member States to co-operate with each other in connexion with the peaceful uses of outer space.

8. When it designated 1967 as International Tourist Year, the Assembly acted "bearing in mind the need for international co-operation in promoting tourism in view of its useful role in the educational, cultural, economic and social fields".¹⁹ In laying down the provisions under which the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was to function, the Assembly expressed consciousness of the fact that the acceleration of industrial development, especially in the developing countries, depends largely on the broadest international co-operation.²⁰ The Assembly took into account the need "to maximize international co-operative efforts for the further development of marine science and technology"²¹ when it endorsed Economic and Social Council

resolution 1112(XL) of 7 March 1966 on the development of non-agricultural resources. Similarly, in endorsing, at its twenty-first session, the decision of the Council to convene an international symposium on industrial development, the Assembly considered that the Symposium was likely to play a significant role in focusing attention "on policies and measures aimed at strengthening international co-operation in the field of industrial development".²²

9. The Assembly expressed its conviction of the urgency and great importance of intensifying international co-operation in the development of peaceful applications of atomic energy when it commended and requested Depository Governments to open for signature and ratification the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.²³ In a resolution on international co-operation with a view to the use of computers and computation techniques for development, the Assembly acted "bearing in mind the task entrusted to the United Nations under its Charter to promote international co-operation with a view to encouraging the economic and social development of all peoples" and expressed its conviction that it was in the interest of all countries, and particularly of the developing countries, to strengthen international co-operation in that field.²⁴ It called for closer co-operation between Governments, industry, agriculture, universities, scientific and technological institutes and other interested organizations "in order to provide a significant impetus to the efforts to improve the protein nutrition of mankind",²⁵ and declared that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations should be an occasion for achieving international co-operation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character.²⁶ Similarly, in making preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the Assembly affirmed that it should be the main purpose of the Conference to serve as a practical means for action by Governments and international organizations in the corresponding area, "by means of international co-operation".²⁷ Endorsing a resolution of the Council,²⁸ the Assembly, at its twenty-first session, expressed the view that the possibility and advisability of proclaiming a charter of development underlying international co-operation in the interest of economic, social and cultural development deserved further consideration, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, several United Nations organizations, the regional economic commissions and intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations, to prepare a concise and systematic survey of the various principles, directives and guidelines for action in the field of development, as contained in the resolutions, declarations and similar texts of the United Nations and related agencies and in other relevant sources.²⁹ The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to elaborate and submit to it, through the Economic and Social Council at the latter's forty-third and forty-fifth sessions, a preliminary framework of an international development

¹¹See, for example, paras. 20-33 below.

¹²See G A resolutions 2181(XXI), 2463(XXIII) and 2533(XXIV).

¹³See *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, under Article 55, footnote 11.

¹⁴G A resolution 2625(XXV). A number of references were made to Article 55 in the course of the debates in the Sixth Committee, at each of the four regular sessions of the General Assembly covered by this *Repertory*, on the item entitled "Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

¹⁵G A resolution 2221(XXI).

¹⁶G A resolution 2223(XXI). See also preambles to G A resolutions 2453 A and B (XXIII).

¹⁷G A resolution 2222(XXI).

¹⁸G A resolution 2600(XXIV).

¹⁹G A resolution 2148(XXI).

²⁰G A Resolution 2152(XXI). See also G A resolutions 2299(XXII) and 2407(XXIII).

²¹G A resolution 2172(XXI). See also G A resolutions 2413(XXIII), 2414(XXIII) and 2467(XXIII).

²²G A resolution 2178(XXI).

²³G A resolution 2373(XXII).

²⁴G A resolution 2458(XXIII).

²⁵G A resolution 2319(XXII). See also G A resolution 2416(XXIII), para. 3 (h).

²⁶G A resolution 2499(XXIV).

²⁷G A resolution 2581(XXIV).

²⁸E S C resolution 1152(XLI). See also *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 10.

²⁹G A resolution 2218 A (XXI). See also the preamble of G A resolution 2215(XXI) and G A resolution 2305(XXII).

strategy for the 1970s,³⁰ and endorsed a resolution of the Council³¹ which urged the developed countries, *inter alia*, to reach and, if possible, to surpass by the end of the United Nations Development Decade the objective of supplying external resources equivalent to 1 per cent of their individual national income to developing countries, having regard, however, to the special position of some countries which are net importers of capital.³²

10. At its forty-first session, the Council welcomed a proposal by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for the establishment of a world plan of action in that field, endorsing the objectives of the plan as set forth by the Advisory Committee.³³ These objectives were later endorsed by the Assembly.³⁴

11. At its forty-second session, the Council invited Member States to consider the need for co-operation by all concerned in exchanging information on water desalination, using the United Nations as a focal point,³⁵ and expressed its conviction that solutions to problems of housing, building and planning within each country could be advanced by genuine efforts of international co-operation.³⁶

12. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly urged Member States to consider taking appropriate steps to consider intensifying national and international efforts to formulate and implement a dynamic international policy for the economic and social development of the developing countries to be pursued during the following decade.³⁷

13. At the following session, the Assembly instructed the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, a subsidiary body of the Council, to prepare a draft of an international development strategy for the 1970s.³⁸

14. At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly expressed "deep concern" that it had not been possible for the Preparatory Committee to prepare the preliminary draft of the strategy, instructing the Committee to finalize its work with a view to the adoption of the strategy by the 1970s, concentrating particularly on objectives and policy measures.³⁹

15. After deciding, at its twenty-second session, to observe an International Education Year and provisionally designating the year 1970 for that purpose, the General Assembly began preparations for appropriate activities during that year and made the designation official at its twenty-third session.⁴⁰ In dealing with this question at its forty-sixth session, the Council, *inter alia*, recommended that States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies increase the level of their technical assistance in education and training to developing countries.⁴¹ The Council also recommended that Governments intensify technical co-operation with developing countries by appropriate

³⁰G A resolution 2218 B (XXI).

³¹E S C resolution 1183(XLI).

³²G A resolution 2170(XXI).

³³E S C resolution 1155(XLI).

³⁴G A resolution 2318(XXII).

³⁵E S C resolution 1204(XLII).

³⁶E S C resolution 1221(XLII).

³⁷G A resolution 2305(XXII).

³⁸G A resolution 2411(XXIII). See also E S C resolution 1347(XLV).

³⁹G A resolution 2571(XXIV).

⁴⁰G A resolution 2306(XXII) and 2412(XXIII). See also G A resolutions 2497(XXIV), section I, para. 7, and 2572(XXIV), and E S C resolution 1355(XLV).

⁴¹E S C resolution 1404(XLVI).

means for the purpose of achieving progress in the field of education.⁴²

2. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO STANDARDS OF LIVING

16. Although the promotion of higher standards of living continued to be the objective of many decisions taken by the Assembly and the Council during the period covered by this *Supplement*, only a few of them dealt specifically with the question of living standards. Among these decisions should be mentioned recommendations relating to the standards of living of women workers,⁴³ the increase in the production and use of edible protein,⁴⁴ multilateral food aid,⁴⁵ and the Second United Nations Development Decade.⁴⁶

3. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO FULL EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STABILITY

17. Both the Council and the General Assembly made recommendations on economic planning and projections,⁴⁷ for the benefit, in particular, of the developing countries. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly recommended that Member States give attention, where appropriate, *inter alia*, to increasing opportunities for full and productive employment in both urban and rural areas; and finding new approaches to the problems of income security and also introducing or extending appropriate systems of protection against unemployment.⁴⁸ At its forty-seventh session, the Council agreed that the main objective during the Second United Nations Development Decade should be to promote sustained growth, especially in developing countries, leading, among other objectives, to full employment.⁴⁹

18. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session also touched upon the questions of full employment and economic stability.

4. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

19. During the period under review, both the Assembly and the Council continued to consider and take decisions on measures to promote the economic development of the developing countries.⁵⁰ One important decision in this area was the establishment of the United Nations Capital Development Fund.⁵¹

20. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session dealt with certain aspects of economic development.

a. *Technical assistance for economic development of developing countries*

21. At its twenty-first session, the Assembly decided⁵² to amend its resolution 2029(XX) of 22 November 1965

⁴²E S C resolution 1403(XLVI). See also E S C resolution 1436(XLVII).

⁴³E S C resolution 1328(XLIV).

⁴⁴E S C resolution 1257(XLIII), and G A resolution 2416(XXIII).

⁴⁵G A resolution 2462(XXIII).

⁴⁶E S C resolution 1447(XLVII).

⁴⁷See, for example, E S C resolution 1259(XLIII), and G A resolutions 2169(XXI) and 2276(XXII).

⁴⁸G A resolution 2436(XXIII).

⁴⁹E S C resolution 1447(XLVII).

⁵⁰See, for example, G A resolutions 2169(XXI), 2170(XXI), 2417(XXIII), 2458(XXIII), and 2563(XXIV), and E S C resolutions 1183(XLI), 1358(XLV), 1413(XLVI), 1444(XLVII) and 1447(XLVII).

⁵¹G A resolution 2186(XXI).

⁵²G A resolution 2207(XXI).

so as to include the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),⁵³ and at its twenty-third session it decided⁵⁴ that UNCTAD should be a participating organization of the Programme. The Council recommended, and the Assembly approved,⁵⁵ new programming procedures for the preparation, approval and implementation of projects of the Technical Assistance component of UNDP for 1969 and future years. At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly approved the procedures recommended by the Governing Council of UNDP for regional and interregional projects under the Technical Assistance component of the Programme beginning with the year 1971.⁵⁶

22. Both the Assembly and the Council continued to make arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries,⁵⁷ and for the provision of assistance for such specific purposes as the dissemination of water desalination techniques⁵⁸ and the development of natural resources.⁵⁹

23. At its twenty-second session, the Assembly endorsed a recommendation of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) calling for a separate section in part V of the United Nations budget to provide for the programme of technical assistance in industrial development at an appropriate level commensurate with the expanding requirements of the developing countries.⁶⁰ At its forty-seventh session, the Council recommended to the Assembly that it adopt certain changes in the programming and budgetary procedures for the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance.⁶¹ At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly approved the application of the procedures recommended by the Council to the United Nations technical co-operation activities other than industrial development.⁶² At its forty-third session, the Council made certain recommendations concerning the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes.⁶³

24. At its twenty-second session, the Assembly recommended to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to take full account, particularly in their bilateral aid programmes, of the aid requirements of the developing countries in the field of science and technology, and invited UNDP, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and related institutions to consider making available additional resources to meet those requirements.⁶⁴ At the following session the Assembly invited the appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations system to assist the developing countries, at their request, in identifying and assessing the obstacles

in the way of the optimum employment and utilization of their technical and professional personnel.⁶⁵ It decided to authorize UNDP to provide operational personnel, at the request of Governments, as an integral part of its normal assistance.⁶⁶ At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly requested UNIDO, in consultation and co-operation with UNDP and other organizations of the United Nations system, to intensify its efforts for the training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries.⁶⁷ The Assembly further recommended that Member States should take into account, in their programmes of international co-operation, the requirements of the developing countries in the field of public administration, and invited UNDP to continue to give sympathetic consideration to requests from developing countries for assistance in that field.⁶⁸

b. *Financing of economic development of developing countries*

25. During the period under review, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to emphasize the importance of increasing the international flow of capital and assistance for the developing countries through multilateral and bilateral assistance programmes, private transfers and the easing of the terms and conditions on which such resources are provided; and urged the developed countries, *inter alia*, to reach and, if possible, to surpass by the end of the United Nations Development Decade, the objective of supplying to developing countries external resources equivalent to 1 per cent of the individual national incomes of the developed countries.⁶⁹ At its twenty-third session, the Assembly recommended that, as a key element of international development policy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, economically advanced countries which had not already done so should accept 1972 as the target year for the attainment of this aid volume and should take urgent appropriate action to achieve this objective.⁷⁰

26. At its twenty-second session, the Assembly urged the developed countries to ease the terms and conditions on which additional resources were made available to developing countries, so as to minimize the debt-servicing burden on the balance of payments of the latter; and requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to provide, in co-operation with the organizations concerned in the United Nations family, such assistance as developing countries might need to improve the recording of the inflow and outflow of resources.⁷¹

27. At its forty-third session, the Council expressed deep concern over the delay in the replenishment of the funds of the International Development Association (IDA) and appealed to Governments members of IDA to treat as a matter of high priority the question of further increasing the resources of IDA, an appeal which the Assembly reaffirmed.⁷²

28. At its twenty-first session, the Assembly decided to bring into operation, as one of its organs, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, to function as an

⁵³See *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 31.

⁵⁴G A resolution 2401(XXIII).

⁵⁵E S C resolution 1250(XLIII), and G A resolution 2279(XXII).

⁵⁶G A resolution 2513(XXIV).

⁵⁷G A resolutions 2318(XXII) and 2458(XXIII), and E S C resolutions 1201(XLII), 1312(XLIV) and 1361(XLV).

⁵⁸See, for example, E S C resolution 1204(XLII).

⁵⁹See, for example, E S C resolution 1218(XLII), and G A resolutions 2158(XXI) and 2173(XXI).

⁶⁰G A resolution 2298(XXII). See also G A resolution 2511(XXIV), and E S C resolution 1434(XLVII).

⁶¹E S C resolution 1434(XLVII).

⁶²G A resolution 2514(XXIV).

⁶³See, for example, E S C resolution 1263(XLIII). See also E S C resolution 1364(XLV).

⁶⁴G A resolution 2318(XXII).

⁶⁵G A resolution 2320(XXII).

⁶⁶G A (XXIII), Plen., 1745th mtg., para. 3.

⁶⁷G A resolution 2528(XXIV).

⁶⁸G A resolution 2561(XXIV).

⁶⁹G A resolution 2170(XXI), and E S C resolution 1183(XLI).

⁷⁰G A resolution 2415(XXIII). See also G A resolution 2274(XXII).

⁷¹G A resolution 2276(XXII).

⁷²E S C resolution 1272(XLIII), and G A resolution 2275(XXII).

autonomous organization within the United Nations "to assist developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates".⁷³

29. Control of the policies and operations of the Fund was to be exercised by an Executive Board. The chief executive officer of the Fund was to be the Managing Director appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. The resolution also contained provisions regarding *inter alia* the resources of the Fund, forms of assistance by the Fund and co-operation and co-ordination with other organs of the United Nations.

30. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ask the Administrator of UNDP to administer the Fund by performing the functions of the Managing Director and decided that the Governing Council of UNDP would perform the functions of the Executive Board of the Fund.⁷⁴

31. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to continue the provisional arrangements made at its twenty-second session with regard to the Fund.⁷⁵ At its next session, the Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNDP to undertake "an exploratory study" with a view to broadening "the functions of the Fund so as to normalize, stimulate and develop its activities and make it operational and effective" and decided, in the meantime, to preserve the original functions of the Fund until 31 December 1970, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 2321(XXII).⁷⁶

32. At its forty-third session, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to interested Governments for the application of measures to increase the flow of productive foreign investments under conditions acceptable to all parties concerned.⁷⁷ At its forty-fifth session, the Council approved a proposal to convoke a panel on foreign investment to discuss the principal issues arising in that area in developing countries and the appropriate solutions.⁷⁸ After noting with interest the recommendations of the Panel, which had met in 1969, the Council invited the Secretary-General to organize other panels, at the regional and global levels, to consider specific measures to increase the flow of foreign investment to developing countries.⁷⁹ It also requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to study, in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), ways and means of enabling developing countries to ease the balance of payment strains arising from short-term financing granted by their exporters and to prepare, in consultation with IBRD and the regional development banks, a study on the possibility of financing, refinancing or guaranteeing export credits granted by the developed countries.⁸⁰

⁷³G A resolution 2186(XXI). See also *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 36.

⁷⁴G A resolution 2321(XXII).

⁷⁵G A resolution 2410(XXIII).

⁷⁶G A resolution 2525(XXIV).

⁷⁷E S C resolution 1286(XLIII).

⁷⁸E S C resolution 1359(XLV).

⁷⁹E S C resolution 1451(XLVII).

⁸⁰E S C resolution 1452(XLVII). See also G A resolution 2565(XXIV), and E S C resolution 1358(XLV).

c. Other aspects of economic development

33. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly laid down the principles governing the functioning of UNIDO.⁸¹

34. The transfer of operative technology to developing countries continued to be the subject of recommendations by the Assembly and the Council.⁸² At its forty-second session, the Council, taking note with appreciation of the report of the 1966 World Land Reform Conference, reaffirmed its resolution 1078(XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 on the subject and made several recommendations to Governments and requests to the Secretary-General on land reform and related matters.⁸³ At its 1602nd meeting, held on 6 June 1969 during its forty-sixth session, the Council, after discussing the Secretary-General's summary of the fifth report on progress in land reform, decided to ask the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the specialized agencies concerned, to submit to it a sixth report on this subject in 1974, setting out the aspects of this question on which particular emphasis was desired.

35. Both the Assembly and the Council took steps to provide international assistance for the promotion of the exports of developing countries. In 1967, the United Nations Export Promotion Programme was established, and the International Trade Centre, operated jointly by UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), became operational on 1 January 1968.⁸⁴ At its forty-fifth session, the Council invited the Secretary-General to organize seminars to assist the developing countries in reviewing the problems and techniques of export credit as a means of promoting exports.⁸⁵ Steps were taken to emphasize the importance of public administration in planning and in the activities of the United Nations.⁸⁶ The General Assembly requested reports by the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in training personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries⁸⁷ and made recommendations to Member States, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as requests to the Secretary-General with regard to the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries.⁸⁸

d. Regional economic development

36. In setting out the modalities for the functioning of UNIDO, the General Assembly provided that UNIDO should co-operate with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in assisting the regional planning of industrial development of developing countries.⁸⁹ In deciding to bring into operation the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the General Assembly provided, *inter alia*, that the Fund should utilize as much as possible the experience and services of the United

⁸¹G A resolution 2152(XXI). In section II of this resolution a reference is made to Article 55. See also G A resolutions 2298(XXII) and 2299(XXII).

⁸²See, for example, G A resolution 2318(XXII), and E S C resolutions 1201(XLII), 1311(XLIV) and 1312(XLIV).

⁸³E S C resolution 1213(XLII).

⁸⁴See G A resolution 2297(XXII) and E S C resolution 1362(XLV).

⁸⁵E S C resolution 1358(XLV).

⁸⁶E S C resolution 1199(XLII) and G A resolution 2561(XXIV).

⁸⁷G A resolutions 2259(XXII) and 2528(XXIV).

⁸⁸G A resolutions 2320(XXII) and 2417(XXIII).

⁸⁹G A resolution 2152(XXI).

Nations, "including the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut . . . and also those of the regional development banks".⁹⁰ The Assembly also requested the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to consider carefully the regional aspects of a world plan of action in that field, seeking, for that purpose, the co-operation of the regional economic commissions and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut.⁹¹

37. The Secretary-General was requested by the Council to consider the outposting of staff to the regional economic commissions and to the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in connexion with work in the field of public information.⁹² In requesting the Secretary-General to provide assistance to Governments interested in increasing the flow of productive foreign investments, the Council specified that the Secretary-General, in doing so, was to make full use of the facilities of the regional economic commissions.⁹³ The Council also laid down guidelines concerning the role of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the follow-up activities of the second session of UNCTAD⁹⁴ and in the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁹⁵ and requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.⁹⁶

5. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO NATURAL RESOURCES

38. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in addition to the survey requested by the Council in its resolution 1112(XL),⁹⁷ a comprehensive survey of activities in marine science and technology, including mineral resources development, undertaken by members of the United Nations family of organizations, various Member States and intergovernmental organizations concerned, and other interested organizations. The Secretary-General was also asked to formulate proposals for (a) an expanded programme of international co-operation with regard to the marine environment and the exploitation and development of marine resources, and for (b) initiating and strengthening marine education and training programmes.⁹⁸ At its twenty-third session, the Assembly, after taking note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2172(XXI), endorsed and made recommendations on the concept of a co-ordinated long-term programme of oceanographic research,⁹⁹ and invited Governments of Member States to increase international co-operation in the development and exploitation of living marine resources outside the limits of national jurisdiction.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁰G A resolution 2186(XXI).

⁹¹G A resolution 2318(XXII).

⁹²E S C resolution 1199(XLII).

⁹³E S C resolution 1286(XLIII).

⁹⁴E S C resolution 1352(XLV).

⁹⁵E S C resolution 1442(XLVII).

⁹⁶E S C resolution 1441(XLVII). See also E S C resolution 1351(XLV).

⁹⁷See *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 56.

⁹⁸G A resolution 2172(XXI). See also G A resolutions 2560(XXIV) and 2580(XXIV).

⁹⁹G A resolution 2414(XXIII).

¹⁰⁰G A resolution 2413(XXIII). See also E S C resolutions 1380(XLV), 1381(XLV) and 1470(XLVII), as well as G A resolutions 2413(XXIII) and 2560(XXIV).

39. At its twenty-first session, the Assembly expressed its appreciation of the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in submitting to the Council a five-year survey programme for the development of natural resources, endorsed the continuing study by the Council of the means of implementing the programme, and invited the Secretary-General to study the technical and financial implications of carrying out surveys of petroleum and gas resources in the developing countries, and to submit proposals on the subject to the Council.¹⁰¹ At its forty-second session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to initiate preparatory work for the execution of the programme to the extent that funds from various sources, including UNDP, would permit, and established an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources to undertake the tasks specified in the resolution, inviting Member States and private organizations to make voluntary contributions to meet the cost of the programme.¹⁰² At its forty-third session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparatory work, specifying the elements of which it should consist for the time being.¹⁰³ At its forty-fourth session, the Council, after commending the Secretary-General for the progress achieved in the discovery and development of non-agricultural resources, invited him to prepare, in the light of the experience of countries with different socio-economic systems, a general study of the methods and scope of planning for the development of non-agricultural resources as an integral part of their national development plans.¹⁰⁴ At its forty-sixth session, the Council requested substantially increased resources in the technical assistance and pre-investment programmes of the United Nations for consultative and technical services related to exploration and utilization of natural resources, recommended that UNDP continue to give high priority to requests made by developing countries for financing projects for the investigation and utilization of their natural resources on the national as well as regional level, requested that, in the implementation of projects related to the investigation and the rational utilization of the natural resources of the developing countries, adequate provisions should be made for the appropriate training of counterpart personnel at all levels, and approved the publication of the *Natural Resources Forum*, devoted to problems encountered in the developing countries in the investigation and utilization of their natural resources.¹⁰⁵ At its forty-second session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to intensify the work of the United Nations on water desalination with special regard to the problems facing the developing countries and invited Member States possessing the necessary technology in that field to make all practicable use of the machinery of the United Nations in channelling their assistance to developing countries.¹⁰⁶ The Council also recommended that States Members of the United Nations do what they could to facilitate the exchange of information and the provision of symposium facilities in the field of new sources of energy.¹⁰⁷

40. At its twenty-first session, the Assembly, recalling, among others, its resolution 1803(XVII), reaffirmed the

¹⁰¹G A resolution 2173(XXI).

¹⁰²E S C resolution 1218(XLII).

¹⁰³E S C resolution 1287(XLIII).

¹⁰⁴E S C resolution 1316(XLIV).

¹⁰⁵See E S C resolutions 1426(XLVI) and 1427(XLVI).

¹⁰⁶E S C resolution 1204(XLII).

¹⁰⁷E S C resolution 1205(XLII).

inalienable right of all countries to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, declared that the United Nations should undertake a maximum concerted effort to channel its activities so as to enable all countries to exercise that right fully, stressed the importance of such an effort for economic development and laid down various principles concerning the permanent sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources and the assistance provided to them by developed countries in that connexion.¹⁰⁸

41. As stated in para. 54 below, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session touched on the question of the permanent sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources.

6. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO THE WORLD SUPPLY OF FOOD

42. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, the programme of studies called for in General Assembly resolution 2096(XX)¹⁰⁹ and to give particular attention, in the next phase of the study, to the problems of the co-ordination of all food aid programmes and to review and assess the adequacy of existing multilateral institutional arrangements for handling, in case of need, a substantially increased volume of food aid, including the possibility of modifying such arrangements.¹¹⁰

43. At the same session, the Assembly invited Member States, FAO, other United Nations bodies and the governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with agricultural production and food aid to intensify their efforts to increase production of the staple food cereals, particularly rice, through the application of the latest technology, taking into account the trade interests of the food-exporting and food-importing countries, especially the developing countries.¹¹¹

44. At its twenty-third session, the Assembly reaffirmed that the ultimate solution of the food problem of the developing countries lay in increased production in the developing countries with a food deficit, in the context of their general economic development, with the co-operation of the developed countries, and stressed certain principles to that end, expressed the belief that the special competence of the World Food Programme (WFP) should be brought to bear on the further adaptation of multilateral food aid operations to meet arising needs, and made a number of requests for study and action as well as recommendations to the Director-General of FAO, the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of WFP and the Secretary-General.¹¹²

45. The target for involuntary contributions to WFP was set by the General Assembly at the level of \$200 million for the two years 1969 and 1970 and at \$300 million for the following two years.¹¹³

¹⁰⁸G A resolution 2158(XXI). See also G A resolution 2386(XXIII).
¹⁰⁹See *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 62.

¹¹⁰G A resolution 2300(XXII). See also G A resolution 2158(XXI).
¹¹¹G A resolutions 2290(XXII) and 2527(XXIV), and E S C resolutions 1255(XLIII) and 1443(XLVII).

¹¹²G A resolution 2462(XXIII).

¹¹³G A resolutions 2290(XXII) and 2527(XXIV). See also G A resolution 2462(XXIII).

7. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

46. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene the second session of UNCTAD, which was held in 1968, and made recommendations concerning the work of the Conference at that session and at the subsequent one.¹¹⁴

47. At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly made recommendations on the question of preferential or free entry of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries to the developed countries.¹¹⁵

48. In considering special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries, the Assembly urged all Member States which had been invited to become parties to the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States¹¹⁶ and had not yet done so to investigate the possibilities of ratifying or acceding to that Convention, and to make it effective at the earliest possible date.¹¹⁷

49. As stated in paragraph 54 below, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session touched upon the question of international trade.

8. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO FISCAL MATTERS

50. At its forty-third session, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to set up an *ad hoc* working group consisting of experts and tax administrators nominated by Governments to study the question of tax treaties between developed and developing countries.¹¹⁸ At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the taxation system in developing countries.¹¹⁹

9. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

51. During the period under review, the Council continued to make recommendations to the Secretary-General regarding the co-ordination and modalities of the activities of the United Nations system in the transport field.¹²⁰ At its forty-fifth session, the Council invited the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the major transport problems of developing countries in the context of their economic and social development and to assist those countries in the improvement of their transport facilities.¹²¹

52. At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Council, recommended that the International Union of Official Travel Organizations be converted into an intergovernmental organization through a revision of its statutes and brought into close relationship with the United Nations.¹²²

53. Pursuant to Council resolution 1129(XLI)¹²³ and to a further resolution adopted by the Council at its

¹¹⁴G A resolutions 2206(XXI), 2209(XXI) and 2296(XXII). See also E S C resolution 1266(XLIII).

¹¹⁵G A resolution 2503(XXIV).

¹¹⁶United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 597 (1967), No. 8641, p. 42.

¹¹⁷G A resolution 2569(XXIV).

¹¹⁸E S C resolution 1273(XLIII).

¹¹⁹G A resolution 2562(XXIV).

¹²⁰E S C resolutions 1202(XLII) and 1373(XLV).

¹²¹E S C resolution 1372(XLV) and E S C (XLV), 1529th mtg.

¹²²E S C resolutions 1449(XLVII) and 1471(XLVII), and G A resolution 2529(XXIV).

¹²³See *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, under Article 55, para. 68.

forty-second session,¹²⁴ the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, at which the Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals were adopted, was held at Vienna in 1968.

**10. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO STATISTICS

11. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL

54. Following decisions with regard to the preparatory work taken at its twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions,¹²⁵ the Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.¹²⁶ This Declaration dealt, *inter alia*, with various aspects of the questions of standards of living, full employment, economic development, permanent sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources, international trade, population growth and social welfare.

55. At its twenty-first session, the Assembly made various recommendations regarding the periodic reports on the world social situation,¹²⁷ asking that they be submitted to it every three years.¹²⁸

56. At the following session, the Assembly called upon the Council to request the Committee for Development Planning to take into account the role of social development in accelerating the attainment of the goals of developing nations, particularly in the context of the preparations for the decade following the United Nations Development Decade, and called for a significant expansion of international assistance for development as a means of contributing to the improvement of the world social situation.¹²⁹

57. At its twenty-third session, the Assembly recommended that Member States should incorporate social as well as economic objectives and targets in their national plans, programmes and research in order to accomplish certain specific goals in the social field, and endorsed the guidelines for an integrated approach to the goals and programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1320(XLIV).¹³⁰

58. During the period under review, resolutions were also adopted by the Council on the utilization of human resources,¹³¹ the world social situation,¹³² social policy and the distribution of national income,¹³³ progress and international co-operation in the field of education,¹³⁴ and the Second United Nations Development Decade with special reference to the social aspects.¹³⁵

12. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

59. At its forty-second session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to designate, for a period of not more than two years, five Special Rapporteurs to undertake an examination and assessment of the programmes and methods used by the United Nations family in the social field of technical assistance for the developing countries and, "noting with concern" the inadequacy of funds and the declining proportion of United Nations resources available for technical co-operation in the social field, expressed its belief that every effort should be made to maintain the dynamism and flexibility of the operational programmes in this area. The Council recommended that Governments of Member States accord special consideration in the formulation of requests and in the allocation of resources for technical assistance to problems of social development.¹³⁶ The Council invited the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, as well as the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, to consult with the Governments of Member States with a view to the carrying out of certain activities of a social nature at the regional level.¹³⁷

13. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO POPULATION MATTERS

60. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly, recognizing, *inter alia*, the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies, with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family, emphasized the need for an extension of the long-term programme of work that had been endorsed by the Council¹³⁸ and for further development and strengthening of national and regional facilities for training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population, bearing in mind the different character of population problems in each country and region and the needs arising therefrom.¹³⁹ At its forty-fifth session, the Council recommended that UNDP give due consideration to applications for the financing of projects to assist developing countries in dealing with population problems and requested the Secretary-General to pursue the work programme covering training, research, information and advisory services in five priority areas.¹⁴⁰

61. At its forty-second session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to give assistance to Governments in the implementation of the principles and recommendations for the 1970 population and housing census.¹⁴¹ At its forty-fourth session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a World Programme for the Improvement of Vital Statistics by providing, in particular, technical assistance under UNDP, and made recommendations to Member States for the development of an international system in this area.¹⁴²

62. As stated in paragraph 54 above, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session touched on the question of population growth.

¹²⁴E S C resolution 1203(XLII).

¹²⁵G A resolutions 2215(XXI) and 2293(XXII), and E S C resolution 1228(XLII).

¹²⁶G A resolution 2542(XXIV). See also G A resolution 2543(XXIV).

¹²⁷G A resolutions 2215(XXI) and 2293(XXII), and E S C resolution 1228(XLII).

¹²⁸G A resolution 2215(XXI). See also G A resolutions 2293(XXII) and 2436(XXIII).

¹²⁹G A resolution 2293(XXII). See also E S C resolution 1320(XLIV).

¹³⁰G A resolution 2436(XXIII).

¹³¹E S C resolution 1274(XLIII); E S C (XLV), 1559th mtg., para. 44. See also G A resolutions 2306(XXII), 2320(XXII) and 2460(XXIII).

¹³²E S C resolution 1320(XLIV). See also G A resolution 2436(XXIII).

¹³³E S C resolution 1322(XLIV).

¹³⁴E S C resolutions 1403(XLVI) and 1404(XLVI).

¹³⁵E S C resolution 1409(XLVI).

¹³⁶E S C resolution 1227(XLII). See also E S C resolution 1408(XLVI).

¹³⁷E S C resolution 1406(XLVI).

¹³⁸E S C resolution 1084(XXXIX).

¹³⁹G A resolution 2211(XXI).

¹⁴⁰E S C resolution 1347(XLV).

¹⁴¹E S C resolution 1251(XLII).

¹⁴²E S C resolution 1307(XLIV).

**14. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO MIGRATION

15. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO SOCIAL WELFARE

a. *Social welfare administration and training of social welfare personnel*

63. The Assembly and the Council noted with "satisfaction" and "appreciation", respectively, the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare held in 1968.¹⁴³

64. The Council recommended Governments to give due attention to the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Conference by increasing their financial and technical assistance for social development and social welfare programmes in developing countries and invited the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions as well as the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to consult with the Governments of Member States on various measures that could be taken to implement the recommendations of the Conference. The Council also requested the Secretary-General, after due consultations with the regional economic commissions, to prepare a report on the ways and means to further strengthen social development and social welfare activities at the regional level to be submitted to the Council at its forty-eighth session.¹⁴⁴

65. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and referred to in paragraph 54 above touched on certain aspects of social welfare administration.

b. *Community organization and development*

66. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly recommended that Member States, *inter alia*, take certain steps to eliminate, where they existed, forms of political, economic and social organization which impeded the participation of all sectors of society in the benefits of progress and culture, especially recommended for financing by IBRD and IDA.¹⁴⁵

67. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and referred to in paragraph 54 above touched upon the question of community development.

c. *Housing and town and country planning*

68. At its forty-second session, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations on the most appropriate means to focus world-wide attention on various problems relating to housing, particularly in the developing countries, to mobilize world-wide action leading to practical plans for the development of housing and community facilities and to improve the general quality of human settlement.¹⁴⁶ The Council also urged Member States, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the United Nations agencies concerned, to undertake practical pilot programmes for the improvement of living conditions in squatter settlements or slums of urban and rural areas. It requested the Secretary-General to consult with Gov-

ernments of Member States, certain United Nations organizations, the specialized agencies and other appropriate international agencies to determine the possibilities of obtaining financial, technical and material support for such programmes and to provide the general direction for any of them. It also requested the regional economic commissions to give a higher priority to programmes in housing, building and planning.¹⁴⁷

69. At its twenty-third session, the Assembly included housing among the areas it especially recommended for financing by IBRD and IDA.¹⁴⁸ At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive housing survey, in accordance with its resolution 2036(XX). It further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its next session, a report on the problems and priorities confronting Member States in the field of housing, building and planning, together with his conclusions and recommendations on these matters. The Assembly also urged that, in the preparation of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, due attention be given to the problems in the field of housing, building and planning.¹⁴⁹

70. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and referred to in paragraph 54 above touched on the questions of housing and town and country planning.

d. *United Nations Children's Fund*

71. During the period under review, both the Assembly and the Council endorsed the activities and objectives of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and continued to urge increased contributions to the Fund.¹⁵⁰ The General Assembly recommended that Governments should include in their over-all development plans projects to meet the needs of children and youth.¹⁵¹ It called upon national and international bodies with responsibilities for multilateral and bilateral aid to consider how their programmes might take account of such needs and commended UNICEF on certain modalities of its activities.¹⁵² Both the Assembly and the Council endorsed an appeal by UNICEF for special contributions for emergency situations and needs.¹⁵³

e. *Family, youth and child welfare*

72. In considering the world social situation, the Assembly recommended that Member States should give attention where appropriate, *inter alia*, to devising appropriate policies for dealing with juvenile delinquency and criminality in the countries of rapid social development.

73. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and referred to in paragraph 54 above touched on the questions of family, youth and child welfare.

¹⁴⁷E S C resolution 1224(XLII).

¹⁴⁸G A resolution 2436(XXIII).

¹⁴⁹G A resolution 2598(XXIV).

¹⁵⁰See G A resolutions 2214(XXI), 2335(XXII), 2432(XXIII) and 2582(XXIV), and E S C resolutions 1258(XLIII), 1348(XLV) and 1445(XLVII).

¹⁵¹G A resolution 2214(XXI).

¹⁵²G A resolutions 2432(XXIII) and 2582(XXIV).

¹⁵³E S C resolution 1348(XLV) and G A resolution 2432(XXIII).

¹⁴³G A resolution 2436(XXIII), and E S C resolution 1406(XLVI).

¹⁴⁴E S C resolution 1406(XLVI).

¹⁴⁵G A resolution 2436(XXIII).

¹⁴⁶E S C resolution 1223(XLII).

f. *Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped*

74. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session,¹⁵⁴ provided for "the institution of appropriate measures for the rehabilitation of mentally or physically disabled persons, especially children and youth, so as to enable them to the fullest possible extent to be useful members of society", which measures are to include "the provision of treatment and technical appliances, education, vocational and social guidance, training and selective placement, and other assistance required—and the creation of social conditions in which the handicapped are not discriminated against because of their disabilities."¹⁵⁵

g. *Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders*

75. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and mentioned in paragraph 54 above advocated social defence measures and the elimination of conditions leading to crime.

**h. *Traffic in persons, traffic in obscene publications and prostitution*

**i. *Declaration of death of missing persons*

16. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO NARCOTICS

76. At its forty-second session, the Economic and Social Council made administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board which the Council had earlier decided should enter upon its duties on 2 March 1968.¹⁵⁶ The Council, after noting with deep concern the increasing abuse of the substance known as LSD, requested the Governments of Member States to take immediate action to control strictly the import, export and production of LSD and substances producing similar ill effects and made recommendations regarding the use and administration of those substances.¹⁵⁷ At its forty-fourth session, the Council made recommendations concerning regional co-operation in the Near and Middle East in the campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, the abuse of cannabis and replacement of its cultivation in Lebanon, the control of psychotropic substances not under international control and the practices known as doping.¹⁵⁸

77. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Council to call upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give urgent attention to the problem of the abuse of psychotropic substances not yet under international control, including the possibility of placing them under international control.¹⁵⁹ In response, the Council decided that a special session of the Commission should be held to prepare for submission to the Council a revised draft of the draft protocol for the control of those substances elaborated by the Commission.¹⁶⁰

78. At its twenty-third session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board and in consultation with interested Governments, to develop plans for putting an end to the illegal or uncontrolled production of narcotic raw materials and to submit these plans, through the Council, to the Assembly; invited the specialized agencies to participate fully in these plans; and made recommendations to Governments with a view to putting an end to the illegal or uncontrolled cultivation of those raw materials.¹⁶¹ At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Council to call upon the Commission at its special session to proceed without delay to complete the draft protocol for the control of psychotropic substances not yet under international control.¹⁶² The Council again urged States not yet parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to take the necessary steps to ratify or accede to this Convention.¹⁶³

17. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO CARTOGRAPHY

79. At its forty-fourth session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to convene in 1970 the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.¹⁶⁴ The Council also invited the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Geographical Names to co-ordinate national activities in this field, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the *Ad Hoc* Group, to consider the desirability of a second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.¹⁶⁵

18. DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

80. The General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for a further period of five years from 1 January 1969.¹⁶⁶ It continued to give attention to the problem of the Palestine refugees¹⁶⁷ and to refugees in Africa generally, and expressed its appreciation of the adoption in 1969, under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), of the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.¹⁶⁸ The Assembly appealed to all States that had not yet done so to contribute to the Fund for the Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.¹⁶⁹

81. At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans, and to include in the United Nations Training and Educational Programme, under certain conditions, assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia; and decided on certain financial arrangements relat-

¹⁵⁴See para. 54 above.

¹⁵⁵G A resolution 2542(XXIV), article 19 (d).

¹⁵⁶E S C resolutions 1196(XLII) and 1106(XL).

¹⁵⁷E S C resolution 1197(XLII). See also E S C resolution 1294(XLIV).

¹⁵⁸E S C resolutions 1290(XLIV), 1291(XLIV), 1292(XLIV), 1293(XLIV) and 1295(XLIV). See also E S C resolution 1400(XLVI).

¹⁵⁹G A resolution 2433(XXIII).

¹⁶⁰E S C 1402(XLVI). See also E S C 1401(XLVI).

¹⁶¹G A resolution 2434(XXIII).

¹⁶²G A resolution 2584(XXIV).

¹⁶³E S C resolution 1399(XLVI).

¹⁶⁴E S C resolution 1313(XLIV).

¹⁶⁵E S C resolution 1314(XLIV).

¹⁶⁶G A resolution 2294(XXII). See also G A resolution 2399(XXIII).

¹⁶⁷G A resolutions 2154(XXI), 2341(XXII), 2452(XXIII) and 2535 A, B and C (XXIV).

¹⁶⁸G A resolution 2594(XXIV).

¹⁶⁹G A resolution 2134(XXI).

ing to the integrated Programme.¹⁷⁰ The Assembly also decided that the United Nations Council for South West Africa should henceforth be called "United Nations Council for Namibia", and that the Council should organize a training programme for Namibians so that a cadre of civil servants and personnel might be developed to undertake the public administration and the social, political and economic development of the State.¹⁷¹

82. Both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to take action and to recommend relief measures in connexion with rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters¹⁷² such as the flooding of the river Euphrates,¹⁷³ floods in Tunisia,¹⁷⁴ earthquakes in Turkey, Colombia, Venezuela, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Iran.¹⁷⁵ At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to extend for another three years the authority it had given to the Secretary-General in its resolution 2034(XX), namely, to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster,¹⁷⁶ and at its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to increase the maximum amount from \$100,000 to \$150,000 for 1969.¹⁷⁷ The Council recommended that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in accordance with its constitution, should take over from the International Relief Union responsibility for the scientific study of natural disasters in fields within its competence.¹⁷⁸

83. At its twenty-first session, the Assembly made recommendations with regard to a world campaign for universal literacy.¹⁷⁹ At its twenty-third session, the Assembly designated the year 1970 as International Education Year.¹⁸⁰

84. The question of the peaceful uses of outer space was considered by the General Assembly at each of its sessions during the period under review. At its fifth special session, the Assembly decided that a United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should be held in 1968.¹⁸¹ It commended, at the twenty-first and at the twenty-second sessions, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, requesting the Depository Governments of these two instruments to open them for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date.¹⁸² The Assembly also requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work laying down directives and making recommendations to Member States in this respect.¹⁸³

¹⁷⁰G A resolution 2349(XXII). See also G A resolutions 2431(XXIII) and 2557(XXIV).

¹⁷¹G A resolution 2372(XXII).

¹⁷²See, for example, E S C resolutions 1222(XLII) and 1384(XLV).

¹⁷³E S C resolution 1212(XLII).

¹⁷⁴E S C resolution 1468(XLVII).

¹⁷⁵E S C resolutions 1254(XLIII) and 1469(XLVII), and G A resolution 2378(XXIII).

¹⁷⁶G A resolution 2435(XXIII). See also E S C resolution 1384(XLV).

¹⁷⁷G A resolution 2608(XXIV).

¹⁷⁸E S C resolution 1268(XLIII).

¹⁷⁹G A resolution 2192(XXI).

¹⁸⁰G A resolution 2412(XXIII). See also G A resolution 2572(XXIV), and E S C resolutions 1354(XLV) and 1426(XLVII).

¹⁸¹G A resolutions 2221(XXI), 2250(S-V) and 2261(XXII).

¹⁸²G A resolution 2222(XXI) and 2260(XXII).

¹⁸³G A resolutions 2223(XXI), 2260(XXII), 2453 A and B (XXIII) and 2600(XXIV).

85. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly included in its agenda an item entitled "Examination of the question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high sea beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interest of mankind", and to study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction established an *Ad Hoc* Committee to examine various relevant questions of a preliminary nature and prepare a study for consideration by the Assembly at its twenty-third session.¹⁸⁴ At that session, after taking note with appreciation of the report prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Committee, the Assembly established a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of Nations Jurisdiction and requested it to study various specific matters relating to the general question.¹⁸⁵

86. At its twenty-third session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake and submit to the Committee for consideration during its sessions in 1969 a study on the question of establishing international machinery for the promotion of the exploration and exploitation of the resources in this area and the use of these resources in the interest of mankind, irrespective of the geographical location of States.¹⁸⁶ At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on the desirability of convening a conference on the law of the sea.¹⁸⁷

87. At its twenty-third session, the Assembly decided to convene in 1972 a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and requested the Secretary-General to make preparatory arrangements to that end at the following session.¹⁸⁸

88. At its forty-third session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the States Members of the United Nations and members of the United Nations family of organizations concerned to certain recommendations regarding the increase of the supply and consumption of edible protein in the developing countries, and to undertake a review of the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in this regard, with a view to the possible reallocation of resources. The Council also invited Governments to distribute widely a report on this matter and stressed the importance of some of the proposals.¹⁸⁹ At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the policy objectives and the technical aspects of the proposals and requested Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on activities at the national level relating to the various aspects of the protein problem.¹⁹⁰ At the following session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose from time to time appropriate measures for intensifying action in certain relevant areas, as well as for increasing and improving the production and consumption of protein from natural and conventional

¹⁸⁴G A resolution 2340(XXII).

¹⁸⁵G A resolution 2467 A (XXIII). See also G A resolution 2574 C (XXIV).

¹⁸⁶G A resolution 2467(XXIII). See also G A resolutions 2574 C and D (XXIV).

¹⁸⁷G A resolution 2574 A (XXIV).

¹⁸⁸G A resolution 2398(XXIII). See also G A resolution 2581(XXIV).

¹⁸⁹E S C resolution 1257(XLIII).

¹⁹⁰G A resolution 2319(XXII).

sources, and to continue his efforts at increasing public awareness of and concern about protein malnutrition.¹⁹¹

89. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to designate each year a "peace day" devoted to the study of the effects that any disarmament measures might have on economic and social development, and requested them to consider on that occasion the possibility of using the resources released as a result of such measures to further the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.¹⁹²

90. During the period covered by this *Supplement*, various resolutions were adopted by the Assembly and the Council on such questions as the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries,¹⁹³ the extension of health services,¹⁹⁴ outflow of trained personnel from developing countries,¹⁹⁵ long-range programme for the exploration of the sea,¹⁹⁶ resources of the sea,¹⁹⁷ Second United Nations Development Decade and international development strategy,¹⁹⁸ the utilization of human resources,¹⁹⁹ tourism,²⁰⁰ the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development,²⁰¹ and the contribution of science and technology to development.²⁰²

B. Analytical summary of practice

THE SCOPE OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

91. This section supplements the descriptions, contained in the previous studies of this Article in the *Report* and its supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of matters with which the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council dealt in their decisions relating to the promotion of the economic and social objectives stated in Article 55. Only new fields of activities and new subject-matter in the fields already dealt with are included here, even though, as indicated in the General Survey, some of the activities previously mentioned were considered repeatedly by the General Assembly and the Council during the period under review. As far as possible, the material is arranged in homogeneous groups in the listing which follows.

1. Standards of living

Squatter settlements, slums E S C resolution 1224 (XLII)

**2. Full employment

**3. Economic stability

4. Economic development

¹⁹¹G A resolution 2416(XXIII).

¹⁹²G A resolution 2526(XXIV).

¹⁹³G A resolution 2259(XXII), and E S C resolution 1274(XLIII).

¹⁹⁴E S C resolution 1226(XLII).

¹⁹⁵See, for example, G A resolution 2320(XXII).

¹⁹⁶See, for example, E S C resolution 1381(XLV), and G A resolution 2467 D (XXIII).

¹⁹⁷See, for example, E S C resolution 1380(XLV), and G A resolution 2340(XXII).

¹⁹⁸See, for example, G A resolutions 2305(XXII) and 2411(XXIII), and E S C resolutions 1260(XLIII), 1356(XLV) and 1388(XLV).

¹⁹⁹E S C resolution 1274(XLIII); E S C (XLV), Annexes, a.i. 9 and 10, decision, p. 33. See also G A resolutions 2306(XXII), 2320(XXII) and 2460(XXIII).

²⁰⁰E S C resolutions 1363(XLV) and 1449(XLVII), and G A resolution 2529(XXIV).

²⁰¹E S C resolution 1413(XLVI), and G A resolution 2459(XXIII).

²⁰²G A resolution 2318(XXII).

a. General economic development

Transfer of operative technology to developing countries	G A resolution 2318 (XXII); E S C resolutions 1311 (XLIV), 1312(XLIV), 1201(XLII) and 1361 (XLV)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	G A resolutions 2152 (XXI), 2407(XXIII) and 2578(XXIV)
Symposia on industrial development	G A resolution 2178(XXI)
United Nations Development Decade	G A resolutions 2218 A and B (XXI) and 2305 (XXII) E S C resolutions 1260 (XLIII), 1356(XLV) and 1447(XLVII)
Training personnel for industrial development	G A resolutions 2250 (XXII) and 2528(XXIV) E S C resolution 1274 (XLIII)
Technical assistance in industrial development	G A resolution 2298 (XXII)
Outflow of trained personnel from developing countries	G A resolutions 2320 (XXII) and 2417(XXIII)
International Development Strategy	G A resolutions 2411 (XXIII) and 2571 (XXIV)
The role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development	G A resolution 2459 (XXIII); E S C resolution 1413 (XLVI)
Industrial censuses for 1973	E S C resolution 1305 (XLIV)
The role of regional economic commissions in development plans for the Second United Nations Development Decade	G A resolution 2563 (XXIV); E S C resolution 1442 (XLVII)

b. Financing of economic development

Export credits and development financing	E S C resolutions 1270 (XLIII) and 1358(XLV)
International flow of capital and assistance	G A resolution 2275 (XXII); E S C resolution 1272 (XLIII)
Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries	E S C resolutions 1286 (XLIII), 1359(XLV) and 1451(XLVII)
External financing of economic development of developing countries	G A resolutions 2169 (XXI), 2170(XXI), 2274 (XXII), 2276(XXII) and 2415(XXIII)
United Nations Capital Development Fund	G A resolutions 2186 (XXI), 2321(XXII) and 2525(XXIV); E S C resolution 1350 (XLV)

c. *Technical assistance for economic development*

Programming procedures for Technical Assistance	G A resolutions 2279 (XXII) and 2513 (XXIV); E S C resolutions 1250 (XLIII) and 1432 (XLVI)
Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation	E S C resolutions 1263 (XLIII) and 1364(XLV)
United Nations Development Programme	G A resolution 2961 (XXIII)
Aerial photography and photogrammetry	E S C resolution 1315 (XLIV)
Volunteer technical personnel	G A resolution 2460 (XXIII); E S C resolutions 1407 (XLVI) and 1444 (XLVII)
Provision of technical assistance in specific fields: ²⁰³	
Trade and related fields	G A resolutions 2207 (XXI) and 2401(XXIII)
Housing	G A resolution 2598 (XXIV)

5. *Energy and natural resources*

Water desalination	E S C resolution 1204 (XLII)
New sources of energy	E S C resolution 1205 (XLII)
Survey programme for the development of natural resources	E S C resolutions 1218 (XLII) and 1287(XLIII)
Permanent sovereignty over natural resources	G A resolution 2158(XXI)
Resources of the sea	G A resolutions 2172 (XXI), 2413(XXIII) and 2560(XXIV); E S C resolutions 1380 (XLV) and 1381(XLV)
International co-operation on questions related to the oceans	G A resolution 2414 (XXIII); E S C resolutions 1380 (XLV), 1381(XLV) and 1382(XLV)
Non-agricultural resources	E S C resolutions 1316 (XLIV) and 1426 (XLVI)

6. *World supply of food*

World Food Programme	G A resolutions 2290 (XXII) and 2527 (XXIV); E S C resolutions 1255 (XLIII); 1256(XLIII) and 1443(XLVII)
----------------------	---

Increasing the production and use of edible protein	G A resolutions 2319 (XXII) and 2416 (XXIII); E S C resolution 1257 (XLIII)
Programme of studies on multilateral food aid	G A resolutions 2155 (XXI), 2300(XXII), and 2462(XXIII)
Food production	G A resolution 2301 (XXII)

7. *International trade and finance*a. *International trade*

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	G A resolutions 2206 (XXI), 2401(XXIII), 2402(XXIII) and 2570 (XXIV)
International Trade Centre	G A resolution 2297 (XXII)
Export promotion	E S C resolutions 1362 (XLV) and 1452 (XLVII)

b. *International financial transactions*

International monetary reform	G A resolutions 2208 (XXI), 2461(XXIII) and 2565(XXIV)
-------------------------------	--

c. *International commodity problems*

International agreement on cocoa	G A resolution 2210(XXI)
----------------------------------	--------------------------

**8. *Fiscal matters (public finance)*9. *Transport and communications*

Transport development	E S C resolutions 1202 (XLII) and 1372(XLV)
International Tourist Year	G A resolution 2148(XXI)
Tourism	G A resolution 2529 (XXIV) E S C resolutions 1363 (XLV), 1449(XLVII) and 1471(XLVII)

**10. *Statistics*11. *Social development*a. *Consideration of the question of social development in general*

Review of technical co-operation activities in social development	E S C resolution 1227 (XLII)
Development and utilization of human resources	E S C resolution 1274 (XLIII)
International conference on the problems of human environment	G A resolutions 2398 (XXIII) and 2581 (XXIV); E S C resolutions 1346 (XLV) and 1448 (XLVII)

²⁰³Other than those referred to in the *Repertory* and its supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Social aspects of the Second United Nations Development Decade	E S C resolution (XLVI)	1409	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	E S C resolution (XLVI)	1399
Declaration on Social Progress and Development	G A resolutions (XXIV) and (XXIV)	2542 and 2543	17. <i>Special economic and social questions</i>		
b. <i>Relationship between social development and economic development</i>			**a. <i>Post-war questions</i>		
World social situation			b. <i>Other emergency questions</i>		
	G A resolution 2215(XXI) and 2293(XXII);		Refugees in Africa	G A resolution para. 1 (XXIV)	2594,
	E S C resolutions (XLIV)	1320	c. <i>Economic and social development of specific areas</i>		
**c. <i>Social development of under-developed areas</i>			Study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non - Self - Governing Territories	G A resolution (XXII), 2423(XXIII) and 2556(XXIV)	2352
**12. <i>Social problems of particular groups</i>			United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	G A resolutions (XXII), 2431(XXIII) and 2557(XXIV)	2349
13. <i>Population</i>			Training programmes for the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese administration	G A resolution (XXIV), para. 14	2507
Population and housing censuses	E S C resolution (XLII)	1215	d. <i>Other special questions</i>		
Population growth and economic development	G A resolution (XXI);	2211	Development of information media	E S C resolution (XLIII)	1278
	E S C resolution (XLV)	1347	Economic and social consequences of disarmament	G A resolutions (XXIII) and (XXIV)	2387 and 2526
World Programme for the improvement of Vital Statistics	E S C resolution (XLIV)	1307	International Education Year	E S C resolutions (XLV), 1403(XLVI), 1404(XLVI) and (XLVII);	1355
Family planning	G A resolution (XXI);	2211		G A resolutions (XXII) and 2412(XXIII)	2306
	E S C resolution (XLIV)	1326	Capital punishment in southern Africa	G A resolution (XXIII)	2394
**14. <i>Migration and related problems</i>			Special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries	G A resolution (XXIV)	2564
15. <i>Social welfare</i>			Prevention and control of marine pollution	G A resolutions (XXIII), 2467 B (XXIII) and (XXIV)	2414 and 2566
Human resources for development	G A resolution (XXIII);	2460	International university	G A resolution (XXIV)	2573
	E S C resolution (XLV)	1353	Literacy	E S C resolution (XLIII);	1276
Capital punishment	G A resolution (XXIII)	2393		G A resolution 2192(XXI)	
Social policy and the distribution of national income	E S C resolution (XLIV)	1322	International Education Year	G A resolution (XXII)	2306
Social security and social welfare	E S C resolution (XLVI)	1405	Natural disasters		
Participation of youth in national development	G A resolution (XXIV), sect. II	2497	Rehabilitation and reconstruction	E S C resolution (XLII)	1222
	E S C resolution (XLVI)	1407	Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union	E S C resolution (XLIII)	1268
16. <i>Narcotics</i>					
Technical assistance in narcotics control	G A resolution (XXIII)	2434			
International control of psychotropic substances	G A resolution (XXIII);	2433			
	E S C resolutions (XLIV) and 1402(XLVI)	1293			
Regional co-operation in narcotics control	E S C resolution (XLIV)	1290			
Urgent control measures for LSD and similar hallucinogenic substances	E S C resolution (XLIV)	1294			

Emergency assistance	G A resolutions 2435 (XXIII) and 2608 (XXIV);	E S C resolution 1384 (XLV)	Earthquake at Banja Luka in Yugoslavia	E S C resolution (XLVII)	1469
			Public information activities	E S C resolution (XLIII)	1265
			Town-twinning	E S C resolution (XLII)	1217
Flooding of the Euphrates Valley in Iraq and in the Syrian Arab Republic	E S C resolution (XLII)	1212	Mobilization of world public opinion regarding the United Nations Development Decade	G A resolution (XXIV); E S C resolution (XLV)	2567 1357
Earthquakes in Turkey, Colombia, Venezuela and Pakistan	E S C resolution (XLIII)	1254	Public administration and development	G A resolution (XXIV); E S C resolution (XLII)	2561 1199
Floods in Tunisia	E S C resolution (XLVII)	1468			

II. HUMAN RIGHTS

A. General survey

1. DECISIONS MAINLY OF A PREPARATORY, PROCEDURAL OR CO-ORDINATING NATURE

92. The Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa continued to assist the Economic and Social Council in the performance of its functions with respect to human rights. The General Assembly established²⁰⁴ the United Nations Council for South West Africa and entrusted to it certain powers and functions to be discharged in the Territory. The Council approved the establishment by the Commission on Human Rights of an *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to investigate the charges of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees or persons in police custody in South Africa and to recommend action to be taken in concrete cases.²⁰⁵

93. The General Assembly also established a Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, composed of three Member States.²⁰⁶

94. As before, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council made requests to the Secretary-General, subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies for studies, reports and other preparatory work to serve as a basis for further action.²⁰⁷ Decisions relating to the preparation of declarations and international conventions on specific aspects of human rights were taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women.²⁰⁸

²⁰⁴G A resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967.

²⁰⁵Commission on Human Rights resolution 2(XXIII) and E S C resolution 1236(XLII).

²⁰⁶G A resolution 2443(XXIII). The Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the Special Committee. Due to the death of the President of the Assembly, a special procedure for the appointment of the members of the Special Committee was approved by more than an absolute majority of Member States, following alternatives suggested by the Secretary-General.

²⁰⁷G A resolutions 2144(XXI), 2295(XXII), 2334(XXII), 2444(XXIII), 2450(XXIII) and 2597(XXIV); also E S C resolutions 1104(XL), 1123(XLI), 1126(XLI), 1132(XLI), 1158(XLI), 1232(XLII), 1241(XLII), 1278(XLIII), 1325(XLIV), 1330(XLIV), 1419(XLVI) and 1420(XLVI).

²⁰⁸See, for example, G A resolution 2444(XXIII), relating to respect for human rights in armed conflict, and E S C resolution 1133(XLI), relating to a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women.

95. The General Assembly considered the advisability of proposals for the establishment of national commissions on human rights or the designation of other appropriate institutions in conjunction with the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights.²⁰⁹

96. As in the past, a number of recommendations were addressed to Member States concerning the implementation of certain instruments adopted by the General Assembly.²¹⁰

97. Requests for reports or information were also addressed to Governments.²¹¹

98. During the period under review, the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, re-examined the whole question of periodic reports on human rights. It considered the problem in the light of comments and suggestions made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twentieth session and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its nineteenth session.

99. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights submitted to the Commission, at its 1967 session, a report and study prepared by its rapporteur. The Commission concluded its consideration of the question by unanimously adopting resolution 16 (XXIII)²¹² in which it affirmed that early signature and ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights were of primary importance and that the information collected by Governments in the preparation of periodic reports would be of direct value in connexion with their consideration of early signature and ratification of those instruments and their future implementation. The Commission expressed its belief that the reports on economic, social and cultural rights revealed the following trends which were of special importance and common interest: (a) the concern of Member States to implement human rights according to standards established in United Nations instruments; (b) the constructive efforts in law and practice in States with varying systems of government and at different stages of development to promote the following rights—the right to education, including interest in adult education, the right to social security, the rights of the child and the family, including the provision of special care and assistance for motherhood and childhood, the right to work and the right to an adequate standard of living; (c) the

²⁰⁹G A resolution 2200 C (XXI).

²¹⁰See, for example, G A resolutions 2442(XXIII), 2312(XXII) and 2393(XXIII).

²¹¹See, for example, G A resolution 2393(XXIII) and E S C resolutions 1133(XLI) and 1278(XLIII).

²¹²E S C (XLII), Suppl. No. 6, E/4322 and Corr.1, para. 538.

attempts by various States to overcome difficulties with respect to the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights and, notably, the concern to make available remedies for the violation of these rights.

100. In the same resolution, the Commission on Human Rights considered that the task of United Nations bodies concerned in identifying important trends in the periodic reports would be facilitated in future by concentrating on material with the following characteristics: (a) the influence on Member States of United Nations instruments containing principles and norms for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and, in particular, measures adopted to implement such instruments; (b) the common interest of a number of States in particular aspects of the rights under consideration; (c) experience of difficulties in the field of human rights which might be of interest to other States; (d) new developments or methods which might be helpful in overcoming such difficulties; (e) the participation of increasing numbers of the population in the enjoyment of human rights.

101. In its resolution 1241(XLII), the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-third session.

102. At its forty-second session in 1967, by resolution 1230(XLII), the Economic and Social Council decided, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, that the initial study of periodic reports by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had become unnecessary as a consequence of arrangements made under resolution 16(XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission had noted in particular that the early date of the next session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities made it impracticable for that body to undertake the initial study of the next series of periodic reports.

**2. CREATION OF NEW SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

3. RECOMMENDATIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS DESIGNED GENERALLY TO INFLUENCE STATES, ORGANIZED OR UNORGANIZED GROUPS OR WORLD OPINION AT LARGE

103. The General Assembly and the Council continued to take decisions and to make recommendations aimed at influencing the action of States and others. These decisions and recommendations were mainly concerned with the question of the implementation of certain instruments relating to such subjects as the right to asylum,²¹³ the administration of justice,²¹⁴ freedom of information,²¹⁵ elimination of discrimination against women,²¹⁶ parental rights and duties, including guardianship,²¹⁷ access of women to education,²¹⁸ social progress and development,²¹⁹ respect for human rights during the vicissitudes of war,²²⁰ the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies,²²¹ and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.²²²

²¹³G A resolution 2312(XXII).

²¹⁴G A resolution 2393(XXIII).

²¹⁵G A resolution 2448(XXIII).

²¹⁶E S C resolution 1325(XLIV).

²¹⁷E S C resolution 1207(XLII).

²¹⁸E S C resolution 1327(XLIV).

²¹⁹G A resolution 2542(XXIV).

²²⁰G A resolution 2252(ES-V).

²²¹G A resolution 2222(XXI).

²²²G A resolution 2373(XXII).

104. The General Assembly continued to affirm the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms in a number of preambular paragraphs²²³ and in connexion with certain rights elaborated in specific instruments such as the Declaration on Social Progress and Development²²⁴ and the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.²²⁵

4. CONVENTIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS²²⁶

105. During the period under review the General Assembly was unable to consider the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and decided at each session to postpone consideration to the next.²²⁷

106. The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities continued work on the draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.²²⁸

107. The Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.²²⁹

108. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.²³⁰

109. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1186(XLI), noted with approval the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The General Assembly took note of the Protocol in its resolution 2198(XXI).

5. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

110. The International Conference on Human Rights was convened by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolutions 2081(XX), 2217 C (XXI) and 2239(XXII). It was held at Tehran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968.²³¹

111. The Conference adopted a series of resolutions which dealt with respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories; measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance; measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and the policy of *apartheid* in particular; the treatment of persons who oppose racist régimes; observance of the principle of non-discrimination in employment; measures to eliminate all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination; establishment

²²³See, for example, G A resolutions 2144 A (XXI); 2449(XXIII).

²²⁴G A resolution 2542(XXIV).

²²⁵G A resolution 2263(XXII).

²²⁶See also this *Supplement* under Article 62 (3).

²²⁷See G A resolutions 2216(XXI), 2336(XXII), 2448(XXIII) and 2596(XXIV).

²²⁸G A resolution 2295(XXII).

²²⁹G A resolution 2391(XXIII).

²³⁰G A resolution 2200 A (XXI).

²³¹*Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2).

of a new, additional United Nations programme on racial discrimination; the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. The Conference further urged that measures be taken to promote women's rights in the modern world and endorsed the drawing up and execution of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women. It initiated action for the preparation of model rules of procedure for bodies dealing with violations of human rights. It urged the undertaking of thorough and continuous interdisciplinary studies of the problems of human rights and scientific and technological developments. It invited Governments to take action to combat illiteracy. It considered that all Governments should concern themselves with the situation of refugees in the world and called for co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It initiated action on the rights of detained persons. It appealed for greater support to international activities in the interest of the child and expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Children's Fund. The Conference, recognizing the world-wide economic and social consequences which general and complete disarmament could have in the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, appealed to all States to co-operate actively with the competent organs of the United Nations towards the immediate conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament. In a resolution on economic development and human rights, the Conference addressed recommendations to the economically developed countries and called urgently for the preparation of a global strategy.

112. In a resolution on human rights aspects of family planning, the Conference drew attention to the fact that the present rapid rate of population growth in some areas hampered the struggle against hunger and poverty and considered that couples had a basic human right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and a right to adequate education and information in that respect. The Conference made recommendations in the matter of legal aid. It made a strong plea for the education of youth in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It went on record in favour of intensified action for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. It called for universal accession by States to international instruments relating to human rights. It initiated the subsequent comprehensive studies and action by United Nations organs on the question of human rights in armed conflicts. It urged that an International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination be declared and suggested additional publicity for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also endorsed a certain decision taken in the field of sports as a measure to achieve the elimination of racial discrimination.

6. SERVICES RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS

113. Under resolution 926(X), the Secretary-General was requested to report regularly to the Economic and Social Council, to the Commission on Human Rights and, as appropriate, to the Commission on the Status of Women, on the measures he had taken to carry out the advisory services programme. The provision of resolution 926(X) was modified in 1969 when, at its forty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council decided, at its 1637th plenary meeting on 8 August 1969,

that the question of advisory services in the field of human rights should no longer be routinely included as an item on the Council's agenda, but that the Council should continue to be informed of developments through the reports of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, unless in any given year special circumstances should lead the Council or the Secretary-General to believe that a separate item was required. Having considered the item relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council, the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session took note of that decision of the Council and in its report on the item indicated that the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 926(X) would thereafter be applied in conformity with the new procedure stipulated by the Council. At its 1834th plenary meeting on 15 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of the decision.

114. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1241(XLII), took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-third session containing the Commission's resolution 17(XXIII),²³² in which the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to consider the organization, from 1969 onwards, of an annual programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, consisting of at least two seminars on subjects of human rights—of which at least one should be on an international level—one or two seminars on the status of women and one or more regional training courses on human rights. The Commission also requested that the programme should include an award of an adequate number of human rights fellowships, taking into account the increasing interest expressed in the fellowships by Member States. The Commission further requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to this resolution, and invited the Governing Council to bear the resolution in mind in considering the recommendations to the Economic and Social Council relating to the level of appropriations for the relevant part of the United Nations budget.

115. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to make recommendations on the holding of seminars under the programme of advisory services. The range of human rights questions which were studied included *apartheid*,²³³ human rights in developing countries,²³⁴ participation in local administration as a means of promoting human rights,²³⁵ civil and political education of women,²³⁶ measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme,²³⁷ the effective realization of civil and political rights at the national level,²³⁸ the realization of economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²³⁹ freedom of association,²⁴⁰ the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,²⁴¹ the effects of scientific and technological developments on

²³²E S C (XLII), Suppl. No. 6, E/4322 and Corr.1, para. 545.

²³³G A resolution 2060(XX).

²³⁴G A resolution 2585(XXIV).

²³⁵See G A (XXI), Suppl. No. 3, para. 525.

²³⁶E S C resolutions 1062(XXXIX), 1067 A (XXXIX) and 1124(XLI).

²³⁷E S C resolution 1133(XLI).

²³⁸E S C resolutions 1123(XLI) and 1125(XLI).

²³⁹E S C resolution 1421(XLVI).

²⁴⁰G A resolution 926(X).

²⁴¹E S C resolution 1103(XL) and G A resolutions 2142(XXI) and 2332(XXII).

the status of women,²⁴² and the establishment of regional commissions on human rights with special reference to Africa.²⁴³

116. During the period under review, a total of 155 human rights fellowships were awarded. In resolution 1125(XLI) the Council requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of using some fellowship funds for a pilot project in group, rather than individual, training. Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary-General organized the first pilot project in group training in Fuchu, Japan, in 1967, and the second in Warsaw, Poland, in 1968.

7. DECISIONS DEALING INDIVIDUALLY WITH ALLEGATIONS REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SPECIFIC STATES OR TERRITORIES

117. The General Assembly continued to consider the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.

118. At its twenty-first session the General Assembly, in its resolution 2202 A (XXI), declared that action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations was essential in order to solve the problem of *apartheid* and that universally applied mandatory economic sanctions were the only means of achieving a peaceful solution. At the same session, the General Assembly, in resolution 2144 A (XXI), requested that the Secretary-General establish within the Secretariat of the United Nations a unit to deal exclusively with the policies of *apartheid*, in order that maximum publicity might be given to the evils of those policies.

119. At the twenty-first and following sessions the General Assembly repeatedly and with ever increasing emphasis expressed its condemnation and abhorrence of the policy of *apartheid*. Furthermore, in resolutions 2074(XX), 2202 A (XXI), 2184(XXI), 2189(XXI), 2307(XXI) and 2506 B (XXIV), the General Assembly condemned the policies of *apartheid* as constituting a crime against humanity.

120. In its resolution 2396(XXIII) the General Assembly drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, with special reference to Chapter VII of the Charter. It condemned the actions of those States, particularly the main trading partners of South Africa, and the activities of foreign, financial and other interests, all of which were encouraging the South African Government which persisted in its racial policies. The General Assembly reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for all human rights, and in particular political rights and fundamental freedoms for all people of South Africa irrespective of race, colour or creed. In resolution 2506 A (XXIV) the General Assembly condemned the Government of South Africa for its repressive acts against the political movement of the oppressed people of South Africa and, in particular, for its enactment of the Terrorism Act, 1967. In resolution 2506 B (XXIV) the General Assembly invited all States, in recognition of their obligations under the Charter and in support of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, to desist from collaborating with the Government of South Africa, by taking steps to prohibit financial and economic interests under their national jurisdiction from

co-operating with the South African Government and companies registered in South Africa. States were also invited to prohibit airlines and shipping lines from providing services to and from South Africa and to refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to South Africa and to companies registered there. The General Assembly invited all States and organizations to observe with appropriate ceremonies the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of 21 March 1970.

121. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1236(XLII), welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to establish an *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to investigate the charges of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees or persons in police custody in South Africa and to recommend action to be taken in concrete cases.

122. In the following year the Commission on Human Rights enlarged the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to cover, in addition to South Africa, also Namibia (South West Africa), Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese Territories in Africa. On the basis of reports submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group and on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly adopted at successive sessions comprehensive resolutions²⁴⁴ calling upon South Africa and the authorities of the other Territories in the south of Africa to change their legislation, to release prisoners, to punish persons guilty of the ill-treatment of prisoners and to pay compensation.

123. The Economic and Social Council and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office agreed in 1949 on arrangements for the protection of trade union rights (freedom of association) according to which the International Labour Organisation established, on behalf of the United Nations as well as on its own behalf, a Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association to which allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights against States members of the International Labour Organisation were to be referred. When South Africa ceased to be a member of that specialized agency, a difficulty arose to which the International Labour Office drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council, when it transmitted to it a complaint of the infringement of trade union rights in South Africa, submitted to the International Labour Office by an international trade union organization. The Economic and Social Council decided in resolution 1216(XLII) to transmit the communication to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group established by resolution 2(XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights. By this and by its later resolution 1302(XLIV) the Economic and Social Council extended the terms of reference of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to examine further the question of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa and to include in its examination the infringements of trade union rights in South West Africa (Namibia).

124. Having assumed direct responsibility for the Territory of South West Africa (Namibia) by its resolution 2145(XXI), the General Assembly, by resolution 2248(S-V), established the United Nations Council for South West Africa, consisting of 11 Member States, to administer South West Africa until independence. The General Assembly also decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks

²⁴²G A resolution 2585(XXIV).

²⁴³*Ibid.*

²⁴⁴G A resolutions 2440(XXIII) and 2547(XXIV).

as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa. On the proposal of the Secretary-General, several high officials of the Secretariat were, in succession, appointed acting United Nations Commissioners for South West Africa (Namibia).

**8. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS

B. Analytical summary of practice

**1. THE QUESTION OF THE MEANING OF THE PHRASE "RESPECT FOR, AND OBSERVANCE OF"

2. THE QUESTION OF THE MEANING OF THE TERM "HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS"

a. **General remarks

b. *Rights and freedoms proclaimed as human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

(i) *General provisions*

(a) *International Covenants on Human Rights*

125. By its resolution 2200 A (XXI), of 16 December 1966, the General Assembly adopted three instruments on human rights, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, namely, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

126. The preambles and articles 1, 3 and 5 of the two Covenants are almost identical. The preamble of each Covenant recalls the obligation of States under the Charter to promote human rights, reminds the individual of his responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of those rights, and recognizes that "in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights".

127. Article 1 of each Covenant states that the right to self-determination is universal, and calls upon States to promote the realization of, and to respect, that right. Article 3, in both cases, reaffirms the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all human rights, and enjoins States to make that principle a reality. Article 5, in both cases, provides safeguards against the destruction or undue limitation of any human right or fundamental freedom, and against misinterpretation of any provision of the Covenant as a means of justifying infringement of a right or freedom.

128. Articles 6 to 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognize the right to work (article 6); the right to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (article 7); the right to form and join trade unions (article 8); the right to social security, including social insurance (article 9); the right of the family, mothers, children, and young persons to the widest possible protection and assistance (article 10); the right to an adequate standard of living (article 11); the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (article 12); the right to an education (articles 13 and 14); and the right to take part in cultural life (article 15).

129. Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations reports on the measures which they have adopted, and the progress made, towards achieving the observance of the rights recognized in the Covenant. The reports are to be furnished in stages, in accordance with a programme to be established by the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General is to transmit the reports to the Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, and the Council is to obtain further reports from those agencies. The Council is then to examine the reports, with the assistance of the Commission on Human Rights, and to forward them from time to time to the General Assembly together with recommendations of a general nature. It may also bring to the attention of United Nations organs and agencies concerned with furnishing technical assistance any matters arising out of the reports which will assist such bodies in deciding on the advisability of international measures likely to contribute to the effective progressive implementation of the Covenant.

130. Articles 6 to 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provide for protection of the right to life (article 6); and lay down that no one should be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (article 7); that no one should be held in slavery; that slavery and the slave trade should be prohibited; and that no one should be held in servitude or required to perform forced or compulsory labour (article 8); that no one should be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention (article 9); that all persons deprived of their liberty should be treated with humanity (article 10); and that no one should be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation (article 11).

131. The Covenant further provides for liberty of movement and freedom to choose a residence (article 12); and for limitations to be placed upon the expulsion of aliens lawfully in the territory of a State Party (article 13). It makes provision for the equality of all persons before the courts and tribunals, and for guarantees in criminal and civil procedures (article 14). It also prohibits retroactive criminal legislation (article 15); lays down the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law (article 16); and calls for the prohibition of arbitrary or unlawful interference with an individual's privacy, family, home or correspondence (article 17).

132. In addition, the Covenant provides for protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (article 18) and to freedom of expression (article 19). It calls for the prohibition by law of any propaganda for war and of any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes an incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence (article 20). It recognizes the right of peaceful assembly (article 21) and the right to freedom of association (article 22). It also recognizes the right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family, and the principle of equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution (article 23). It lays down measures to protect the rights of children (article 24), and recognizes the right of every citizen to take part in the conduct of public affairs, to vote and to be elected, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country (article 25). It provides that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law (article 26). And finally, it provides measures for the

protection of such ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities as may exist in States Parties to the Covenant (article 27).

133. The rights and freedoms set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights are not absolute and are in each case subject to limitations. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular, defines the legitimate restrictions on the rights which it sets forth by limiting them to those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order, public health or morals, or the rights and freedoms of others.

134. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights also provides for a reporting procedure as the primary method of international implementation of its standards. Under the Covenant, the reports are examined by the Human Rights Committee, a special organ established by the States Parties and consisting of 18 experts nominated and elected by them and serving in their personal capacity.

135. The tasks of the Human Rights Committee are to study reports on the measures which States Parties to the Covenant have adopted and which give effect to the rights recognized therein, and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights; to transmit its reports, and such general comments as it may consider appropriate, to the States Parties; to perform certain functions with a view to settling disputes among States Parties concerning the application of the Covenant provided that those Parties have recognized the competence of the Committee to that effect; and, when necessary, to establish *ad hoc* conciliation commissions to make available its good offices to States Parties in a dispute concerning the application of the Covenant with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the Covenant. Such commissions would submit a report to the Chairman of the Committee, not later than twelve months after having been seized of the matter, for communication to the States Parties concerned.

136. Under the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Human Rights Committee is to consider communications received from individuals, subject to the jurisdiction of a State Party which has recognized the competence of the Committee to this effect, who claim to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant. The Committee, after determining that the communication is admissible under the Protocol, must bring it to the attention of the State Party alleged to be violating the Covenant. The receiving State is called upon to submit to the Committee, within six months, written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State. The Committee is to consider the communication in the light of all written information made available to it by the individual and by the State Party concerned, and to forward its views to the State Party concerned and to the individual.

137. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 2337(XXII), desiring to accelerate the ratification of accessions to the Covenants and the Optional Protocol, and convinced that the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations would be greatly enhanced by the coming into force of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol, invited States which were eligible to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights to hasten their ratification of, or accessions to, these instruments.

(b) *Declaration on Territorial Asylum*

138. At the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, a working group of the Sixth Committee prepared a draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum on the basis of the work done previously by the Third Committee and the Commission on Human Rights, respectively. By its resolution 2203(XXI) of 16 December 1966, the General Assembly arranged for the transmission of the draft declaration to Member States for their further consideration and decided to place an item relating to it on the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session with a view to the final adoption of a declaration on the subject.

139. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, by resolution 2312(XXII) of 14 December 1967, adopted the Declaration on Territorial Asylum. The Declaration provides that asylum granted by a State in the exercise of its sovereignty to persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, shall be respected by all other States. The Declaration states that the right to seek and enjoy asylum may not be invoked by any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect to such crimes. It rests with the State granting asylum to evaluate the grounds for the granting of asylum.

140. The Declaration also provides that the situation of persons entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including persons struggling against colonialism, is of concern to the international community. This is without prejudice to the sovereignty of States and the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. Where a State finds difficulty in granting or continuing to grant asylum, States individually or jointly or through the United Nations shall consider, or in a spirit of international solidarity, appropriate measures to lighten the burden on that State.

141. The Declaration further states that no person who is entitled to invoke article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall be subjected to measures such as rejection at the frontier or, if he has already entered the territory in which he seeks asylum, expulsion or compulsory return to any State where he may be subjected to persecution. The Declaration provides for exceptions to be made to this principle. These are permissible only for overriding reasons of national security or in order to safeguard the population, as in the case of a mass influx of persons. In such cases the State shall consider the possibility of granting to the person concerned, under such conditions as it may deem appropriate, an opportunity, whether by way of provisional asylum or otherwise, of going to another State. States granting asylum shall not permit persons who have received asylum to engage in activities contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

(c) *Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*

142. By its resolution 2263(XXII) of 7 November 1967, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The

preamble expresses concern that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other instruments and despite progress made in the equality of rights, "there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women".

143. The Declaration restates and consolidates a series of principles, many of which were embodied in earlier international instruments emanating from the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

144. The Declaration contains eleven articles, seven of them dealing with substantive rights of women. These are concerned with: political rights (article 4); right to a nationality (article 5); rights under civil law (article 6); discriminatory provisions under penal law (article 7); traffic in women (article 8); educational rights (article 9); and economic rights (article 10).

145. By providing that all appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the right to vote in all elections and the right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions, the Declaration restates the provisions of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women adopted in 1952, but includes specific reference to participation in referenda, which is not mentioned in the Convention. In proclaiming the principle that women shall have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality, and in providing that marriage to an alien shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife, the Declaration restates the provisions of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 1957, although in the latter provisions the Declaration is less far-reaching than the Convention.

146. In providing that all appropriate measures, particularly legislative measures, shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, the Declaration lists the fields in which this equality shall particularly apply. It consolidates a series of solemn statements by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, adopted over the years on the initiative of the Commission on the Status of Women. Article 6 also restates provisions of earlier instruments such as the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriage of 1962 and the Recommendation on these subjects of 1965.

147. The Declaration provides that all appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to girls and women equal rights with men in education at all levels. Thereby the Declaration incorporates the basic principles of the Convention against Discrimination in Education which was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1960.

148. In proclaiming that all appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women equal rights with men in the field of economic and social life, the Declaration incorporates, among other principles, those to which various International Labour Conventions have given expression, in particular, the Equal Remuneration Convention of 1951 and the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention of 1958.

149. The Declaration adds the categorical injunction that all appropriate measures shall be taken to combat all forms of traffic in women and exploitation or prostitution of women. In this regard the Declaration reaffirms provision of earlier instruments, including the Convention on the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949. The Declaration also calls for the abolition of all

provisions in penal law that are discriminatory against women.

150. In its more general provisions, the Declaration states that discrimination against women, denying or limiting as it does their equality of rights with men, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity. The Declaration calls for the abolition of existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which are discriminatory against women. The principle of equality of rights, it proclaims, shall be embodied in the constitution or otherwise guaranteed by law. The Declaration also calls for the ratification of, accession to, or full implementation as soon as practicable of the international instruments of the United Nations and specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women.

151. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1325(XLIV) adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, outlined certain measures for the implementation of the Declaration. These included the initiation of a reporting system. Governments, interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations were invited to report on measures taken to give publicity to the Declaration and to comply with its provisions.

(d) *Declaration on Social Progress and Development*

152. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 2542(XXIV), adopted and solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and called for national and international action for its use as a common basis for social development policies.

153. The Declaration reaffirms faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the principles of peace, of the dignity and worth of the human person, and of social justice proclaimed in the Charter. It recalls the principles of the earlier international instruments in the human rights field and states in its article 1:

"All peoples and all human beings, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, family or social status, or political or other conviction, shall have the right to live in dignity and freedom and to enjoy the fruits of social progress and should, on their part, contribute to it".

154. The Declaration further states that:

"Social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice, which requires:

"(a) The immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, exploitation of peoples and individuals, colonialism and racism, including nazism and *apartheid*, and all other policies and ideologies opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

"(b) The recognition and effective implementation of civil and political rights as well as of economic, social and cultural rights without any discrimination."

The following are considered primary conditions of social progress and development:

"(a) National independence based on the right of peoples to self-determination;

"(b) The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

“(c) Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

“(d) Permanent sovereignty of each nation over its natural wealth and resources;

“(e) The rights and responsibility of each State and, as far as they are concerned, each nation and people to determine freely its own objectives of social development, to set its own priorities and to decide in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations the means and methods of their achievement without any external interference;

“(f) Peaceful coexistence, peace, friendly relations and co-operation among States irrespective of differences in their social, economic or political systems.”

The Declaration further provides:

“The family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community. Parents have the exclusive right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.”

155. The Declaration stresses that social progress and development require the full utilization of human resources with full respect for the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It stresses that social development requires assurance to everyone of the right to work and the free choice of employment. Social progress and development require the participation of all members of society in productive and socially useful labour and the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people.

156. The Declaration aims at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and proceeds to set forth the main goals as well as the means and methods for the achievement of the objectives of social progress and development.

157. Among many other goals the Declaration calls for the establishment of legal and administrative measures for the protection and improvement of the human environment. The Declaration also calls for the achievement of general and complete disarmament and the channelling of the progressively released resources to be used for economic and social progress for the welfare of people everywhere and, in particular, for the benefit of developing countries. It also calls for the adoption of measures contributing to disarmament, including, among others, the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons and the prevention of the pollution of oceans and inland waters by nuclear wastes.

(ii) *Civil and political rights*

(a) *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*²⁴⁵

(b) *Rights relating to the freedom and integrity of the person*

158. In its resolution 1126(XLI), the Economic and Social Council referred the question of slavery and the slave trade, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism, to the Commission on Human Rights and requested the Commission to submit to it a report containing specific proposals for effective and immediate measures which the United Nations could adopt to put an end to slavery in all its practices and manifestations. At the same time the Council called again upon all Member States which were not parties to become parties as soon as possible to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and to the Supplementary Convention of 1956. The Council also invited UNESCO to continue its programme of education designed to correct a social outlook that tolerated the existence of slavery or forms of servitude similar to slavery.

159. On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1232(XLII) in which it expressed the view that both the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery should be reconsidered in order to embrace the contemporary manifestations of slavery exemplified by *apartheid* and colonialism.

160. The Council also requested the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Social Development, the ILO, UNESCO and WHO to give attention to the problem of slavery and the slave trade in their work. It also called upon the Republic of South Africa to put an end to the practice of *apartheid* in South Africa and in the Territory of South West Africa under the direct responsibility of the United Nations.

161. At its twenty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights (in its resolution 13(XXIII)) requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake regular consideration of the question of slavery in all its forms, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism, taking into account the study and recommendations prepared by the Council's Special Rapporteur and such other material as it believed pertinent, and to consider information submitted by the States parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956 in accordance with article 8 of that Convention.

162. At its twentieth session, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted two resolutions²⁴⁶ on the problem, one relating to further study of the question of slavery and the other relating to technical assistance and other resources that might be used in eliminating slavery. In the first of these resolutions (4 A (XX)) the Sub-Commission, *inter alia*, requested the Commission to recommend to the Economic and Social Council:

(a) That the Sub-Commission be authorized to undertake a study of the measures which might be taken in the case of States failing to carry out their obligations under the Conventions of 1926 and 1956;

(b) That the study of the proposals of international police action to interrupt and punish the transportation of persons in danger of being enslaved be initiated;

(c) That a list of experts in economic, sociological, legal and other relevant disciplines, “whose advice shall be available to States concerned” with the liquidation of

²⁴⁵See paras. 125-127 and 130-137 above.

²⁴⁶E/CN.4/947, para. 111.

slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, be established.

163. It also requested the Secretary-General to take a series of steps with a view to obtaining information, particularly that called for under the Supplementary Convention of 1956, and to assign one or more officers in the Division of Human Rights to the exclusive study of slavery and the slave trade including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism. In resolution 4 B (XX) the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to undertake the promotion and co-ordination of measures to be taken by the specialized agencies and other competent United Nations bodies to eliminate slavery, the slave trade and similar institutions and practices.

164. At its forty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, adopted resolution 1330(XLIV) of 31 May 1968, by which it authorized the Sub-Commission to undertake a study of the measures that might be taken to implement the Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 and the various recommendations included in the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights relating to the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism. The Council further authorized the Sub-Commission to initiate a study of the possibilities of international police co-operation to interrupt and punish the transportation of persons in danger of being enslaved. The Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a list of experts in economic, sociological, legal and other relevant disciplines, whose advice would be available to States concerned with the liquidation of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations. It also reminded Governments of the facilities available under the technical assistance programmes for assisting Governments in eliminating slavery and slavery-like practices and in helping them to solve resulting economic and social problems. The Council requested all Governments to exert their full influence and resources to assist in the total eradication of *apartheid* and colonialism. The Council affirmed that the master-and-servant laws currently enforced in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa constituted clear manifestations of slavery and the slave trade. In another resolution (1331(XLIV)), which had been recommended to the Council by the Commission on the Status of Women, the Council expressed its concern that the *Report on Slavery* prepared by the Special Rapporteur²⁴⁷ indicated that slavery and the slave trade and similar institutions and practices still existed in many parts of the world and that women especially were among the victims of such institutions and practices. The Council condemned slavery, *apartheid*, colonialism, the slave trade and similar institutions and practices such as marriages without consent, traffic in persons for purposes of prostitution, transference and inheritance of women and other similar degrading practices. The Council noted with satisfaction the recommendations of the Sub-Commission²⁴⁸ and addressed a number of appeals to Governments concerning their becoming parties to the relevant international instruments and requested the assistance of the specialized agencies in solving the problem.

165. At its forty-sixth session, the Economic and Social Council (in resolution 1419(XLVI)) confirmed the

designation by the Sub-Commission of a Special Rapporteur to carry out a study within the terms of Council resolution 1330(XLIV).

166. The General Assembly (in resolution 2334(XXII)) decided to consider the question of capital punishment at its twenty-third session in 1968 and invited the Secretary-General to provide it with pertinent information. It also requested the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Commission on Human Rights to seek the views of the Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders concerning certain proposals submitted by delegations at the forty-second session of the Economic and Social Council.

167. At the twenty-third session the General Assembly (resolution 2393(XXIII)) considered part I of the report, *Capital Punishment*, in the light of the comments thereon of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and also part II of the report covering developments from 1961 to 1965.²⁴⁹ Taking note of the conclusion drawn by the Advisory Committee from part I of the report, namely that, if one looked at the whole problem of capital punishment in historical perspective, it became clear that there was a world-wide tendency towards a considerable reduction in the number and categories of offences for which capital punishment might be imposed and taking note of the view expressed in part II of that report, that there was an over-all tendency in the world towards fewer executions, taking note also of the report of the meeting of the Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in 1968, in so far as it related to the question of capital punishment,²⁵⁰ the General Assembly invited Governments of Member States:

“(a) To ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty obtains, *inter alia*, by providing that:

“(i) A person condemned to death shall not be deprived of the right to appeal to a higher judicial authority or, as the case may be, to petition for pardon or reprieve;

“(ii) A death sentence shall not be carried out until the procedures of appeal or, as the case may be, of petition for pardon or reprieve have been terminated;

“(iii) Special attention be given in the case of indigent persons by the provision of adequate legal assistance at all stages of the proceedings;

“(b) To consider whether the careful legal procedures and safeguards referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above may not be further strengthened by the fixing of a time-limit or time-limits before the expiry of which no death sentence shall be carried out, as has already been recognized in certain international conventions dealing with specific situations;”.

168. The General Assembly further, in its resolution 2393(XXIII), asked Governments for information on their present attitude to possible further restriction of the use of the death penalty or to its total abolition. At the same time the General Assembly adopted a separate resolution (2394(XXIII)) on capital punishment in southern Africa. In that resolution the General Assembly condemned the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, the equally illegal South African régime in Namibia and

²⁴⁷United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIV.2.

²⁴⁸E/CN.4/947, para. 111.

²⁴⁹United Nations publication, Sales No. E.67.IV.15, parts I and II.

²⁵⁰G A (XXIII), Annexes, a.i. 59, A/7243, annex.

the racist Government in South Africa for resorting to the application of the death penalty and the threat or use of capital punishment in their attempts to suppress the natural aspirations of the peoples of southern Africa to social and economic justice, civil rights and political freedom.

169. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its twenty-second session, considered the final report²⁵¹ on the study of equality in the administration of justice by the Special Rapporteur. The report was sent to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration.

- ** (c) *Rights relating to recognition before the law and the protection of the law*
- ** (d) *Rights relating to remedies in connexion with violations of rights and to civil procedure*
- (e) *Rights relating to criminal offences*

170. On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Council, by resolution 1420(XLVI), approved a decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of the question of the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. The Council also authorized the Sub-Commission to designate a Special Rapporteur to carry it out.

171. By its resolution 2391(XXIII) the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

- ** (f) *Rights relating to privacy and to honour and reputation*
- (g) *Freedom of movement and residence*

172. The right set forth in article 13 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is also contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 12, which provides in paragraph 2 that: "every-one shall be free to leave any country including his own" and, in paragraph 4, that: "no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country".

- (h) *Rights of asylum and related rights*

173. By resolution 2203(XXI) the General Assembly arranged for the transmission of the draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum to Member States for their further consideration. At its twenty-second session the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Territorial Asylum in its resolution 2312(XXII).

174. The Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees was noted with approval by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1186(XLI). In resolution 2198 (XXI) the General Assembly took note of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, which entered into force on 4 October 1967.²⁵²

- ** (i) *The right to a nationality*
- (j) *Rights relating to marriage and the family*

175. On the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council eventually adopted resolution 1207(XLII) in which it

welcomed the generally discernible trend in many legal systems towards a sharing on a basis of equality of the parental authority. The Council recommended that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality between men and women in the exercise of parental rights and duties. It further recommended the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries and bearing in mind that in all cases the interest of the children should be paramount:

"(a) Women shall have equal rights and duties with men in respect to guardianship of their minor children and the exercise of parental authority over them, including care, custody, education and maintenance;

"(b) Both spouses shall have equal rights and duties with regard to the administration of the property of their minor children, with the legal limitations necessary to ensure as far as possible that it is administered in the interest of the children;

"(c) The interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration in proceedings regarding custody of children in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation;

"(d) No discrimination shall be made between men and women with regard to decisions regarding custody of children and guardianship or other parental rights in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage or judicial separation."

176. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its nineteenth session, after having considered the report on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock²⁵³ submitted by its Special Rapporteur, adopted a series of general principles on equality and non-discrimination against persons born out of wedlock²⁵⁴ which were submitted to the Commission on Human Rights for further action.

- (k) *The right to own property*

177. During the consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights by the General Assembly, suggestions for the inclusion of an article on the right of property in one or the other of the two Covenants were made, but none was pressed to the vote. As a consequence, the International Covenants, as adopted on 16 December 1966, do not contain a provision concerning this right.

178. In article 5 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, States parties undertake to guarantee the right of everyone without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law in the enjoyment of a number of rights including "the right to own property alone as well as in association with others" and "the right to inherit".

179. The Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women of 1967 provides that all appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, and in particular, the right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property, including property acquired during marriage.

²⁵¹E/CN.4/Sub.2/296.

²⁵²United Nations *Treaty Series*, No. 8791, vol. 606, p. 267.

²⁵³*Study of Discrimination against Persons Born out of Wedlock* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XIV.3).

²⁵⁴E/CN.4/Sub.2/274, para. 204 and E/CN.4/930.

(l) *Freedom of thought, conscience and religion*

180. At its twenty-second session in 1967, the General Assembly was unable to complete consideration of the draft Convention owing to its heavy agenda and for lack of time. The Third Committee decided to change the title of the draft Convention to "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief". The Committee also revised the preamble and article I of the draft Convention as prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and furthermore decided not to mention in the draft Convention any specific examples of religious intolerance. The General Assembly in resolution 2295(XXII) bore in mind these decisions of the Third Committee.²⁵⁵

181. In the preamble, as revised by the Third Committee, the States parties to the Convention would give expression to the consideration that the disregard and infringement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in particular of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, had brought, directly or indirectly, wars and great suffering to mankind, especially when manifestations of religion or belief had served and were still serving as a means or as an instrument of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other States and peoples. The States parties would also proclaim that religion or belief, for anyone who professed either, was one of the fundamental elements in his conception of life, and that freedom of religion or belief should be fully respected and guaranteed. Governments, organizations and private persons should strive to combat any exploitation or abuse of religion or belief for political or other ends. The States parties would express their conviction that the right to freedom of religion or belief should not be abused so as to impede any measures aimed at the elimination of colonialism and racialism.

182. In the revised draft article I, as amended by the Third Committee, it is stated that neither the establishment of a religion nor the recognition of a religion or belief by a State nor the separation of Church from State shall by itself be considered religious intolerance or discrimination on the ground of religion or belief.

183. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2295(XXII), decided to accord priority, during the twenty-third session in 1968, to the item relating to elimination of all forms of religious intolerance which would include both the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief.

(m) *Freedom of opinion and expression*

184. The General Assembly, by its resolutions 2216(XXI), 2336(XXII), 2448(XXIII) and 2596(XXIV), decided to postpone until its next session consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and the draft declaration on the same subject.

(n) *Freedom of peaceful assembly and association*

185. By its resolutions 1216(XLII) and 1302(XLIV), the Economic and Social Council extended the terms of reference of the *ad hoc* Working Group of Experts on

the Treatment of Political Prisoners in South Africa, which had been established by the Commission on Human Rights by resolution 2(XXIII), to deal also with allegations of the infringement of trade union rights in South Africa and in South West Africa (Namibia).

(o) *The right to take part in the government, the right to access to public service and rights relating to the will of the people*

186. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly, by resolution 2200 A (XXI), adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 25 of which contains the following provisions:

"Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

"(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;

"(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;

"(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country."

(iii) *Economic, social and cultural rights***(a) *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*²⁵⁶(b) *Rights relating to work*

187. By its resolution 1136(XLI) the Economic and Social Council endorsed a request of the Commission on the Status of Women calling for a study by the ILO on the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of women in the matter of labour and employment.

188. The Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women provides in article 10, paragraph 2, that in order to prevent discrimination against women on account of marriage or maternity and to ensure the effective right to work, measures shall be taken to prevent their dismissal in the event of marriage or maternity and to provide paid maternity leave, with the guarantee of returning to former employment, and to provide the necessary social services, including child care facilities.

**(c) *Rights relating to the standard of living and social security*(d) *Rights relating to motherhood and childhood*

189. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 2542(XXIV) provides in its article 4 that parents have the exclusive right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children. In article 22 (b) the Declaration further calls for programmes which include the provision to families of the knowledge and means necessary to enable them to exercise that right. Article 9(e) of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women calls for the right of girls and women to have access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families.

²⁵⁵G A (XXII), Annexes, a.i. 54.A/6934.

²⁵⁶See paras. 125-129 and 133 above.

190. At its forty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision taken by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session in January-February 1968 to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning.²⁵⁷

(e) *The right to education*

191. At its twentieth session, in 1967, the Commission on the Status of Women considered a report by UNESCO on the access of girls and women to higher education.²⁵⁸

192. Acting on a recommendation submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1327(XLIV) on access of women to education. In that resolution the Economic and Social Council recalled the principles set out in the preamble and articles 9 and 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the principles contained in the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education. The Council also recalled the suggestions and conclusions of the seminar on civic and political education of women held at Helsinki, Finland, in 1967. It took into account the general trend of the UNESCO programme and pilot projects for encouraging girls and women to take up scientific and technical studies. It noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of girls and women were attending institutions for technical and vocational education.

193. On the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1396(XLVI), invited Member States to apply to the United Nations Development Programme for technical assistance to develop opportunities for girls and women, particularly in the fields of literacy, of technical and vocational education and scientific studies, of teacher-training and of educational planning and administration. The Council invited UNESCO to seek means of further developing its programme for equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, in co-operation with the other agencies concerned in the United Nations family and in co-ordination with the United Nations long-term programme for the advancement of women.

194. In resolution 2192(XXI) the General Assembly, in the name of human solidarity, invited Member States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, foundations, institutions and private enterprises, to provide continuing and effective financial material and technical support for the World Campaign for Universal Literacy.

195. By its resolution 2263(XXII), the General Assembly approved the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women which stipulates that, among other rights, women shall have equal opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult literacy programmes. The Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542(XXIV), includes the eradication of illiteracy as one of the goals to be attained in the raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society.

196. Acting upon resolution XX on education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental

freedoms, adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly, at its twenty-third session, adopted resolution 2447(XXIII) in which it endorsed the appeal made by the International Conference on Human Rights to States to ensure that all means of education should be employed so that youth might grow up and develop in a spirit of respect for human dignity and equal rights of man without discrimination as to race, colour, language, sex or faith. The General Assembly endorsed the recommendations made by the Conference to States, international organizations and youth organizations. It requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights in co-operation with UNESCO to study the question of the education of youth all over the world with a view to the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms.

197. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2497(XXIV), endorsed recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and addressed a series of recommendations to Governments on the subject of youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs and its participation in national development.

198. By resolution 2306(XXII), the General Assembly decided to observe an International Education Year. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1355(XLV), invited all United Nations agencies, bodies and organs to participate in the preparation of programmes of concerted action in close co-operation with UNESCO. On 19 November 1968 the General Conference of UNESCO adopted a resolution on International Education Year stating that UNESCO would assume primary responsibility for the preparation and execution of an international concerted programme in that field.

199. At its twenty-third session, in resolution 2412(XXIII), the General Assembly decided to designate 1970 as International Education Year, endorsed the programme of action for the International Education Year set out in resolution 4.2.2 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO²⁵⁹ and recommended that States take stock of the situation with respect to education and training in their countries and plan and initiate or stimulate action and studies linked to the objectives and themes of the International Education Year in the context of their preparation for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The implementation of the idea was pursued by the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO, submitted a report (E/4707 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2) on the project. In resolution 1436(XLVII), the Economic and Social Council requested UNESCO and the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to intensify their co-ordinated effort to pursue the objectives of the International Education Year, within the context of the over-all strategy for development during the Second United Nations Development Decade by further specifying concrete means to realize those objectives. The Council considered that International Education Year was above all an occasion for reflection and action by Member States with a view to improving and expanding their educational systems. It recommended appropriate action to Governments.

200. The General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, by resolution 2572(XXIV), took note of the

²⁵⁷E S C resolution 1326(XLIV).

²⁵⁸E/CN.6/451 and Add.1 and 2.

²⁵⁹Resolution 4.2.2 adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO at 82nd session, April/May 1969.

Secretary-General's report and endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1436(XLVII).

201. During the period under review, the idea of an international university was brought before the General Assembly for the first time in the introduction to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.²⁶⁰

**** (f)** *Rights relating to cultural life, the arts and scientific advancement*

**** (g)** *Rights to protection of scientific, literary or artistic production*

c. *The question of the relation of rights and freedoms, other than those proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the concept of "human rights and fundamental freedoms"*

(i) *The right of petition*

202. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1235(XLII), authorized the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to examine information relevant to gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms contained in the communications listed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII). It also decided that the Commission on Human Rights, in appropriate cases and after careful consideration of the information thus made available to it, make a thorough study of situations which revealed a consistent pattern of violations of human rights, and report, with recommendations thereon, to the Council. It decided to review these provisions after the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

(ii) *The right of peoples and nations to self-determination*²⁶¹

203. At its twenty-first session the General Assembly adopted resolution 2189(XXI) in which it deplored the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers which refused to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence. The Assembly further reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. In the same resolution the Special Committee on Decolonization was invited to "recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration". It was further invited "to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully the right to self-determination and independence". The General Assembly further requested the Special Committee "to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence".

204. At its twenty-second session, in resolution 2311 (XXII), the General Assembly recognized that the

specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations should extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in achieving the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV). It recommended that the specialized agencies and other international institutions concerned take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, and in particular to extend, within the scope of their respective activities, all necessary aid to the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination and to work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end. The General Assembly also recommended to the specialized agencies and international institutions not to grant any assistance to South Africa and Portugal until they renounced their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination.

205. At the same session, in resolution 2326(XXII), the General Assembly reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. It requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations to increase their economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the refugees from Territories under colonial domination. It requested the colonial Powers to dismantle their bases and installations in colonial Territories, and condemned once again the policies, pursued by certain administering Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests.

206. The General Assembly in resolution 2326(XXII) further requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions with a view to assisting the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the United Nations Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories which were likely to threaten international peace and security, and it recommended that the Security Council take such suggestions fully into consideration. The General Assembly further invited the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence. It also requested the Special Committee to submit recommendations regarding the holding of a special conference of representatives of colonial peoples for the purpose of considering the most effective means by which the international community could intensify its assistance to them in their efforts to achieve self-determination.

207. At the twenty-third session the General Assembly, in resolution 2465(XXIII), reviewed the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and recalled and reaffirmed earlier resolutions adopted on the matter. It stated that the continuation of colonialism and its manifestations, including racism and *apartheid* and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities against colonial peoples, were incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It declared that the practice

²⁶⁰ G A resolution 2573(XXIV).

²⁶¹ See also this *Supplement* under Article 1 (2) and Article 76, particularly on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in G A resolution 1514(XV).

of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence was punishable as a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves were outlaws, and called upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory to be a punishable offence and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries. In the same resolution the General Assembly also initiated preparations for the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

208. In its resolution 2426(XXIII) the General Assembly addressed itself again to the specialized agencies and appealed in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund to take all necessary steps to withhold from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa financial, economic, technical and other assistance until they renounced their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination. It recommended that the Bank should withdraw the loans and credits it had granted to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa which were being used by those Governments to suppress the national liberation movement in the Portuguese colonies and in Namibia, and against the African population of South Africa.

209. In resolution 2548(XXIV) the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous resolutions, particularly those provisions thereof which related to the continuation of colonial rule as a threat to international peace and security and to the dismantling of military bases established by colonial Powers in colonial Territories. In resolution 2555(XXIV), the General Assembly reiterated its appeals to the specialized agencies in the matter of implementing resolution 1514(XV) and called again for concrete programmes for assisting the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration. It requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions. Its recommendations were addressed particularly to the International Civil Aviation Organization, The International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

210. At its twenty-first session the General Assembly adopted resolution 2145(XXI) in which it expressed its conviction that the administration of the Mandated Territory by South Africa had been conducted in a manner contrary to the Mandate, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The General Assembly reaffirmed: "that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) are fully applicable to the people of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and that, therefore, the people of South West Africa have the inalienable right to self-determination, freedom, and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations". The General Assembly decided that South Africa had failed to fulfil its obligations with respect to the administration of the Territory, that the Mandate was therefore terminated, that South Africa "has no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations". The General Assembly further resolved that the United Nations must discharge its

responsibility with respect to this Territory and for this purpose established an *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered, to enable the people of the Territory to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence.

211. At its fifth special session the General Assembly, in its resolution 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967, reaffirmed the territorial integrity of South West Africa and the inalienable right of its people to freedom and independence. It decided to establish the United Nations Council for South West Africa and entrusted to it the following powers and functions to be discharged in the Territory: (a) to administer South West Africa until independence, with the maximum possible participation of the people of the Territory; (b) to promulgate such laws, decrees and administrative regulations as are necessary for the administration of the Territory until a legislative assembly is established following elections conducted on the basis of universal adult suffrage; (c) to take as an immediate task all the necessary measures, in consultation with the people of the Territory, for the establishment of a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution on the basis of which elections will be held for the establishment of a legislative assembly and a responsible government; (d) to take all the necessary measures for the maintenance of law and order in the Territory; and (e) to transfer all powers to the people of the Territory upon the declaration of independence. The General Assembly also provided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa, who should be responsible to the Council. The General Assembly further decided that the Council should be based in South Africa and should proceed to South West Africa with a view, *inter alia*, to taking over the administration of the Territory.

212. In November 1967 the United Nations Council for South West Africa submitted its first report to the General Assembly.²⁶² In this report, the Council stated, *inter alia*, that the Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa had informed the Secretary-General that his Government was unwilling to comply with the terms of resolution 2145(XXI) of the General Assembly and would continue to administer South West Africa notwithstanding that resolution, which it considered to be "illegal". The Council concluded that the refusal of the Government of South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2145(XXI) and 2248(S-V) made it impossible for the Council to discharge effectively all of the functions and responsibilities entrusted to it by the Assembly.

213. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2325(XXII) in which it noted with appreciation the report of the United Nations Council for South West Africa and requested the Council to fulfil by every available means the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly. The General Assembly also condemned the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with General Assembly resolutions 2145(XXI) and 2248(S-V). The General Assembly also requested the Security Council to take effective steps to enable the United Nations to fulfil the responsibilities it had assumed with respect to South West Africa and also to take all appropriate measures to enable the United Nations Council for South West Africa to discharge fully its functions and responsibilities.

²⁶²G A (XXII), Annexes, a. 1. 64, A/6897.

214. The General Assembly also dealt with the question of Namibia (South West Africa) in resolutions 2372 (XXII), 2403 (XXIII) and 2498 (XXIV).

215. In its resolution 2138 (XXI) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, the General Assembly condemned any arrangement reached between the administering Power and the illegal racist minority régime that would not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence. In its resolution 2151 (XXI) the General Assembly recalled a series of its own resolutions and also resolution 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965 in which the Security Council had declared that the racist minority régime

in Southern Rhodesia was illegal. Subsequently, the General Assembly adopted on the question of Southern Rhodesia, *inter alia*, resolutions 2262 (XXII), 2383 (XXIII) and 2508 (XXIV).

** (iii) *Rights of minorities*

** (iv) *Other rights*

**3. THE QUESTION OF THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSION "FOR ALL WITHOUT DISTINCTION AS TO RACE, SEX, LANGUAGE OR RELIGION"

**4. THE QUESTION OF THE MEANING OF THE TERM "UNIVERSAL"; THE TERRITORIAL SCOPE OF THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS