

## CHAPTER XXIII

## OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

## TECHNICAL AID IN 1967

In 1967, 121 experts were assigned to provide aid in transport matters under the United Nations technical assistance programme. They were assigned to the following countries and territories: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Cameroon, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Western Samoa and Yugoslavia. The experts included specialists in transport economics, planning and administration, highways and bridges, railways, maritime transport, inland navigation, urban and suburban transport and communications.

Work continued on the following projects financed from the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): a Kabul-Herat direct-road survey, Afghanistan; establishment of a national maritime development institute at Taipei, China; a navigation study of the Paraguay River south of Asuncion, Paraguay; and a survey of a transport system in Fiji. The project dealing with a railway survey in Madagascar, put into operation in 1965, was completed in 1967. In addition, the following two regional Special Fund projects were approved by the UNDP Governing Council: a trans-Saharan road study involving Algeria, Mali, Niger and Tunisia; and navigability and port studies of the Senegal River, involving Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

Training courses for 31 participants from 25 countries were provided in Lima, Peru, from 26 February to 15 March 1967 at the seventh

United Nations Ports and Shipping Seminar. In addition, the first United Nations inter-regional seminar on containerization and other unitized methods for the inter-modal movement of freight was held at the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in London, United Kingdom, from 1 to 19 May 1967. It was attended by 35 participants from 35 countries.

Forty-four fellowships were awarded in 1967 to nationals of 18 countries and territories for study abroad in a great variety of transport development subjects, such as river navigation, traffic engineering, port operation and administration, and highway construction and maintenance. The training courses in railway operation and signalling in Lahore, Pakistan, were continued.

## TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

At its forty-second session, held from 8 May to 6 June 1967, the Economic and Social Council considered a progress report by the Secretary-General on transport development. The report reviewed the work done on transport matters by the United Nations, and by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization, relating that work to the problem of transport development in developing countries and the technological approaches to that development.

Current assistance by United Nations bodies for transport development, the report stated, was inadequate and marked by considerable proliferation both in organization and operation. To improve the effectiveness of the United Nations programme, the report concluded, an intensification of effort was needed as well as stronger liaison and co-ordination. The Secretary-General suggested in his report that a panel of experts might be convened to review and

advise on the United Nations programme, including its substantive and organizational aspects, bearing in mind the Council's request of 30 July 1965<sup>1</sup> for intensification of the Secretariat's role as a focal point for liaison and co-ordination of activities in the United Nations and its related organizations in the field of transport.

On 26 May 1967, after considering the Secretary-General's report at its spring 1967 session, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution on transport development which drew attention to the need for developing countries to improve their transport system and to the close relationship between international transport and the trade of such countries. The Council requested the Secretary-General: (a) to consider ways of avoiding duplication of activities within the United Nations Secretariat units dealing with shipping and ports; (b) to continue to study the application of the latest scientific and technological advances to the transport development of developing countries; and (c) to examine with the specialized agencies concerned the ways in which the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field could best be co-ordinated and improved. The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Council on these matters at forthcoming sessions.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in a resolution (1202(XLII)) adopted by the Council on the recommendation of its Economic Committee, which had approved the text unanimously on 19 May on the basis of a proposal by Cameroon, Dahomey, Guatemala, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### CONFERENCE ON CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

On 26 May 1967, the Economic and Social Council unanimously decided that the international conference to revise the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals should be held in Vienna from 30 September to 1 November 1968 instead of in March 1968 as called for by a Council

resolution of 26 July 1966.<sup>2</sup> The Council also changed the time-table for preparatory work for the Conference.

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect (1203(XLII)) on the recommendation of its Economic Committee which had unanimously approved the text on 17 May 1967 on the basis of a proposal by Czechoslovakia, Panama, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

In taking its decision, the Council had before it a note by the United Nations Secretary-General. The Secretary-General pointed out that due to the fact that the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) would be held during February and March 1968, administrative difficulties would arise if the international conference on road traffic took place during the same period.

At a meeting of the Economic and Social Council in November 1967, the representative of China called for the provision of Chinese language services at the 1968 international conference on road traffic. The Council decided on 14 November to refer the question to the General Assembly, then holding its twenty-second session. Following a statement by the Chairman of the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee on 13 December to the effect that the matter should properly be decided by the Economic and Social Council, the representative of China offered no objection to a suggestion that his request for Chinese language services be considered by the Council at its forty-fourth session (in 1968).

#### INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

During 1967 several meetings were held by various United Nations bodies concerned with the international transport of dangerous goods.

The Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held its fifth session from

<sup>1</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, pp. 521-22, text of resolution 1082 A (XXXIX).

<sup>2</sup> See Y.U.N., 1966, p. 522, text of resolution 1129 (XLI).

21 to 29 June 1967, the Group of Experts on Explosives its sixth session from 27 February to 2 March 1967, and the Group of Rapporteurs on the Packing of Dangerous Goods its fourth and fifth sessions, respectively, from 6 to 10 March 1967 and 11 to 15 September 1967.

Apart from questions relating to listing and classification of dangerous goods, the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies was mainly devoted to problems concerning specifications and performance tests for packagings and to questions relating to danger labels.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

## TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—42ND SESSION  
Economic Committee, meetings 404-406, 408, 409.  
Plenary Meeting 1469.

E/4304 and Corr.1, E/4304/Add.1/Corr.1, Add.2.  
Progress report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.355. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 12 May 1967, meeting 404.

E/AC.6/L.357. Cameroon, Dahomey, Guatemala, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, as orally revised, approved unanimously by Economic Committee on 19 May 1967, meeting 409.

E/4372 and Corr.1. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1202(XLII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/4372, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 May 1967, meeting 1469.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 935(XXXV) of 9 April 1963 and 1082 A(XXXIX) of 30 July 1965,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on transport development,

"Bearing in mind the need of the developing countries to improve their transport system in order to promote their economic and social progress,

"Recognizing the close relationship between international transport and the trade of developing countries,

"Noting the increased assistance provided in recent years to developing countries in the transport field,

"Conscious of the need for improved interagency co-ordination in the field of transport,

"Taking note with appreciation of the progress made by the United Nations system of organizations in the field of transport and, in particular, in the field of shipping and ports by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations agencies,

"Bearing in mind the resolution of the Committee on Shipping of the Trade and Development Board which reaffirmed that the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is competent to provide substantive support, in co-ordination, as appropriate, with other United Nations

bodies, to technical assistance activities in maritime transport (including ports) and recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be asked to consider ways of avoiding duplication of activities among the United Nations Secretariat units dealing with shipping and ports,

"1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on transport development;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to:

"(a) Consider ways of avoiding duplication of activities within the United Nations Secretariat units dealing with shipping and ports and report thereon to the Economic and Social Council not later than at its forty-fourth session;

"(b) Continue to study the application of the latest scientific and technological advances to the transport development of developing countries and report thereon to the Council at its forty-fourth session;

"(c) Examine, in consultation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies concerned, the ways in which the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field can best be co-ordinated and improved and report thereon to the Council at its forty-fifth session through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination."

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section II.

Turn-Around Time of Ships in Port (ST/ECA/97).  
U.N.P. Sales No.:67.VIII.5.

CONFERENCE ON ROAD TRAFFIC  
CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL  
ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—42ND SESSION  
Economic Committee, meeting 407.  
Plenary Meeting 1469.

E/4308 and Corr.1. Arrangements for convening an international conference to replace Convention on Road Traffic and Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949. Note by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.356. Czechoslovakia, Panama, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee on 17 May 1967, meeting 407.

E/4369. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 1203(XLII), as proposed by Economic Committee, E/4369, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 May 1967, meeting 1469.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1129(XLI) of 26 July 1966 concerning the arrangements for an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 March 1967, as amended by his note of 3 April 1967,

"Decides that the time-table for the conference set out in resolution 1129(XLI) should be amended:

"(a) In paragraph 3 of that resolution, by deleting the words following 'Vienna' and substituting therefor the words 'from 30 September to 1 November 1968';

"(6) In paragraph 5, by substituting 'six months' for 'four months' in sub-paragraph (a) (i) and by substituting 'three months' for 'two months' in sub-paragraph (b)."

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIV, Section X.

United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, Geneva, Switzerland, 23 August-19 September 1949. Final Act and Related Documents (including amendments to Protocol on Road Signs and Signals that entered into force on 22 October 1964). U.N.P. Sales No.:67.VIII.1.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
(RESUMED)

Plenary Meetings 1512, 1513.

E/4339 and Add.1. Language services for United Nations Conference on Road Traffic. Note by Secretary-General and statement of financial implications of provision of Chinese language services.

E/4429/Add.1. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, Resumed 43rd session, p. 5.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—22ND SESSION

Fifth Committee, meetings 1183, 1197, 1224.

A/6703/Add.1. Addendum to report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V.

A/C.5/1137. Budget estimates for 1968. Revised estimates for Section 2. Report by Secretary-General.

A/7014. Report of Fifth Committee (Budget estimates for 1968), paras. 72-76.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

E/CN.2/CONF.5/24. Report of Group of Experts on Explosives on its 6th session, 27 February—2 March 1967.

E/CN.2/CONF.5/26; E/CN.2/CONF.5/30. Reports of Group of Rapporteurs on Packing of Dangerous Goods on its 4th and 5th sessions, held at Geneva from 6 to 10 March and 11 to 15 September 1967 respectively.

E/CN.2/CONF.5/28. Report of 5th session of Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods, 21-29 June 1967.

## DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

### TECHNICAL AID IN 1967

In 1967, assistance in tourism development was provided by the United Nations to Ceylon, China, Libya, Mexico, Morocco and Nepal. In most cases this assistance took the form of assigning an adviser in tourism. In the case of Nepal, a three-member team was sent to that country for a short-term mission to advise on the possibilities of developing Lumbini, the birthplace of the Lord Buddha, as a major pilgrimage and tourist centre.

In addition, assistance in tourism was included in a number of broader aid projects in the field of physical planning provided to: the Bahamas, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

In addition, 13 fellowships in tourism were awarded to nationals of five United Nations Member States.

Preparations were initiated for a survey of tourism resources and problems in the countries of western Africa, a project in which the United Nations was to collaborate with the African Development Bank and which was to be supported by the Special Fund sector of the United Nations Development Programme.

### TOURISM STATISTICS

An Expert Group on International Travel Statistics was convened by the Secretary-General in Geneva, Switzerland, from 26 to 30 June 1967 to study, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), methods and definitions suitable for use in the presentation of statistics on tourism.

## THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

During 1967—its second year of operational activities—the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) continued to conduct a variety of training programmes and expanded its research activities.

## TRAINING

Over 80 officials, mainly from developing countries, received training during 1967 in programmes relating to international co-operation and the operation of the United Nations system. There were five of these programmes. They were: a training programme for foreign service officers from newly independent countries; a training programme in development financing; a group training programme in techniques and procedures of technical assistance; a seminar on major problems of United Nations technical assistance; and a group training programme for deputy resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

In addition, special training in committee work, conference co-ordination and documentation was given to staff members of the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Assistance for training in diplomacy was provided to the Institute of International Relations at the University of the West Indies, as well as to the first Asian Foreign Service Programme organized in Manila, the Philippines, under the auspices of the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration and the Carnegie Endowment. Similar assistance was provided for training in international law to the regional training and refresher course which was held at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). A seminar on modern methods and techniques of language training was also organized.

## RESEARCH

The research activities of the Institute in 1967 included a number of pioneer studies intended to contribute to the organizational capabilities of the United Nations. These included two projects concerned with the application of

new methods and techniques to the programming and evaluation of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. The first project centred on evaluation methods designed to improve initial planning and implementation. The second involved study of methods of systems analysis which might be applied to development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. One part of this project dealt with United Nations programmes on population questions.

The Institute also developed plans and the methodology for multi-national comparative research projects to be carried out in various parts of the world on such matters as: a study on the "brain drain" from the developing countries; a study on transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise; an inquiry into the effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination; and an examination of the handling of information about the United Nations by mass information media in 45 countries.

The problems of very small States (micro-states) and small territories was also the subject of a study, continued from 1966.

In the field of international law, an investigation was made of the impediments to the acceptance of multilateral treaties adopted under the aegis of the United Nations, with a view to suggesting measures to overcome or reduce such obstacles.

Also the subject for study were relations between the United Nations and certain inter-governmental regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity and various European regional bodies.

In connexion with its research programmes, UNITAR entered into co-operative arrangements with about 50 research institutions and similar organizations in various parts of the world.

The UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowship Programme was launched in January 1967, with study facilities being granted to nationals from Argentina, Bolivia, Italy, Kuwait, Liberia, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and Yugoslavia. The second group of fellowship-holders, selected from

The Gambia, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Switzerland, Tunisia, and the United States, began their studies with the Institute in September 1967. (The purpose of the Programme is to enable individuals, mainly from developing countries, to add to their qualifications for public, national or international service related to the objectives and functioning of international organizations.)

A report of UNITAR's activities was submitted to the mid-1967 session of the Economic and Social Council.

On 27 July 1967, the Council adopted a resolution by which it noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Institute and welcomed particularly its activities in training and research directed towards assisting developing countries and strengthening the capabilities and procedures of the United Nations. The Council also gave recognition to the importance of the Institute's close collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat, with other United Nations bodies, with the specialized agencies and with national and international organizations. Further, it expressed appreciation to the Governments, private institutions and individuals which had already made or pledged financial contributions to the Institute.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1249(XLIII), adopted by acclamation on the proposal of Canada, Dahomey, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Later in 1967, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2277(XXII)) whereby it noted UNITAR's report with satisfaction and endorsed the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 27 July 1967. The Assembly also welcomed the progress made by the Institute and expressed its appreciation to contributors to UNITAR. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly's resolution was adopted unanimously on 4 December 1967 on the recommendation of its Second (Economic and Financial) Committee which had unanimously approved it on 22 November 1967 on the proposal of Austria, Ceylon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran,

Jamaica, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

In another decision—dealing with the United Nations programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law—the General Assembly expressed its appreciation for UNITAR's activities in the field of international law and in particular for its decision to conduct regional seminars in international law and to conduct studies related to the codification and progressive development of international law. This decision was embodied in resolution 2313(XXII) adopted on 14 December 1967. (For details, see pp. 761-64.)

UNITAR's budget for 1967—based on voluntary contributions—amounted to \$1,427,000, including a contribution of \$200,000 from the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

#### PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

By the end of 1967, 71 countries, six foundations and a number of individuals had pledged or paid \$4,214,204 to the Institute. The following table shows the contributions made to UNITAR during 1967.

##### CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITAR DURING 1967 (In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

Country	Amount
Belgium	\$50,218.11
Canada	55,555.56
China	5,000.00
Denmark	20,000.00
Dubai	1,000.00
Ecuador	329.00
Federal Republic of Germany	75,000.00
Italy	7,512.78
Ivory Coast	40,485.83
Japan	40,000.00
Luxembourg	2,000.00
Netherlands	20,221.00
Nigeria	5,600.00
Norway	13,999.72
Philippines	7,772.02
Saudi Arabia	2,000.00
Singapore	500.00
Switzerland	34,722.70
Syria	10,471.20
United Kingdom	99,864.10
United Republic of Tanzania	8,000.00
United States	400,000.00
Venezuela	20,000.00
Yugoslavia	4,000.00
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	\$924,252.02

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1498.

E/4356. Report by Executive Director of United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), transmitting report of UNITAR (UNITAR/BT/22).

E/L.1175. Canada, Dahomey, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela: draft resolution.

E/L.1177. Statement by Executive Director of UNITAR on 27 July 1967, meeting 1498.

RESOLUTION 1249(XLIII), as proposed by 8 powers, E/L.1175, adopted by Council, by acclamation, on 27 July 1967, meeting 1498.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, particularly resolution 1138(XLI) of 29 July 1966 which was endorsed unanimously by the General Assembly in its resolution 2187(XXI) of 13 December 1966,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the Institute and of his statement to the Council:

"2. Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Institute and welcomes particularly its activities in training and research directed towards assisting the developing countries and strengthening the capabilities and procedures of the United Nations;

"3. Recognizes the importance of the Institute's close collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat, with other United Nations bodies, and with the specialized agencies, as well as with appropriate national and international organizations;

"4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, private institutions and individuals that have already made or pledged financial contributions to the Institute."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—22ND SESSION  
Second Committee, meetings 1152, 1153.  
Plenary Meeting 1618.

A/6701 and Corr.1. Annual report of Secretary-

General on work of Organization, 16 June 1966—15 June 1967, Chapter XII E.

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIV, Section II.

A/6875 and Corr.1. Report of Executive Director of UNITAR.

A/6888. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.977. Austria, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Jamaica, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, co-sponsored orally by Iran and Sweden, adopted unanimously by Second Committee on 22 November 1967, meeting 1153.

A/C.2/L.978. Statement by Acting Executive Director of UNITAR on 22 November 1967, meeting 1152.

A/6927. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 2277(XXII) as recommended by Second Committee, A/6927, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 4 December 1967, meeting 1618.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its past resolutions, particularly resolution 2187(XXI) of 13 December 1966, and the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, particularly resolution 1249(XLIII) of 27 July 1967, relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

"Recognizing the importance of the role of the Institute, through its activities in training and research, in assisting the developing countries and strengthening the capabilities and procedures of the United Nations,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to the General Assembly;

"2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1249(XLIII);

"3. Welcomes the progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the close co-operation that has been established with other members of the United Nations family of organizations and with regional and national institutions;

"4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, private institutions and individuals that have made or pledged financial contributions to the Institute."

## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CARTOGRAPHY

## TECHNICAL AID ACTIVITIES

During 1967, 20 experts were assigned to provide technical assistance in establishing or re-organizing national cartographic services, and in such branches of cartography as topographic mapping, geodetic surveying, engineering surveys, hydrographic surveys, and map reproduc-

tion. The countries aided included Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Laos, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Somalia.

Projects carried out under the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) included: a continuation

of aid to the Survey Department of India in the establishment of a pilot production centre for pre-investment surveying and mapping, comprising also a training programme for surveying technicians; assistance in strengthening of the Dacca Branch of the Survey of Pakistan; and aid to the Survey Department of Jamaica and to the Institute of Surveying and Mapping, Diyatalawa, Ceylon.

Lastly, 12 fellowships were awarded to nationals of 6 countries for study abroad in such branches of cartography as Photogrammetry, photolithography, hydrography and map chart construction.

#### CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

Two conferences and one seminar in the field of cartography took place in 1967. These were the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, held in Canberra, Australia, from 8 to 22 March; the Second United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar on the Application of Cartography for Economic Development, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 15 May to 10 June and the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 4 to 22 September.

The Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, was attended by representatives and observers from 30 Asian and non-Asian countries as well as by representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Hydrographic Bureau, the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic

Commission, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the International Geographical Union, the International Society of Photogrammetry, and the Institute of International Surveys. Recommendations were made concerning: the establishment of an advisory committee on problems related to the preparation of a regional economic atlas for Asia and the Far East and of a committee on topical maps and national atlases; action to ensure the continuation and extension of geodetic, gravity and magnetic surveys, the application of various techniques and systems, and exchanges among interested countries concerning such techniques; and the convening of a second seminar on aerial survey methods and equipment at an early date.

Participants from 28 developing countries attended the Second United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar on the Application of Cartography for Economic Development.

The United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names was attended by 100 representatives and observers from 54 countries, and by 20 observers from the specialized agencies, other inter-governmental organizations and international scientific organizations. The Conference recommended, among other things, the establishment of a United Nations Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, the establishment of a documentation centre within the Secretariat of the United Nations for the collection and dissemination of information on this subject, the preparation of bibliographies to be distributed to Member States, and the holding of a second conference on standardization of geographical names in the near future.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference For Asia and Far East 8-22 March, 1967, Canberra, Australia. Vol. I: Report of Conference. (E/CONF.52/4). U.N.P. Sales No.:E.68.I.2.  
United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names, Geneva, 4-22 September 1967. Vol. I: Report of Conference (E/CONF.53/3). U.N.P. Sales No.:E.68.I.9.  
World Cartography, Vol. VIII (ST/SOA/SER.L/8). U.N.P. Sales No.:67.I.4.

Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, 12-24 September 1966, Tunis, Tunisia. Vol. I. Report of Conference (E/CN.14/CART/240/Rev.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 67.I.20; Vol. II. Proceedings of Conference (E/CN.14/CART/242). U.N.P. Sales No.:67.I.22.  
International Map of World on Millionth Scale. Report for 1966 (ST/ECA/SER.D/12). U.N.P. Sales No.:E/F.68.I.5.

## FISCAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

## BUDGET MANAGEMENT

A second inter-regional workshop on problems of budget policy and management in developing countries was held in Vedbaek, Denmark, from 4-15 September 1967. It was attended by 33 participants and a representative of the International Monetary Fund.

The Workshop discussed integration of national planning and budgeting, government accounting and financial management, and considerations of efficiency in public expenditures. A draft Manual for Government Accounting, prepared by the Secretariat, was submitted to this meeting. The Workshop recommended an examination of the prospects and possibilities of multi-year budgeting, further work on government accounting and case studies on efficiency of public expenditures in health, education, transport and other fields.

Preparation of a Manual of Land Tax Valuation and Administration was completed in 1967. Preparations were also undertaken for organizing in 1968 an African seminar on income tax administration and a Central American seminar on land tax valuation and administration. The African seminar was scheduled to be held in Dakar, Senegal, from 25 March to 6 April 1968.

## TAX AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

A report on tax reform planning in developing countries was submitted to the mid-1967 session of the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General. Following discussion, the Council adopted a resolution (1271 (XLI)) calling on the Secretary-General to carry out a long-term programme to provide guidance in tax reform planning and to aid developing countries in strengthening the structure and administration of their tax systems. The Council also adopted a resolution (1273 (XLIII)) by which it asked the Secretary-General to set up an ad hoc working group to explore ways of facilitating the conclusion of tax treaties between developed and developing countries. (For additional details and DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES see pp. 363-64 and pp. 366-67)

## TECHNICAL AID

Training in various fiscal and financial subjects was provided during 1967 through fellowships held by 58 officials from various countries and territories; 24 of them came from Asia and the Far East, 17 from Latin America, 10 from Africa and seven from Europe and the Middle East. Budget management, including government accounting, budget administration, fiscal policy and other public finance subjects were studied, in individual programmes, by 41 officials. Monetary and finance problems were studied by 17 government officials, including eight who participated in the group programme in central banking offered for Latin American countries at the Centro de Estudios Monetarios para Mexico (CEMLA) in Mexico City, Mexico.

Advisory services in budgeting, taxation and finance were provided by some 62 experts from 22 countries, two inter-regional advisers at United Nations Headquarters and one regional adviser attached to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In addition, assistance on a comprehensive basis continued to be provided to the Democratic Republic of the Congo under a funds-in-trust arrangement for some 40 persons in the programme for providing operational personnel (OPEX).

The emphasis placed by Governments on the utilization of the budget as a tool for economic development programming was reflected in the requests for technical assistance in the field of programme and performance budgeting and government accounting. In taxation, several Governments were assisted on a short-term basis by inter-regional advisers on problems of land valuation and administration and tax incentive legislation. In regard to development financing, assistance was provided in the establishment and strengthening of development finance institutions, especially development banks. Among this type of aid were the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project for setting up a pre-investment unit in the African Development Bank and the assistance given to Burundi in the mobilization of additional resources for its development bank.

## FISCAL INFORMATION

Two supplements to Volume IX of International Tax Agreements were published in 1967. A third supplement to the World Guide on

International Tax Agreements (Volume VIII) was completed in 1967. It brought up to date information on the status of all known international tax agreements.

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Report of Second United Nations Inter-regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Policy and Management in Developing Countries, Vedbaek, Denmark, 4-15 September 1967. (ST/TAO/SER.C.101).  
International Tax Agreements. Vol. IX, Supplement

16 (ST/ECA/SER.C/9/Suppl.16). U.N.P. Sales No 67.XVI.2; Vol. IX, Supplement 17 (ST/ECA/SER.C/9/Suppl. 17). U.N.P. Sales No.: E.68.XVI.2.

## DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA

On 4 August 1967, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had intensified its activities in the field of techniques of communication, and in particular that the agency had recently initiated long-term programmes in space communications and book development. It invited UNESCO, in consultation with United Nations Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned, and the competent professional organizations, to prepare a further report on the application of new techniques

of communication for the achievement of rapid progress in education, notably in the field of book development, and, within its competence, in the field of space communication, and to submit it, together with recommendations for action, to the Council at a future session.

The Council's decisions to this effect were: embodied in resolution 1278(XLIII), approved unanimously on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee which had approved the text unanimously on 27 July on the proposal of France, Peru and the Philippines, as amended by the United States. (For text of resolution. See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 314-321, 323-325, 327-329, 332.  
Plenary Meeting 1507.

E/AC.24/L.315. France, Peru, Philippines: draft resolution, as amended by United States, E/AC.24/L.322, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 27 July 1967, meeting 327.

E/AC.24/L.322. United States: amendment to 3-power draft resolution, E/AC.24/L.315.

E/4425. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1278(XLIII), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/4425, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 August 1967, meeting 1507.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 718(XXVII), part I of 24 April 1959 in which the Council requested the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey of the problems of providing technical assistance to developing countries in the field of information media,

"Recalling further General Assembly resolution 1778 (XVII) of 26 October 1962 adopted after consideration of the results of the survey, in which the General Assembly requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 'to continue to further the programme for the development of information media including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education, to keep up to date as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council,'

"Noting that there have been significant subsequent advances in the techniques of communication which would warrant a further report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the application of these techniques for the achieve-

ment of rapid progress in education and for the purposes of economic and social development generally.

"Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has intensified its activities in this field and that in particular the Organization recently initiated long-term programmes in space communication and book development,

"Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in consultation with the

Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned and the competent professional organizations, to prepare the further report indicated in General Assembly resolution 1778(XVII) on the application of new techniques of communication of the achievement of rapid progress in education, notably in the field of book development and, within its competence, in the field of space communication, and to submit it, with recommendations for action, to a future session of the Council."

## PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS

On 3 August 1967, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution on United Nations public information activities in the economic, social and human rights fields by which it endorsed, within the existing staff and financial resources, a series of proposals outlined by the Secretary-General in a report on the United Nations information programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, with a view to making maximum effective use of all available resources.

The Secretary-General was invited to redeploy, within such resources and in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, the staff of information centres and other sections of the United Nations Office of Public Information, with a view, in particular, to the possible establishment, on an experimental basis, of centres with regional responsibilities.

The Council noted the intention of the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerned to give continued and increasing attention to improving the effectiveness of public information activities relating to economic and social fields and, in due course and as appropriate, to place before their respective governing bodies specific recommendations in that connexion.

The Council also asked the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of all Member States and all non-governmental organizations in consultative status his summary of replies by Member States concerning current national information activities in support of the economic and social activities of the United Nations family, together with his recommendations for further action which Member States and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, might consider to increase their support.

Finally, the Secretary-General was asked to report further to the Council, at an appropriate future session, on the United Nations information programme in the economic, social and human rights fields and particularly on the implementation of the arrangements envisaged in the resolution.

The decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1265(XLIII), unanimously approved by the Council on the basis of a text submitted by the Council's Co-ordination Committee, as amended in the Council by France. The Co-ordination Committee approved its text—as proposed by Dahomey, the Philippines and the United States—on 28 July 1967, by 19 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. France's amendment, approved unanimously by the Council on 3 August 1967, was to add the paragraph cited above on redeploying the staff of the United Nations Office of Public Information with a view to the possibility of setting up regional information centres on an experimental basis. (For text of resolution 1265(XLIII), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Before the Council were two reports by the Secretary-General. One proposed measures which the United Nations itself might undertake to improve and strengthen its own information activities in the economic, social, human rights and related fields. The Secretary-General expressed the belief that the steps suggested in that report not only would lead to more effective information on United Nations work in the economic, social and human rights fields but also would make "a direct contribution to the substantive activities and efforts involved and required in the Development Decade."

The Secretary-General's other report summarized replies of United Nations Members

on their current information programmes in support of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. It also suggested various ways in which information programmes of United Nations Member States, both official and unofficial, might give support to the United Nations. The Secretary-General considered that there was not only a need for further intensification of national information programmes in support of United Nations activities in the field of economic and social development, but also a need for harnessing information programmes "to the very process of development itself and making it an active component of that process."

The Council also had before it a report of

its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the latter's session held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 16 June 1967, when, *inter alia*, this Committee considered public information questions. In its report to the Council, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination stated that it fully endorsed the need, stressed by ACC in April 1967, for increasing the effectiveness of the public information services of the United Nations family. In particular, it agreed that there should be closer co-operation both between the information services of the United Nations organizations and between those services and the national information and educational services of Member Governments.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 326, 327, 329.  
Plenary Meeting 1505.

E/4337. Thirty-third report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), Chapter IV.

E/4341. United Nations public information activities in economic, social, human rights and related fields. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4394 and Corr. 1. Review of public information activities. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4395. Development and co-ordination of activities of organizations within United Nations system. Report of Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on second part of its first session, United Nations, New York, 8-16 June 1967, Chapter II G.

E/AC.24/L.325. Dahomey, Philippines, United States: draft resolution, as orally amended by sponsors, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 28 July 1967, meeting 329, by 19 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/4416. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

E/L.1180. France: amendment to draft resolution recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/4416.

RESOLUTION 1265(XLIII), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/4416, and as amended by France (E/L.1180 as orally revised), adopted unanimously by Council on 3 August 1967, meeting 1505.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1176(XLI) of 5 August 1966, requesting the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the information activities of the United Nations with respect to its economic, social and human rights work, and to suggest ways in which national information programmes, official and non-official, could give support to the United Nations,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-

General submitted pursuant to that resolution, the results of the review by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of certain aspects of the information methods and programmes of the United Nations family, and the section dealing with public information questions, of the report of the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its first session,

"Noting with satisfaction the relationship outlined in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination between the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office of Public Information and the information services of the specialized agencies both from the financial and programme points of view,

"1. Endorses, within the existing staff and financial resources, the Secretary-General's proposals as outlined in paragraphs 19-33 of his report on the United Nations information programme in the economic, social and human rights fields with a view to making maximum effective use of all available resources;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to redeploy, within the above resources, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, the staff of information centres and other sections of the United Nations Office of Public Information, with a view, in particular, to the possible establishment, on an experimental basis, of centres with regional responsibilities;

"3. Notes the intention of the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerned to give continued and increasing attention to improving the effectiveness of public information activities as they relate to the economic and social work of the United Nations family and, in due course and as appropriate, to place before their respective governing bodies specific recommendations in that connexion;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of all Member States and of all non-governmental organizations in consultative status his

summary of replies by Member States concerning current national activities in the field of information support for the economic and social activities of the United Nations family, together with his recommendations for further action which Member States and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, might consider to increase their support;

"5. Invites Member States and non-governmental organizations in consultative status to give consideration, as appropriate, to those recommendations;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General further to report to the Council, at an appropriate future session, on the United Nations information programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, and in par-

ticular on the implementation of the arrangements envisaged in this resolution."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—22ND SESSION

Fifth Committee, meeting 1219.

Plenary Meeting 1633.

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIV, Section VI.

A/6963. Report of Fifth Committee on report of Economic and Social Council, paras. 3, 4 and 12.

A/7014. Report of Fifth Committee on budget estimates for 1968, paras. 51-54.

## WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

Measures to support a world campaign for universal literacy were considered by the Economic and Social Council at its mid-1967 session.

The Council had before it a report containing a short analytical review of the major developments in the field of universal literacy submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The report referred, among other things, to the continued efforts of UNESCO to help its member States integrate literacy programmes in the national development plan. In addition to the 10 preparatory missions sent out in 1965 for this purpose, seven missions were sent out in 1966 and 14 were scheduled for 1967. As part of the Experimental World Literacy Programme, six projects were approved by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Algeria, Ecuador, Guinea, Iran, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania, respectively. Special attention was given to the correlation between literacy and economic development. The UNESCO report estimated that the number of adult illiterates in UNESCO's member States could decrease to some 400 million by the end of the first Development Decade in 1970, assuming that the programme could, between 1965 and 1970, double

the rate at which illiteracy was eradicated between 1950 and 1960.

On 4 August 1967, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1276(XLIII)) noting that the UNESCO General Conference had proclaimed 8 September of each year as International Literacy Day. Endorsing UNESCO's appeal to member States and non-governmental organizations to celebrate International Literacy Day each year, the Council expressed the hope that information media throughout the world would intensify their efforts to enlighten world opinion on the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system to promote universal literacy. The Council invited the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions to associate themselves with the celebration of International Literacy Day, in view of the fact that the struggle against illiteracy was the common concern of the organizations within the United Nations system as a whole.

The Council adopted the resolution on the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee, which unanimously approved the text on 21 July on the basis of a proposal by Iran, Mexico, Pakistan and Turkey. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 314-321, 323-325, 327-329, 332.  
Plenary Meeting 1507.

E/4399. Development and co-ordination of activities of organizations within United Nations system. Reports of specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency. Report of United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Note by Secretary-General (transmitting resolution adopted by UNESCO at its 14th session).

E/AC.24/L.308. Iran and Pakistan: draft resolution. E/AC.24/L.308/Rev.I. Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Turkey: revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 21 July 1967, meeting 321.

E/4425. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1276(XLIII), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/4425, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 August 1967, meeting 1507.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1128(XLI) of 27 July 1966 on the World Campaign for Universal Literacy, "Taking note of the proclamation of 8 September 1967 as International Literacy Day by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session,

"Considering that the solemn engagement made by

the international community to eradicate illiteracy should be appropriately celebrated throughout the world in order to stimulate interest, promote international solidarity, and spread information on concrete activities to promote universal literacy,

"1. Endorses the appeal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to member States and non-governmental organizations to celebrate International Literacy Day each year;

"2. Expresses the hope that information media throughout the world will intensify their efforts to enlighten public opinion on the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system to promote universal literacy;

"3. Invites the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions to associate themselves with the celebration of International Literacy Day in view of the fact that the struggle against illiteracy is the common concern of the organizations within the United Nations system as a whole."

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XVII, Section II.

## ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

### ACTIVITIES IN 1967

On two occasions during 1967, the Secretary-General authorized assistance for emergency aid to countries suffering from natural disasters. Following the flooding of the Euphrates River in Syria in May, the Secretary-General authorized the expenditure of approximately \$20,000 for the purchase of irrigation pumps to replace equipment which had been damaged by the floods. When Turkey suffered an earthquake in July, the Secretary-General authorized the provision of 300 tents, valued at approximately \$20,000, in order to provide emergency shelter for homeless persons.

### DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION FOLLOWING NATURAL DISASTERS

On 6 June 1967, the Economic and Social Council, acting on a proposal of its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, unanimously adopted a resolution (1222(XLII)) by which it requested the Secretary-General to: publicize as widely as possible his report on rehabilitation and reconstruction following

natural disasters; compile a roster of experts who would be available on short notice to give assistance in disaster areas; prepare manuals including, among other things, information on disaster legislation and prevention; establish fellowships for architectural and engineering students to examine pre-disaster and post-disaster questions; and recommend measures to speed up technical assistance to countries struck by disasters.

The resolution to this effect had been unanimously approved by the Council's Social Committee on 1 June 1967. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### FLOODING OF EUPHRATES RIVER

On 29 May 1967, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution taking note of the flooding of the Euphrates River and the damage it had caused in Iraq as well as in Syria. Expressing its concern over the consequences of the flooding and conveying its sympathy to the peoples and Governments of the two countries, the Council appealed to Member States to provide such assistance as they could make available, and invited the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to give the utmost con-

sideration to the needs of people stricken by the disaster and to provide such assistance as was within the limits of their possibilities.

These Council decisions were embodied in resolution 1212(XLII), adopted unanimously on 29 May 1967 on the proposal of all Council members. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### NATURAL DISASTERS IN TURKEY, COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND PAKISTAN

On 1 August 1967, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1254(XLIII)) expressing concern over the consequences of earthquakes which had struck Colombia, Turkey and Venezuela, and the damage caused by heavy storms in Pakistan. Conveying its sympathy to the peoples and Governments of those countries, the Council asked the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take such action as would be considered appropriate.

The Council's resolution to this effect, sponsored orally by all members, was adopted unanimously on 1 August 1967. (For text of resolution, See DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION TO UNITED NATIONS

At its mid-1967 session the Economic and Social Council considered a report by the Secretary-General concerning the extent to which

the assets, activities, publications and archives of the International Relief Union, an inter-governmental organization established under the auspices of the League of Nations, could constitute a useful contribution to the efforts of the international community in connexion with natural disasters. On 4 August 1967, the Council recommended that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) should take over responsibility for the scientific study of natural disasters in fields within its competence and that it should arrange for the continuation of the relevant activities of the Union and work out arrangements for the transfer to UNESCO of the Union's assets. The Council asked the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study the implications which the proposed transfer of the Union's activities to UNESCO might have for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations family in connexion with natural disasters and the best means for ensuring such co-ordination. It also asked the Secretary-General to report on action taken.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1268(XLIII) adopted unanimously on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee which had approved the text unanimously on 27 July on the basis of a proposal by Belgium, France, Iran, Turkey and Venezuela. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—42ND SESSION  
Social Committee, meetings 576, 577.  
Plenary Meetings 1471, 1478.

#### REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION FOLLOWING NATURAL DISASTERS

E/4287. Report of 4th session of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, 5—16 September 1966, Chapter V.

E/4287, Chapter X. Draft resolution II proposed by Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 1 June 1967, meeting 576.

E/4386. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1222(XLII), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4386, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 June 1967, meeting 1478.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the principles set forth in the report on rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters calling attention to the need to give disaster prevention high priority and to incorporate appropriate measures in the planning methods and the standards of the building of the structures to be erected in disaster-prone areas,

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To give the widest possible distribution to the report on rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters;

"(b) To compile a roster of experts who would be available on short notice to give advice and assistance in disaster areas;

"(c) To undertake, as resources permit, in conjunction with other organizations concerned in this field, the preparation of manuals on disasters which should include disaster legislation, prevention in the

case of disaster, administrative and technical arrangements, a manual on disaster-resistant housing, model building codes which would include recommendations for their implementation and enforcement and a manual on the application of physical planning techniques to disaster-prone areas;

"(d) To give high priority to the provision of fellowships for architectural and engineering students to make special studies on design and construction aspects in connexion with pre-disaster and post-disaster questions, earthquake engineering and similar fields;

"(e) To study the possibilities of introducing special administrative measures to speed up the technical assistance to be provided to countries which had suffered disaster."

#### FLOODING OF EUPHRATES RIVER

E/4381. Letter of 26 May 1967 from Iran proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Action to be taken following the flooding of the river Euphrates."

E/L.1161. Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela: draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1212(XLII), as proposed by all members of Council, E/L.1161, adopted unanimously by Council on 29 May 1967, meeting 1471.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Expressing its grave concern over the consequences of the disastrous floods which have occurred in the Euphrates valley and have devastated large areas in Iraq and in the Syrian Arab Republic,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965 on assistance in cases of natural disaster,

"1. Conveys its sympathy to the peoples and Governments of Iraq and Syria for the tragic loss of life and damage;

"2. Appeals to Member States to provide such assistance as they may be in a position to make available to relieve the distress in the areas concerned;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give the utmost consideration to the needs of the people stricken by the disaster and to provide such assistance as may be within the limits of their possibilities."

#### NATURAL DISASTERS IN TURKEY, COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND PAKISTAN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1501.

E/4415. Letter of 31 July 1967 from Kuwait, Libya and Morocco, proposing inclusion in agenda of item entitled: "Action to be taken following the earthquakes in Turkey, Colombia and Venezuela and the storm in Pakistan," and presenting draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1254(XLIII), as proposed in letter of 31 July 1967, E/4415, and orally sponsored by all Council members, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1967, meeting 1501.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Expressing its grave concern over the consequences of the disastrous earthquakes which have occurred in Turkey, Colombia and Venezuela and of the heavy storm in Pakistan,

"Recalling the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on assistance in cases of natural disaster and, in particular, General Assembly resolution 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

"1. Conveys its sympathy to the peoples and Governments of Turkey, Colombia, Venezuela and Pakistan for the tragic loss of life and damage;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to take such action as may be considered appropriate."

#### TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION TO UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meeting 327.  
Plenary Meeting 1507.

E/4402. Report by Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.320. Belgium, France, Iran, Turkey, Venezuela: draft resolution, approved unanimously by Co-ordination Committee on 27 July 1967, meeting 327.

E/4425. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution VIII.

RESOLUTION 1268(XLIII), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/4425, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 August 1967, meeting 1507.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking into account the useful contribution which the International Relief Union has made to the scientific study of natural disasters,

"Recalling its resolution 1153(XLI) of 4 August 1966, in which it requested the Secretary-General to examine with the International Relief Union the extent to which its assets, activities, publications and archives could constitute a useful contribution to the efforts of the international community in connexion with natural disasters,

"Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on this matter,

"Concurring in the view of the Secretary-General that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization would be the most appropriate organization in the United Nations system to carry on the scientific activities of the Union and assume primary responsibility for them,

"Referring also to its resolution 1222(XLII) of 6 June 1967 on rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters,

"1. Recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in accordance with its Constitution, should

"(a) Take over from the International Relief Union responsibility for the scientific study of natural disasters in fields within its competence;

"(b) Arrange for the continuation of the relevant activities of the Union;

"(c) Work out, in agreement with the Union, arrangements for the transfer to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the assets of the Union;

"2. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study at the earliest possible date the implications which the proposed transfer of the activities of the Union to the United Nations Educa-

tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization might have for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters, and the best means for ensuring such co-ordination;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report further to the Council as soon as possible on the measures taken in compliance with this resolution."

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

E/4413. Letter of 13 July 1967 from Norway on establishment of a Norwegian surgical disaster unit and field hygiene team.

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XI, Section II and Chapter XIV, Section IV.

### TOWN TWINNING

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following a General Assembly request of 16 December 1965,<sup>3</sup> the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-second session, which opened on 8 May 1967, concerning the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the field of town twinning and inter-municipal co-operation. He also sent the Council statements on the subject from the United Towns Organization and the International Union of Local Authorities.

The Secretary-General's report described the action taken to implement the General Assembly's resolution of 16 December 1965, notably the establishment of a United Nations inter-municipal technical assistance programme (UNITAP). This programme was established upon the initiation of the International Union of Local Authorities, which made \$25,000 available to the Secretariat to finance pilot projects in inter-municipal technical co-operation.

The Secretary-General expressed the hope that requests for this type of assistance in inter-municipal co-operation would be submitted and that more offers of assistance from municipalities of developed countries would be received. He said that the Secretariat would arrange, through the usual channels for technical co-operation, the matching of such offers, which would make it possible for felt needs to be met and for the voluntary and spontaneous nature of this type of assistance to be maintained.

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the

Secretary-General added, had taken note of the resolution on town twinning and would, in partnership with Governments and other United Nations agencies, consider ways and means for incorporating and promoting town twinning more actively in its programmes, especially in its work with authorities of developing countries in such fields as town planning, urban development and rehabilitation of slum areas. To a limited extent, through sub-contract arrangements in its approved projects, the UNDP was fostering twinning of institutions between the developed and developing countries. Towards this end, consultation had been carried out with such non-governmental organizations as the International Co-operative Housing Association, the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations and the Savings Banks Institutes.

#### DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Following discussion, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution on 1 June 1967 by which, recalling the General Assembly's endorsement of town twinning as a means of international co-operation, it suggested to Governments that they seek the participation of non-governmental organizations, where appropriate, in the planning and implementation of UNDP projects in which town twinning or other forms of inter-municipal co-operation might play an important role. The Council also invited appropriate non-governmental organiza-

<sup>3</sup> See Y.U.N., 1965, p. 529, text of resolution 2058(XX).

tions to request towns which had made plans for town twinning or other forms of inter-municipal co-operation to forward their plans to their Governments for the latter to consider when they submitted requests to the UNDP for assistance.

The decisions to this effect were incorporated in resolution 1217(XLII), adopted on the proposal of Cameroon, Dahomey, Morocco and the United Republic of Tanzania. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### DECISION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Later in 1967, at its twenty-second session, the General Assembly decided that in view of the limited time available to consider this question it would postpone discussion of the question of town twinning to its twenty-third (1968) session. This decision was taken on 18 December 1967 on the recommendation of the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

#### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—42ND SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1462, 1464, 1465, 1474.

E/4309. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.1155. Cameroon, Dahomey, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution.

E/L.1155/Rev.1. Cameroon, Dahomey, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1217(XLII), as proposed by 4 powers, E/L.1155/Rev.1, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 June 1967, meeting 1474, by roll-call vote of 25 to 0, as follows:

In favour: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela.

Against: None.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that in resolution 2058(XX) of 16 December 1965 the General Assembly stressed that experience in recent years had shown the great value of town twinning, practised without any discrimination, that town twinning promoted the achievement of the great ideals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and that the first African Conference of World-Wide Inter-Community Co-operation, held at Dakar from 1 to 3 April 1964, had laid special emphasis on twinning co-operation; that it considered town twinning to be one of the means of co-operation which the United Nations should encourage on a permanent basis; that it requested the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to prepare a programme of measures through which the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization might take concrete steps to encourage further the achievement of the largest possible number of twinned towns; that it requested the

Council to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the programmes of action that had been taken to comply with that resolution; and that it requested the Secretary-General to take, through his offices, all suitable measures to encourage this form of co-operation,

"Considering that there are non-governmental organizations in consultative status which can assist, in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2058(XX), in promoting town twinning as a means of co-operation, as defined,

"1. Suggests to Governments that they seek the participation of such non-governmental organizations in assisting in the formulation and implementation of United Nations Development Programme projects in which town twinning or other forms of inter-municipal co-operation may play an important role;

"2. Invites appropriate non-governmental organizations to this end:

"(a) To request towns which have prepared plans for town twinning co-operation or other forms of inter-municipal co-operation to forward their plans to their Governments for them to consider when submitting requests to the United Nations Development Programme for assistance;

"(b) To be prepared to assist in the implementation of the projects once they have been approved;

"3. Recommends the United Nations Development Programme to bear in mind the experience of such non-governmental organizations when arranging for the implementation of such projects."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—22ND SESSION  
Third Committee, meeting 1553.  
Plenary Meeting 1638.

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIV, Section V.

A/6805. Note by Secretary-General.

A/7002. Report of Third Committee.

A/6716. Resolutions adopted by General Assembly during its 22nd session, Vol. I (19 September-19 December 1967). Third Committee, Other decisions, p. 43.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND CERTAIN INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

At its mid-1967 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of its relations with certain non-United Nations inter-governmental organizations in the economic and social fields. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General and a letter to the Secretary-General from the permanent representatives of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey with an explanatory note concerning the establishment of relationship between the Council and the organization of Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD).

The Secretary-General's report reviewed the existing relationships between the Council and non-United Nations inter-governmental organizations and concluded that it would seem advantageous for the Council to establish regular contacts with a few inter-governmental organizations concerned with broad fields of economic and social development. Accordingly, the report suggested that the Secretary-General might, at his discretion, establish and maintain relations at the secretariat level with some of those organizations and that they might be invited to attend sessions of the Council.

On 3 August 1967, the Council decided to establish relations with Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD). To this end, it requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps: (a) to ensure a reciprocal exchange of information and documentation; (b) to provide for the representation of RCD at the meetings of United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest; and (c) to provide for consultations and technical co-operation between RCD and the United Nations on matters of common interest. The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1267 A (XLIII), adopted unanimously on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee,

which had approved the text unanimously on 1 August 1967. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The Council also invited the Secretary-General to continue to maintain and to strengthen contacts at the secretariat level with major inter-governmental organizations in the economic and social fields outside the United Nations system, and, where he considered it would help to further the aims and work of the Council, to propose to the Council the names of inter-governmental organizations that should be represented by observers at Council sessions; those organizations might participate, with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in its debates on questions of concern to them. The Council invited its subsidiary bodies to make recommendations regarding the desirability of similar relationships between themselves and specific non-United Nations inter-governmental organizations active in fields of concern to them, on the basis of proposals by the Secretary-General. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council, at an appropriate future session, on the functioning of the arrangements outlined above.

The Council's decisions to this effect were embodied in resolution 1267 B (XLIII), adopted on 3 August by 19 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee, which approved it by 11 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions on 1 August 1967. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

Both parts of resolution 1267 (XLIII) were originally proposed in the Council's Co-ordination Committee by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.

Following the separate votes, the Council adopted both parts as a whole by 23 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
Co-ordination Committee, meetings 330, 332.  
Plenary Meetings 1480, 1505.

E/4323/Add.2, E/4405. Consideration of provisional agenda of 43rd session. Establishment of relationship

between organization of Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) and Economic and Social Council. Letter of 1 June 1967 from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey proposing item for inclusion in agenda and explanatory note.

E/4342. Report of Secretary-General.

E/AC.24/L.326. Iran, Pakistan, Turkey: draft resolution, adopted by Co-ordination Committee on 1 August 1967, meeting 332: Part A, unanimously (18-0); Part B, by 11 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, and draft resolution as a whole, as revised, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/4422. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 1267(XLIII), as proposed by Co-ordination Committee, E/4422, adopted by Council on 3 August 1967, meeting 1505, as follows: Part A, unanimously (26 votes to 0), Part B, by 19 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions, and resolution as a whole, by 23 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

#### A

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the request submitted by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey that relations be established between the Economic and Social Council and Regional Co-operation for Development,

"Considering that the promotion of regional co-operation, inter alia, among developing countries should be encouraged as an important means of achieving the targets set by the United Nations Development Decade,

"Bearing in mind that Regional Co-operation for Development, now in the third year of its existence, is an organization able to contribute to such regional co-operation,

"Recalling that it has, by its resolutions 412 B (XIII) of 10 August 1951, 678(XXVI) of 3 July 1958, 1013(XXXVII) of 27 July 1964 and 1053 (XXXIX) of 30 June 1965, established contact and co-operation with certain non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations on an ad hoc basis,

"1. Decides to establish relations with Regional Co-operation for Development and to this end

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to:

"(a) Ensure reciprocal exchange of information and documentation;

"(6) Provide for the representation of Regional Co-operation for Development at the meetings of United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest;

"(c) Provide for consultations and technical co-

operation between Regional Co-operation for Development and the United Nations on matters of common interest.

#### B

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that since the inception of the United Nations a large number of non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social fields have been established,

"Noting further that many of these organizations already collaborate, on an informal as well as on a formal basis, with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as with the United Nations Secretariat,

"Considering that it would be useful to develop further contacts on a more systematic basis though not necessarily through the negotiation of formal agreements,

"1. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to maintain and to strengthen contacts at the secretariat level with major intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social field outside the United Nations system;

"2. Further invites the Secretary-General, where he considers it would help to further the aims and work of the Council, to propose to the Council the names of intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system that should be represented by observers at sessions of the Council; these organizations may participate with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in its debates on questions of concern to them;

"3. Invites its subsidiary bodies to make recommendations to it regarding the desirability of similar relationships between themselves and specific non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations active in fields of concern to them, on the basis of proposals by the Secretary-General;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the functioning of the above arrangements at an appropriate future session."

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XVIII, Section IV.

## QUESTION OF A DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

On 3 August 1967, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer until its mid-1968 session consideration of the question of scheduling

a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation.

### DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—43RD SESSION  
Plenary Meeting 1505.

E/4367. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4429. Resolutions of Economic and Social Council, 43rd session, Other decisions, page 5.

A/6703 and Corr.1. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XVIII, Section X.