

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-