

to jobs and occupations for which these studies fit them, and that those qualified for higher education have equal opportunities with boys of access to it;

(d) Take advantage, in developing the educational institutions required for increasing the number of women teachers in secondary education, of all the possibilities offered by technical assistance;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to devote particular attention, in all its activities concerning secondary education and the planning of education, to the opportunities offered to girls in secondary education.

*1385th plenary meeting,  
16 July 1965.*

#### **1067 (XXXIX). Advisory services in the field of human rights**

##### **A**

#### **CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN<sup>96</sup>**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women on the desirability of assisting women to utilize their civic and political rights more effectively *inter alia* by providing for the training of voluntary leaders, and equipping women to participate in public services,

*Considering* that seminars on the civic and political education of women are needed to accomplish this purpose,

*Believing* that women's non-governmental organizations may have valuable experience and special competence for assisting and equipping women for effective use of their rights and responsibilities as citizens through participation in public affairs,

1. *Invites* Member States, with a view to facilitating the exercise by women of their political rights, to consider organizing national and local seminars on the participation of women in public affairs;

2. *Suggests* that the national non-governmental organizations and national and local affiliates of non-governmental organizations in consultative status co-operate fully with Governments of Member States in planning, organizing and conducting such seminars;

3. *Invites* interested specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and the United Nations Children's Fund, to co-operate with Member States and with non-governmental women's organizations in carrying forward these objectives;

4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General examine the possibility of:

(a) Holding an additional annual seminar on the civic and political education of women, in the nature of a

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 34-50.

demonstration or pilot project, which can be adapted and used for the follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries;

(b) Including in his annual budget estimates for the human rights advisory services programme, and in his supplementary estimates, additional funds to enable such a seminar to be held annually;

(c) Providing United Nations sales publications, including particularly the new pamphlet *Civic and Political Education of Women*<sup>97</sup> free of cost for use in seminars or workshops organized with the assistance of interested specialized agencies and non-governmental women's organizations.

*1385th plenary meeting,  
16 July 1965.*

##### **B**

#### **ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights,<sup>98</sup>

*Approves* the programme of seminars proposed for 1966.

*1385th plenary meeting,  
16 July 1965.*

#### **1074 (XXXIX). Report of the Commission on Human Rights**

##### **A**

#### **REPORT OF THE COMMISSION**

*The Economic and Social Council*

*Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-first session).<sup>99</sup>

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

##### **B**

#### **DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE<sup>100</sup>**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having taken note* of resolution 1 (XXI) of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance,

*Draws the attention* of the General Assembly to this resolution.

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

<sup>97</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.7.

<sup>98</sup> E/CN.4/877-E/CN.6/436, and *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28, document E/4023.

<sup>99</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4024)*.

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 326.

C

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND REPORTS  
ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION<sup>101</sup>

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 888 B (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962 regarding periodic reports on human rights,

*Considering* that in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, nationality, sex, language or religion should be strictly observed throughout the world,

*Recognizing* that a comprehensive system of periodic reporting on human rights is important as a source of information for the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies as well as for the Commission on Human Rights, and that it should accordingly be as inclusive and up-to-date as possible,

*Noting* that in addition to the periodic reports now requested from Member States on a triennial basis, annual reports are also requested on freedom of information,

*Noting further* the importance for the implementation of human rights of the constitutional provisions and practical procedures which, in certain specialized agencies, govern the consideration by their competent bodies of the reports of Member States on the application of conventions and recommendations adopted by those agencies,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies that have submitted reports;

2. *Notes* that while the situation throughout the world with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms continues to be unsatisfactory in the fields of civil and political rights as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, and particularly in connexion with the policy of *apartheid* and the widespread racial, ethnic and religious discrimination throughout the world which prompted the General Assembly to adopt the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the reports contain useful information indicating that some progress was achieved in the protection of human rights during 1960-1962, including rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. *Notes further* that measures were taken by various countries, including the conclusion of multilateral and regional agreements among Member States: to eliminate or prohibit discrimination, particularly—but not only—discrimination based on race, or sex; to protect the rights of suspects and defendants in criminal procedures, in particular by such steps as restricting detention in custody and strengthening the right to counsel by broadening counsel's rights and by providing free legal aid; to repeal provisions concerning various kinds of compulsory

labour; to extend, increasingly, social insurance coverage to the agricultural population; to apply social insurance protection to workers and employees who are citizens of a foreign State; to improve the conditions of work by widening the scope of minimum wage laws, shortening working hours and lengthening statutory vacations at full pay; to make education more widely available by the extension of tuition-free instruction or by assistance to cover students' expenses by grants or loans repayable after graduation;

4. *Reiterates its belief* that the reporting system is not only a source of information, but also a valuable incentive to Governments' efforts to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. *Expresses concern* that, despite the terms of Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV), which calls upon Member States to submit reports on developments in the field of human rights relating, *inter alia*, to the right to self-determination and the right to independence, no information regarding implementation of these rights has yet been received from States administering dependent territories;

6. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a continuing three-year cycle scheduled, without prejudice to the adoption and ratification of the Covenants on Human Rights, including the measures of implementation provided therein, as follows:

(a) In the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965;

(b) In the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the first such report to cover the period ending 30 June 1966;

(c) In the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967; Each year Governments may submit an annex to their reports containing information of particular significance which does not pertain to the subject for the year; it is understood that for the rights falling in the field of competence of specialized agencies Governments may, if they so elect, confine themselves to reference to the reports they send to the specialized agencies concerned, which will continue to submit periodic reports on these rights to the United Nations;

7. *Urges* all Member States to submit reports on developments in human rights concerning the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right to self-determination and the right to independence, taking fully into account the suggestions referred to in the Council's resolutions 728 B (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 888 B (XXXIV);

8. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to append to their reports a brief summary thereof;

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 407.

9. *Suggests* that Governments include more information on court and other decisions and administrative practices affecting human rights and on the ratification and accession to international agreements in the field of human rights;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights a document indicating the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights, as mentioned in paragraph 7, concluded under the auspices of the United Nations;

11. *Invites* the specialized agencies to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights in accordance with this schedule and with the provisions of Council resolution 624 B (XXII) of 1 August 1956 by submitting reports as they deem appropriate and by assisting the bodies examining the reports;

12. *Invites* the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to continue to submit objective information in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV) and in accordance with the subject and time schedule for submission of reports by Governments established by this resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the usual practice in regard to human rights communications, to forward any material received from non-governmental organizations in accordance with paragraph 12 and mentioning any particular States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to those Member States for any comments they may wish to make;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the information received from Member States and specialized agencies under the terms of this resolution in full, together with a subject and country index, to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the comments received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status, as well as any comments which might be made on them by the Member State concerned, are also to be made available by the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities;

15. *Requests* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake the initial study of the materials received under the terms of this resolution, to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights, and to submit comments and recommendations for consideration by the Commission;

16. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to inform the Commission on Human Rights of its comments on the materials it received under the terms of this resolution, and of any recommendations it may wish to make;

17. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to plan for prompt and effective consideration of the periodic reports in the light of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination

and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on the Status of Women;

18. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to establish an *ad hoc* committee composed of persons chosen from its members, having as its mandate the study and evaluation of the periodic reports and other information received under the terms of this resolution, and, in the light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to submit to the Commission comments, conclusions and recommendations of an objective character; the *ad hoc* committee will meet before the session of the Commission and must report its findings to the Commission no later than one week prior to the end of the Commission's session; it shall ensure all necessary co-ordination with any specialized agency in considering any question or matter dealt with in that agency's report.

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

#### D

#### THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY<sup>102</sup>

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* resolution 3 (XXI) of the Commission on Human Rights;

1. *Urges* all States to continue their efforts to ensure that, in accordance with international law and national laws, the criminals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity are traced, apprehended and equitably punished by the competent courts; for this purpose, they should co-operate, in particular, by making available any documents in their possession relating to such crimes;

2. *Invites* eligible States which have not yet done so to accede as soon as possible to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948.

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

#### E

#### INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS<sup>103</sup>

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* the report of the Commission on Human Rights on the International Year for Human Rights,

*Recalling* its resolution 1015 E (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964 on the International Year for Human Rights,

*Recommends* the following draft resolution to the General Assembly for consideration at its twentieth session:

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 567.

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 465; see also the statement of financial implications in Annex II.

“ *The General Assembly,*

“ *Recalling* its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

“ *Considering* that the further promotion and development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms contributes to the strengthening of peace throughout the world and to friendship between peoples,

“ *Considering* that racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid* constitutes one of the most flagrant abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that persistent and intense efforts must be made to secure its abandonment,

“ *Reaffirming* the belief that the cause of human rights will be well served by an increasing awareness of the extent of the progress made, and the conviction that the year 1968 should be devoted to intensified national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights and also to an international review of the achievements in this field,

“ *Stressing* the importance of further development and implementation in practice of the principles of the protection of human rights laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

“ *Convinced* that an intensification of efforts in the intervening years will heighten the progress that can be made by 1968,

“ *Convinced further* that the proposed international review of progress in the field of human rights can advantageously be carried out by means of an international conference,

“ *Noting* that the interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and which is set out in the interim programme annexed to the present resolution,

“ *Noting further* that the Commission on Human Rights is continuing the preparation of a programme of observances, measures and activities to be undertaken in 1968,

“ 1. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the national and international organizations concerned, to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including an international review of achievements in this field;

“ 2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures in preparation for International Year for Human Rights, especially to emphasize the urgent need to eliminate discrimination and other violations of human dignity, with special attention to the abolition of racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid*;

“ 3. *Confirms* the necessity to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1015 E (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964 concerning the ratification by Member States, before 1968, of the conventions already concluded in the field of human rights; the earlier conclusion of the draft conventions referred to in paragraph 2 of that resolution, so that they may be open for ratification and accession before 1968; and the completion by 1968 of the consideration and preparation of the draft declarations listed in paragraph 3 of that resolution;

“ 4. *Approves* the interim programme of measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations annexed to this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the arrangements for the measures to be undertaken by the United Nations set out in the Annex;

“ 5. *Invites* Member States to consider, in connexion with the International Year, the possible advantage of undertaking, on a regional basis, common studies in order to establish more effective protection of human rights;

“ 6. *Invites* regional inter-governmental organizations with competence in the field to provide the international conference envisaged for 1968 with full information on their accomplishments, programmes and other measures to realize protection of human rights;

“ 7. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to participate and co-operate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights;

“ 8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the interim programme annexed to the resolution to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies, and the interested international organizations;

“ 9. *Commends* to these States, regional inter-governmental organizations, agencies and organizations the programme of measures and activities set out in the Annex and invites their co-operation and participation in this programme with a view to making the celebrations successful and meaningful;

“ 10. *Decides* that, in order to develop further and guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of *apartheid*, an international conference on human rights should be convened during 1968 in order to:

“ (a) Review the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

“ (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights;

“ (c) Formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights;

“ 11. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, in particular, to elaborate for the consideration of the General Assembly

the agenda, duration and venue of the conference, to make recommendations in regard to the preparation of the necessary preliminary evaluation studies and other documentation and in regard to means of defraying the expenses of the conference.”

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

## ANNEX

### INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: INTERIM PROGRAMME

#### I. *The theme of ceremonies, activities and celebrations*<sup>104</sup>

It is recommended that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken throughout the International Year for Human Rights should be calculated to encourage, on as wide a basis as possible, both nationally and internationally, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to bring home to all the people the breadth of the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all its aspects. The theme of the ceremonies, activities and celebrations should be: “Greater recognition and full enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms of the individual and of human rights everywhere”. The aim should be to dramatize universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

#### II. *A year of activities*<sup>105</sup>

It is agreed that all the participants in the celebrations should be invited to devote the year 1968 as a whole to activities, ceremonies and observances relating to the question of human rights. International or regional seminars, national conferences, lectures and discussions on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and on other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, may be organized throughout the year. Some countries will wish to stress the entire content of the Declaration, as further elaborated in later United Nations human rights programmes. Some participating countries may wish to emphasize, during particular periods of the International Year, rights and freedoms in connexion with which they have faced special problems. During each such period the Governments would review, against the standards set by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, their domestic legislation and the practices within their society in respect of the particular right or freedom which is the subject of that period's observances. They would assess the extent to which the right had been effectively secured and would give publicity to it and make special efforts to promote amongst their citizens a basic understanding of its nature and significance so that the gains already made might not easily be lost in the future. To the extent that the right or freedom had not yet been effectively secured, every effort would be made during the period towards its achievement. In the choice of subjects priority could of course be given to those rights of a civil and political character and those of an economic, social and cultural character.

#### A. *Measures to be undertaken by the United Nations in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights*

##### 1. *Elimination of certain practices*<sup>106</sup>

Believing that certain practices which constitute some of the grosser forms of the denial of human rights still persist within the

territories of some Member States, the Commission recommends that the United Nations adopt and set before the Member States as a target to be achieved by the end of 1968 the complete elimination of the following violations of human rights:

(a) Slavery, the slave trade, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and forced labour;

(b) All forms of discrimination based upon race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or ethnic origin, property, birth or other status;

(c) Colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence.

#### 2. *International measures for the protection and guarantee of human rights*<sup>107</sup>

Measures for the effective implementation of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights have been under consideration in the United Nations for many years. The Commission is confident that action on the draft Covenant on civil and political rights and the draft Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, and measures of implementation, and on the other conventions or international agreements in the field of human rights listed in the draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in 1964 for consideration by the General Assembly, will be completed before the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights. If, however, by the beginning of 1968, international machinery for the effective implementation of these covenants and conventions or international agreements does not form part of the instruments adopted, international measures for the guarantee or protection of human rights should be a subject of serious study during the International Year for Human Rights.

#### B. *Measures to be undertaken by Member States in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights*

##### 3. *Review of national legislation*<sup>108</sup>

Governments are invited to review their national legislation against the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, and consider the enactment of new or amending of existing laws to bring their legislation into conformity with the principles of the Declaration and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights.

##### 4. *Machinery for implementation on the national level*<sup>109</sup>

All Member States are invited as one of the measures they will undertake in connexion with the International Year, to establish or refine, if necessary by the end of 1968, their national machinery for giving effect to the fundamental rights and freedoms. If, for example, within any Member States, arrangements do not exist which will enable individual persons or groups of persons to bring before independent national tribunals or authorities any complaints they may have concerning the violation of their human rights and obtain effective remedies, the Member State should be invited to undertake that such arrangements will be introduced. If such arrangements already exist, the Member States should be invited to undertake to refine and improve them. This is not a recommendation that any particular improvement in machinery should be introduced. In one set of circumstances what may be needed is the establishment of a special court; in another the appointment of an Ombudsman or Procurator General or similar official; in another simply the setting up of offices to which individual citizens may bring their complaints. The determination as to what machinery or improvement in machinery is required for giving effect to the

<sup>104</sup> E/CN.4/886, paras. 46-52, and Recommendation I (para. 52).

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 53-58, and Recommendation II (para. 58).

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 73-77, and Recommendation V (para. 77).

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 93-99, and Recommendation VI (para. 99).

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 116-120, and Recommendation XI (para. 120).

<sup>109</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 121-129, and Recommendation XII (para. 129).

fundamental rights and freedoms would be within the sole discretion of the Government concerned.

#### 5. National programme of education on human rights<sup>110</sup>

Believing that there are limits to the effectiveness of laws in making the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms a reality, the Commission is convinced that a concentration of effort on legal and institutional guarantees of human rights, although it will go far towards the achievement of objectives we seek, will not go all the way. Attention needs to be concentrated, in addition, on means of changing some old ways of thinking on these subjects, and of rooting out deep-seated prejudices in regard to race, colour, sex, religion and so on. In short, it is necessary to embark upon a complementary programme of education, including both adult and child education, designed to produce new thinking on the part of many people in regard to human rights. Accordingly, it is recommended that an integral part of any programme of intensification of effort to be undertaken in the next three years should be a world-wide educational programme in human rights. Such an educational programme would be consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and also with the objectives in the field of human rights of the proposed United Nations Training and Research Institute. This programme should aim at mobilizing some of the energies and resources of:

(a) Universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning, private and public, within Member States;

(b) The teaching staff of primary and secondary schools;

(c) Foundations and charitable, scientific and research institutions;

(d) Media of information and mass communication, including the press, radio and television;

(e) Interested non-governmental organizations;

towards the education of the people, adults and children, about the state of human rights in their communities and elsewhere, and about the further steps which need to be taken to secure the fullest and most effective realization of these rights. Member States with federal systems of government are called upon to encourage the activities in the field of human rights of local and state educational institutions.

It would guarantee the success of this educational effort if the national leaders within Member States would give it every encouragement. Within this effort Governments would organize conferences of universities and other institutions of higher learning within their territories and invite them to consider how the *curricula* and their teaching programmes can be utilized to improve the awareness in the student population of the fundamental questions of human rights, how their research programmes might be directed to this end, and how they can co-operate with other interested organizations, through extra-mural and other programmes, in furthering the aims of adult education in human rights. In this context, studies of local customs and traditions could be undertaken by national authorities with a view to examining to what extent they might be fostering and encouraging attitudes or values contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and how these customs and traditions can be eventually eliminated. Charitable and philanthropic foundations might be invited to consider making grants for programmes of research and study in this field and to make bursaries and fellowships available for research in human rights. Responsible authorities of colleges, and of elementary and secondary schools, could be invited to review their *curricula* and textbooks in order to eradicate bias, intentional and unintentional, towards the preservation of ideas and concepts contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to introduce courses of study which positively promote respect for human rights and

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 130, and Recommendation XIII in the same paragraph.

fundamental freedoms. It has been noticed with appreciation that certain universities have already included in their *curricula* courses in the international protection of human rights; other universities could be guided by such programmes and benefit by those experiences. Attention is also called to the Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Governments might also convene, or give encouragement to the convening of, conferences amongst the radio and television broadcasting services within their territories, inviting them to consider how their facilities might most usefully co-operate with other organizations within the country, and with international agencies, in advancing the effort to educate the people into greater respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms.

The specialized agencies of the United Nations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, can make a particularly valuable contribution towards the intensification of the educational effort with the co-operation of United Nations regional institutes, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 958 D 1 (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963. It is recommended that they should be invited to do so.

## F

### PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE PREPARATORY OF WORK FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Considering* that the Commission on Human Rights has recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women be invited to participate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights,

*Considering further* that the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 5 B (XXI)<sup>111</sup>, decided to appoint a Working Party to meet at United Nations Headquarters, consisting of all States represented on the Commission on Human Rights, to elaborate, in co-operation with the Secretary-General the further observances, measures and activities which the Commission should recommend to the General Assembly to be undertaken by the United Nations in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the proposed international conference on human rights,

1. *Decides* that a representative of the Commission on the Status of Women, designated by the Chairman, be invited to attend meetings of the Working Party for a brief period, preferably at a time when matters relating to the proposed international conference on human rights are under discussion;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the report of the Working Party to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session.

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

<sup>111</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4024), para. 465.*

## G

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered resolution 4 (XXI) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights,<sup>112</sup>*

*Approves the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities from fourteen to eighteen in order to ensure adequate representation to different regions, legal systems and cultures.*

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

#### **1075 (XXXIX). Organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recognizing the importance of an effective international programme in the field of human rights,*

*Desiring to review the experience with existing arrangements and procedures in the United Nations family of organizations in the implementation of human rights conventions and recommendations,*

1. *Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors-General of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare for the Council separate reports on their respective existing organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights, including information on past experience as appropriate;*

2. *Requests further that those reports be submitted to the Council at its fortieth session.*

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

#### **1076 (XXXIX). Measures taken in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind resolutions 5 and 6 (XVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,<sup>113</sup> in which the Sub-Commission resolved to continue to review further developments in the field of elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and decided to carry out in the light of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,*

*Noting that the question of measures of implementation of the Declaration of Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly,*

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 497 and Annex IIA.

<sup>113</sup> E/CN.4/882, chapters V and VI.

*Bearing in mind the special importance of the speedy implementation in practice of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,*

1. *Welcomes the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake in the light of the Declaration a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres;*

2. *Asks the Secretary-General to give necessary assistance to the Sub-Commission in preparation of this study;*

3. *Requests the Commission on Human Rights to include on the agenda of its twenty-second session the question "Measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination";*

4. *Decides to maintain on the agenda of the Council's fortieth session the question of the Measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;*

5. *Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the forty-first session of the Council a further report on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and regional inter-governmental organizations directed towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.*

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

#### **1077 (XXXIX). Slavery**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having been unable to consider fully the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery<sup>114</sup> appointed under Council resolution 960 (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 owing to the report not being available in all the working languages,*

*Noting, moreover, that sixty-one Member States have not so far replied to the Questionnaire on Slavery circulated by the Secretary-General,*

1. *Urges those Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and those non-governmental organizations which may not have replied to the Questionnaire to submit replies as soon as possible to assist the Special Rapporteur to complete his work;*

2. *Requests the Special Rapporteur to continue his work and to submit a final report to the Council at its forty-first session and to include in that report suggestions for possible action by the United Nations in the field of slavery;*

3. *Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies which have not yet done so to become parties as soon as possible to 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.*

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

<sup>114</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document E/4056 and E/4056/Add.1-3.*