

General in advancing studies, within their fields of competence, of various problems concerning international economic and trade relations relevant to the economic and social aspects of disarmament, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII), and in particular, as requested in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 982 (XXXVI), in making an adequate survey of the possibilities of undertaking studies of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the Governments of all States will intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the desire to realize the benefits for mankind to which the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament is addressed;

4. *Hopes also* that Member States, particularly those significantly involved, will continue, in the light of developments bearing on disarmament, to pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to the problems which it will entail for them and to means of dealing with those problems, and invites Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session to consider all pertinent aspects of the question of conversion of resources released by general disarmament to peaceful uses, including, *inter alia*, the possibility of the establishment of an *ad hoc* group, having due regard to equitable geographical distribution, for the purpose of accelerating activities in this field of study, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

6. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Secretary-General to proceed in carrying out a work programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII) as described in his report,⁵ and requests the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its nineteenth session a further report on this matter.

1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.

1932 (XVIII). Means of promoting agrarian reform

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on land reform and its significance for economic and social development,

Considering that the United Nations and the specialized agencies have recognized that, in many developing countries, one of the great obstacles to economic, social and cultural development results from the persistence of obsolete systems of land tenure and cultivation,

Observing that the General Assembly, in resolution 1526 (XV) of 15 December 1960, invited the Secretary-General to carry out studies in order to determine how tax, financial and budgetary factors as well as the present utilization of land could impede or expedite the execution of national land reform programmes, and that it is desirable to supplement such studies by others concerning methods of financing land reform at the national level,

Emphasizing the relevant parts of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, and in particular paragraph 4 (b) which recommends measures for assisting the developing countries, at their request, to establish well-conceived and integrated country plans—including, where appropriate, land reform—which will serve to mobilize internal resources and to utilize resources offered by foreign sources on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis for progress towards self-sustained growth,

Bearing in mind that changes in the agrarian structure of the developing countries are closely related to the industrial development of those countries,

Considering that financing may constitute one of the main problems impeding the realization of land reform, and that the past experience of other countries in respect of land reform could be of particular importance to the developing countries,

Considering also that land reform is a complex operation entailing a far-reaching national readjustment and therefore requires information, popularization and guidance services,

Recognizing that land reform is within the sovereign rights of States,

1. *Declares* that the United Nations should make a maximum concerted effort to facilitate effective, democratic and peaceful land reform in the developing countries;

2. *Encourages* the Member States concerned to carry out, as part of their economic and social development programmes, the land and other institutional reforms necessary for the development of their agrarian structures and in the interest of landless, small and medium farmers;

3. *Invites* the Member States and all the international bodies concerned to strengthen their technical assistance to the developing countries which are carrying out agrarian reform programmes and to give adequate consideration to requests for financial or any other appropriate aid for agricultural development made by developing countries within their land reform programmes, and especially by those developing countries which have already committed national resources, including funds, in order to solve their respective agrarian problems;

4. *Requests* the Committee for Industrial Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1525 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and in the implementation of its work programme, to take into account the need for a more extensive co-ordination and integration of industrial and agricultural development in the developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include among the studies which he is to pursue in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1526 (XV), taking into account the experience of the various countries in this regard, the different approaches and methods of undertaking the financing at the national level of a comprehensive land reform programme, including the method of financing by bonds;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all international organizations concerned, to give prompt consideration to requests by developing countries to study the financial problems which they

may encounter in connexion with their agricultural development within their land reform programmes and to examine the feasibility of achieving regional or international co-operation, as appropriate, to meet their problems;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to continue to render technical assistance at the request of Member States which have land reform programmes in progress, with a view to enabling them to organize information, popularization and guidance services to promote such programmes.

*1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.*

1933 (XVIII). Literacy campaigns and the supply of food

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1496 (XV) of 27 October 1960 in which an appeal was made to Member States to take suitable measures to relieve the suffering of food-deficient people in other nations and assist them in their economic development and in their efforts towards a better life, and its resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 which approved the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme,

Taking into consideration the valuable work of the United Nations Children's Fund on behalf of aid to children in the developing countries,

Considering that the literacy campaigns in the developing countries are likely to be more successful if at the same time the food deficiencies frequently existing among their people are remedied, particularly among the school-age population,

Noting that the majority of the developing countries show a deficiency of food consumption and that such a situation has an adverse effect on the people, particularly on the school-age population, as well as on the labour force,

Noting further that absenteeism among school children is closely associated with the need for school children to work, mainly in rural areas, in order to supplement the family income or to produce needed food,

Emphasizing that illiteracy among the working population constitutes a serious obstacle to vocational and technical training and, consequently, to economic and social development,

1. *Invites* Member States to make full use of the available international assistance, including that provided under the World Food Programme, on behalf of literacy campaigns for the school-age population as well as for adults of both sexes;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, jointly and in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to include in the studies to be made pursuant to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI), section II, the question of supplying food in connexion with literacy projects, including the free distribution of food to the school-age population, and, where feasible, in connexion with broader community development or adult literacy projects;

3. *Further invites* Member States to examine the feasibility of including this type of co-operation in any bilateral or regional agreements made by them concerning economic and educational development.

*1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.*

1934 (XVIII). United Nations training and research institute

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

Noting in particular the close interrelationship between economic and social development and the achievement of peace and security, and the dependence of both of these on international co-operation,

Reaffirming its belief that the provision and training of personnel of the highest calibre from the developing Member States for national service and service with the United Nations and the specialized agencies are important in order to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations, especially in the context of the United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolution 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, which requested the Secretary-General to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute or a training programme under the auspices of the United Nations, to be financed by voluntary contributions both public and private,

Having considered the note prepared by the Secretary-General⁶ pursuant to that resolution,

Bearing in mind that the proposed institute can make its most effective contribution by supplementing and co-operating with existing organizations engaged in training and research, including regional and other qualified institutes, and by avoiding duplication,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council has endorsed the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan for the United Nations training and research institute,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the observations and recommendations contained in his note concerning the institute;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish the institute, taking due account of its frame of reference, as defined in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII), and of the views expressed at the eighteenth session of the Assembly and at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of financial assistance to the institute with a view toward its establishment during the first half of 1964, if feasible;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

*1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.*

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda items 4 and 5, document E/3780.*