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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the Secretary-General

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## INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 2442 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, entitled "International Conference on Human Rights", the General Assembly, after noting with appreciation the Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights,<sup>1/</sup> held at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968, inter alia, called upon all States and organizations concerned to take further action with a view to the full realization of human rights in the light of the recommendations of the Conference, and urged them to encourage and assist all media of mass communication in giving widespread publicity to the Proclamation of Teheran and the work of the Conference, as appropriate, and in lending support to the achievements, activities and concerns of the United Nations in the field of human rights. It also invited the Secretary-General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies those resolutions or parts of resolutions of the Conference which interest them. The Conference further invited the Secretary-General and the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to take action, as appropriate, on the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference. The Secretary-General was invited to report to the General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference by Member States, the United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned. The present report has been prepared in response to the request of the General Assembly.

2. In order to gather material for use in the preparation of the present report, the Secretary-General addressed requests for relevant information to Member States and to the United Nations organs and agencies concerned.

3. By a note dated 15 April 1969, the Secretary-General transmitted resolution 2442 (XXIII) to all States concerned, and drew particular attention to the operative paragraphs of the resolution containing appeals and requests addressed to States. He requested Governments to furnish information on the measures taken

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2.

and on the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference in order that they might be included in the present report.

4. Moreover, pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 2442 (XXIII), the Secretary-General transmitted to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies those resolutions or parts of resolutions of the International Conference which were considered of interest to them. In each case, particular attention was drawn to provisions of resolutions of the Conference on which the organ or agency concerned might take action as appropriate in response to the invitation contained in paragraph 9 of resolution 2442 (XXIII).

5. In considering the present report, it should be borne in mind that the Proclamation of Teheran and the twenty-nine resolutions adopted by the Conference cover a very wide range of subjects and constitute a framework of action extending to a great variety of areas in which measures may have to be developed over a period of time before meaningful progress can be achieved. The information gathered at this early stage could not therefore be other than of a preliminary and limited character. Moreover, the present report should be read in conjunction with, and supplemented by, the documents which are submitted or being prepared in response to other resolutions of the General Assembly and other competent United Nations organs dealing with questions related in substance to the recommendations of the International Conference. Reference to such resolutions and documents will be made as appropriate in the course of this report.

6. Measures taken and progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference are reviewed below in three separate sections, dealing respectively with: (a) Member States, (b) United Nations organs, and (c) specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned.

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7. As of 20 September 1969, the Secretary-General had received communications from the following twenty-seven Member States and States members of the specialized agencies in response to his note requesting information on measures taken and progress achieved: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Syria, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The substantive parts of these communications are reproduced below, under two separate headings corresponding to the kind of action called for by the General Assembly in paragraphs 6 and 7 of its resolution 2442 (XXIII). Any communications received subsequently will be circulated in addenda to the present document.

A. Action taken with a view to the full realization of human rights in the light of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights

AFGHANISTAN

[Original: English]  
11 September 1969

Certain measures which have been undertaken by the Government of Afghanistan in respect of the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights are set out below.

1. Observance of the principle of non-discrimination in employment

The draft articles prepared on the law of labour are at present being considered by the Cabinet. These cover the observance of the principle of non-discrimination as to sex, race and faith, according to the principles of human rights contained in the International Labour Conventions. They include also the employment of individuals in the Government.

2. Woman's rights

The draft article on the law of marriage is being considered by the competent organs of the Government. These take into consideration effective measures in order to provide for the freedom of women concerning their marriage. Also regarding their education and employment in the Government and with civil branches of the State, necessary measures have been envisaged in the draft articles on the law of the Government employees and the law of labour.

3. The rights of prisoners

On the basis of the Afghan Constitution no one will be imprisoned without the decree of the competent court based on the provisions of the law. This principle has also been fully taken into account in the draft articles on criminal law.

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4. Combating illiteracy

In accordance with article 34 of the Afghan Constitution, education is the right of every Afghan and shall be provided free of charge by the State. In this respect all the necessary legislative measures have been undertaken and also an effective programme has been organized by the Government in order to educate the elderly women and men of the country.

5. Economic developments and the safeguarding of human rights

In the view of the Afghan Government, one of the important steps in this respect is the legislation of the law of income tax, which has already been completed, and also the preparation of the draft articles on the law of labour referred to above. Also the draft prepared on the civil law, which contains adequate measures for the respect and safeguarding of human rights and economic development, is worthy of mention.

6. Ascertainment of social, economic and cultural rights

The preparation of the draft articles on the law of assemblies, the law of debt collection, the law regarding the office of the Attorney General, are undergoing the normal procedures before being enacted.

AUSTRIA

/Original: German/  
29 July 1969

As to the question of the prevention of racial discrimination, all required domestic measures were taken in order to render possible the Austrian accession to the International Convention of 21 December 1965 on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Furthermore, on 18 April 1969, Austria ratified the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women - which Austria had signed on 19 October 1959 - after this convention had been given the constitutionally required consent by the Austrian National Council (Parliament).

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With regard to the rights of detained persons, the Federal Law on the Execution of Prison Sentences should be specifically mentioned as it represents the successful completion of a reform of the Law of Execution of Sentences which fully takes into account the postulates formulated in the field of human rights.

On 28 January 1969, the Federal Government decided on the preparation of a report on families which should be completed by the end of this year. In this report, the condition of families in Austria will be examined under various aspects (legal, economic, sociological, social, etc.), providing a valuable basis for any future measures to be taken in this field.

In view of paragraph 4 of the resolution (2445 (XXIII))<sup>§</sup> regarding the teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to human rights, which had been adopted unanimously by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, this resolution and resolution XX of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran were transmitted to all parties represented in the National Co-ordination Committee for the International Year for Human Rights in order to publicize this resolution widely.

Furthermore, all questions regarding the ratification of the European Social Charter, which Austria signed on 22 July 1963, have been clarified so that the European Social Charter could now be presented to the Nations Council (Parliament) for its constitutionally required consent.

With reference to the resolution (2444 (XXIII)) regarding respect for human rights in armed conflicts, which was adopted by the General Assembly, and especially with reference to the XXI Red Cross Conference to be held in Istanbul in the near future, an examination is under way of all measures to be taken in order to guarantee, on the international level, the widest possible protection of and respect for human rights in armed conflicts, particularly in non-international conflicts.

With regard to the question of the prevention of racial discrimination, attention is drawn to note No. 1853-A/69 of 17 July 1969, which was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Austrian Mission.

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BELGIUM

[Original: French]  
16 September 1969

The Permanent Mission of Belgium has transmitted to the Secretary-General, in the notes listed below,\* information outlining the situation in Belgium with respect to the subjects indicated:

- S. 2371, dated 6 June 1969, on the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, and also
- S. 3263, dated 14 August 1969, on the resolutions concerning "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance";
- S. 930, dated 11 August 1969, transmitting the reply of the Belgian Government to the United Nations questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries;
- S. 1035, dated 13 March 1969, on the implementation in Belgium of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
- S. 3288, dated 18 August 1969, on paragraph 24 of the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, by Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz;
- S. 642, dated 19 February 1969, and
- S. 2111, dated 16 May 1969, transmitting the reply of the Belgian Government to the United Nations questionnaire on progress in the social welfare field.

Since these matters are also the subject of several of the resolutions adopted by the Teheran Conference, the Secretary-General may wish to regard this information as falling within the framework of the implementation of the Conference's resolutions in Belgium.

The Permanent Mission of Belgium further wishes to draw the Secretary-General's attention to the report of the Belgian National Committee for the International Year for Human Rights, which it forwarded to him in its letter S. 1235 of 21 March 1969. The report provides evidence of Belgium's interest in questions relating to human rights and of the publicity being given to those questions.

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\* The notes in question either have been or will be reproduced in the documents to which they refer or have been or will be taken into account in the preparation thereof.

In addition to this documentation, the Secretary-General's attention is drawn to the following information relating to the implementation of resolutions XI, XIII, XIV, XIX and XXI of the Teheran Conference:

Resolution XI "Human rights and scientific and technological developments"

As regards the protection of the human personality and of privacy in the face of scientific and technological developments, the preparation of preliminary draft legislation has now reached a very advanced stage. The draft is intended to protect the individual in certain areas not fully covered by existing Belgian legislation.

Resolution XIII "Co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees"

On 27 February 1969, an Act approving the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees was adopted.

Resolution XIV "The rights of detained persons"

The question of the duration of remand in custody is currently under study. Draft legislation designed to remedy certain shortcomings in the existing system is expected to be introduced.

Resolution XIX "Legal aid"

The defence of poor persons is a public service provided by the Ordre des Avocats. Legal aid is regulated by articles 664-699 of the Judicial Code, in force since 1 January 1969 (given effect by Royal Order of 4 November 1968). The Belgian Government is also considering the possibility of providing for payment by the State of the cost of interpretation in the defence of a detained person without means who does not speak any of the languages in use in Belgium.

Resolution XXI "Realization of economic, social and cultural rights"

Within the framework of the International Year for Human Rights, Belgium signed the two International Covenants relating to these rights.

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CHINA

/Original: Chinese/  
12 September 1969

1. In regard to resolution 6, concerning the "rights of detained persons":

(1) regulations promulgated after the Teheran International Conference on Human Rights include the following:

- A. Regulations governing the use of fire-arms by the police (for the text of the Regulations see Journal of Jurisprudence Nos. 2 and 3) and
- B. Points to be observed by prison wardens and detention-house officers in the use of weapons and fire-arms (see Journal of Jurisprudence Nos. 2 and 3);

(2) laws and decrees promulgated prior to the Teheran International Conference on Human Rights include the following:

- A. Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of China provides:

"The freedom of person shall be guaranteed to the people. With the exception of apprehension in flagrante delicto which shall otherwise be provided for by law, no person may be arrested or detained except by a judicial or a police organ in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law. No person may be arraigned or punished except by a court of law in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law. All arrests, detentions, arraignments or punishments not in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law may be refused.

"When a person is arrested or detained on suspicion as a criminal suspect, the organ effecting the arrest and detention shall, in writing, inform the person concerned and any relatives or friends designated by him of the reason for his arrest and detention, and shall, within 24 hours at the latest, hand him over for a hearing to a court of law having jurisdiction over the case. The person concerned or other persons may also apply to the court having jurisdiction over the case to make a demand, within 24 hours, that the organ effecting the arrest hand the suspect over for trial.

"The said court shall not refuse the application referred to in the preceding paragraph, and likewise shall not order that the organ effecting the arrest and detention first make an investigation and a report of the case. The organ effecting the arrest and detention shall not refuse or delay in handing over the suspect for trial, when a demand to that effect has been made by the said court.

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"When a person is illegally arrested and detained by any organ, he himself or other persons may apply to a court of law for an investigation. The court may not refuse such an application and shall, within 24 hours, investigate the action of the said organ in effecting the arrest and detention and deal with the matter in accordance with law."

- B. Relevant provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure include the following:

"Article 101: If necessary, an accused person may be detained when it is determined after examination that one of the conditions specified in Article 76 exists.

....

"Article 104: An accused person or any person who may act as his representative may verbally request an officer executing detention or the public authority concerned for a copy of the writ of detention.

"A request of the kind specified in the preceding paragraph shall not be refused, and a copy of the writ shall be furnished immediately.

....

"Article 107: As soon as the reason for detention ceases to exist, the detention shall be cancelled and the accused person released.

"Article 108: Detention of an accused person may not exceed two months during investigation and three months during trial, provided that if it is necessary to continue the detention, the court may extend the period of detention by an order made prior to the expiration thereof; application for an order to extend the period of detention during investigation shall be made by the procurator to the court concerned.

"No extension of the period of detention may exceed two months. Only one extension shall be permitted during investigation. If the maximum principal penalty does not exceed imprisonment for ten years, extension may be permitted three times during the first and second trials, and once during the third trial.

"If a case is returned to the original court, the number of extensions shall be computed anew. If after the expiration of the period of detention, no prosecution has been initiated or decision made, detention shall be considered to be cancelled; the accused may then be released on bail or into the custody of another or with a restriction as to his place of residence.

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"If a case is appealed to a higher court, the duration of the extension shall be decided by the appellate court. However, if the documents and exhibits are still with the original court, the duration shall be decided by the original court.

....

"Article 114: An application for suspension of detention by an accused person under detention who has deposited a bond shall not be refused if one of the following circumstances exists:

"1. The maximum principal penalty for the offence is imprisonment for a period of less than one year, detention or a fine;

"2. The accused has been pregnant for five months or more or has given birth during the preceding two months;

"3. The accused is ill and it appears that cure will be difficult if he is not released."

2. In regard to resolution 11, concerning "legal aid", the following laws and decrees were promulgated prior to the Teheran International Conference on Human Rights:

A. Relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure include the following:

"Article 27: An accused person may engage counsel at any time after the start of the proceedings.

....

"Article 31: If the minimum penalty is not less than three years or a high court assumes jurisdiction over the first trial and counsel has not been engaged, the presiding judge shall assign counsel to defend the accused; if it is considered necessary, the same rule shall apply to other cases.

"If in a case of the kind specified in the preceding paragraph counsel engaged by the accused fails to appear without good reason on the day of the hearing, the presiding judge may assign counsel.

"The same counsel may be assigned to defend several accused persons unless their interests conflict.

"After counsel has been assigned, such assignment shall be cancelled upon the employment of a lawyer as counsel."

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B. The Statute on court-assigned counsel has the following provisions:

"Article 1: Court-assigned counsel shall be available in localities where courts lower than the High Court are established; their number shall be determined by the number of criminal cases dealt with by the courts concerned.

"Article 2: In criminal cases, unless counsel has been assigned by the court in accordance with the provisions of article 31, paragraph 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the accused may apply to the court, orally or in writing, for the assignment of counsel to defend him.

"Where application is made by the accused for the assignment of counsel on grounds of indigence, the court shall assign counsel as requested.

"Article 3: In cases in which the Supreme Court orders arguments to be heard, the accused may, if he lacks the means to engage counsel in accordance with the provisions of article 381, paragraph 2, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, apply to the Supreme Court for the assignment of counsel to defend him.

"Article 4: In serious criminal cases, the court may, on its own initiative or on the application of the accused, assign several counsel to defend the accused; provided that the number of counsel assigned for each accused shall not exceed three.

"Article 5: The provisions of article 39 of the Organic Law of the Courts shall apply mutatis mutandis to court-assigned counsel.

"Article 6: Counsel assigned by the court may not serve as a privately employed advocate.

"Article 7: Counsel assigned by the court shall not receive any remuneration from the accused.

"Article 8: Counsel assigned by the court shall deal with official business in the court.

"Article 9: Counsel assigned by the court shall be selected from among judges or procurators on the active, retired or reserve list having an excellent service record.

"Article 10: The provisions of article 40, paragraph 2, of the Organic Law of the Courts shall apply mutatis mutandis to court-assigned counsel.

"Article 11: Service as court-assigned counsel shall be deemed equivalent to service as a judge or procurator.

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"Article 12: The salaries of court-assigned counsel shall be paid according to the salary scale for judges and procurators.

"Article 13: Counsel assigned by the court shall perform his duties independently of the court and the procurator.

"Article 14: Counsel assigned by the court shall assume responsibility for the defence of the case assigned to him by the court, and shall make every effort to collect such material as may be favourable to the defence of the accused.

"Article 15: Counsel assigned by the court shall deal with the case assigned to him in good faith.

"Article 16: Counsel assigned by the court shall prepare a record of the proceedings and other matters relevant thereto.

"Article 17: Counsel assigned by the court shall, in respect to the case assigned to him, prepare a brief for the defence and submit it to the court.

"Article 18: If the accused enters an appeal in a case defended by court-assigned counsel, the latter shall, at the request and on behalf of the accused, prepare a petition of appeal, a statement of the grounds for appeal, or a reply.

"Article 19: Counsel assigned by the court shall keep a file of all documents relating to the proceedings.

"Article 20: Counsel assigned by the court shall prepare monthly reports on the cases undertaken by him and submit them to the president of the court concerned for transmittal to the Ministry of Judicial Administration. The form of the monthly reports referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the Ministry of Judicial Administration.

"Article 21: Counsel assigned by the court shall not absent himself without justifiable reasons. If he has been granted a leave of absence for compelling reasons, another counsel shall take his place.

"Article 22: Counsel assigned by the court shall co-operate with each other in the collection of material for the defence.

"Article 23: Counsel assigned by the court shall be subject to supervision by the president of the competent high court.

"Article 24: The provisions of articles 88 and 89 of the Organic Law of the courts shall apply mutatis mutandis to court-assigned counsel.

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"Article 25: The provisions governing the merit rating of judges and procurators shall apply mutatis mutandis to court-assigned counsel.

"Article 26: In performing his duties, counsel assigned by a court shall not be affected by the provisions of the preceding three articles.

"Article 27: The date of the entry into force of this statute and the areas in which it is to be enforced shall be prescribed by the Ministry of Judicial Administration."

C. Relevant provisions in the Measures for the Provision of Legal Aid to Indigent Persons by the Bar Association include the following:

"Article 1: Legal aid may be applied for and obtained by indigent persons in relation to:

1. Matters concerning the institution of civil or criminal proceedings or the conduct of non-litigious proceedings.
2. Matters concerning the explanation of legal technicalities.

"Article 2: Only indigent persons who are unable to pay lawyers' fees may apply for legal aid. A declaration attesting the applicant's inability to pay, signed by two neighbours or by the head of his neighbourhood association, may be required.

....

"Article 5: An application for legal aid by an indigent person in either civil or criminal proceedings or in non-litigious proceedings may be refused if the Council of the Bar Association decides that the application is plainly without merit.

"Article 6: An advocate assigned in a civil case in which legal aid has been applied for may first attempt conciliation.

"Article 7: An advocate assigned to afford legal aid shall not receive any remuneration from the person concerned.

....

"Article 11: A certificate of merit shall be awarded by the Ministry of Judicial Administration to any advocate who maintains an excellent record in handling legal aid matters. An advocate who is delinquent in performing his duties shall be liable to censure by the chief procurator of the district court.

"Article 12: Any expense incurred in the handling of legal aid matters shall be borne by the Bar Association."

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3. In regard to the promotion of the status of women, article 7 of the Chinese Constitution and other relevant laws provide that all citizens, irrespective of sex, shall be equal before the law and that there shall be no discrimination against women whatsoever. In order to implement the relevant provisions concerning the status of women and to commemorate the International Year for Human Rights in 1968, the Government of the Republic of China instructed the Ministry of the Interior to invite the leaders of various organizations to form a "National Committee for the Advancement of the Status of Women". The Committee is responsible for the study and development of measures for the promotion of women's status.

The following is the text of the Statute for the Establishment of the National Committee for the Advancement of the Status of Women, promulgated by the Ministry of the Interior:

"Article 1: In pursuance of the principle of equality between the sexes as embodied in the Constitution, and in response to the recommendations made by the United Nations for the advancement of the status of women, a National Committee for the Advancement of the Status of Women shall be established by the Ministry of the Interior to formulate a long-term national development programme for women's advancement.

"Article 2: The functions of the Committee shall include the following:

1. To study the relevant United Nations conventions concerning the status of women;
2. To collect information concerning the status of women in different countries;
3. To review the provisions concerning women's rights in the existing Civil Code, Criminal Code and other relevant laws;
4. To formulate legislative principles concerning the protection of the status of women and the promotion of women's rights;
5. To prepare a long-term development programme for the advancement of women; and
6. To study other matters concerning women's status and women's welfare.

"Article 3: The members of the Committee, who may vary in number from twenty-seven to thirty-five, shall be selected by the Minister of the Interior from among women representatives of various organizations, women representatives

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to the various sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and experts on problems concerning women.

"Article 4: The members of the Committee shall elect from among their number one to three persons to be responsible for convening Committee meetings and to preside, in rotation, over those meetings.

"Article 5: The term of office of Committee members shall be two years. Members may be re-appointed by the Minister of the Interior, if this is deemed necessary.

"Article 6: Committee members shall serve without remuneration.

"Article 7: The Committee shall meet in plenary session once every three months. Sub-committee meetings may be called whenever necessary.

"Article 8: The Committee shall be provided with an Executive Secretary and two to four secretaries who shall deal with matters concerning meetings, correspondence, the keeping of data and records and relations with other organizations. These posts shall be filled by personnel seconded from the Ministry of the Interior.

"Article 9: The recommendations made by the Committee shall be forwarded to the relevant organizations through the Ministry of the Interior for consideration and implementation.

"Article 10: This Statute shall come into force on its approval by the Ministry of the Interior."

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/Original: English/  
26 August 1969

The Proclamation of the Teheran Conference and its results were the subject of consideration by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Czechoslovakia expressed its relation to the obligations contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by voting for the adoption of the two covenants at the twenty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly and by signing them on 7 October 1968.

In its programming statement of 30 January 1969, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic paid attention to the questions of human rights with the purpose of ensuring further spread and promotion of the extent and content

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of human rights in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in connexion with the purposeful and planned economic and political activities of the Czechoslovak state and the whole of society.

The United Nations is kept informed about the specific measures taken by the competent Czechoslovak authorities as to the recommendations contained in the Proclamation of the Teheran International Conference on Human Rights by the periodic reports submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

DENMARK

[Original: English]  
11 August 1969

Resolutions II (Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance), VI (Measures to eliminate all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination) and VII (Establishment of a new, additional United Nations programme on racial discrimination)

The Committee set up by the Ministry of Justice for implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is about to complete its work. A bill providing for the necessary amendments of Danish law is expected to be tabled during the next parliamentary session. Denmark will be able to ratify the Convention as soon as the bill has been passed into law.

Resolution IX (Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women)

Denmark has ratified the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1952, and the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962. As for the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Denmark has not yet ratified it. It is presumed that Danish law meets the requirements of the Convention, but uncertainty on a few points has necessitated investigations which have delayed ratification.

The recommendation concerning the equality of men and women in the field of civil and family rights has been given effect by law.

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Resolution XI (Human rights and scientific and technological developments)

The question is being examined by a Council (the Criminal Code Council) set up by the Ministry of Justice. The Council is endeavouring to submit its report by the end of 1969.

At the international level, Denmark will participate in studies of this question within the framework of the Council of Europe (the Expert Committee on Human Rights).

Resolution XII (Illiteracy)

Being among the countries in which illiteracy has been eliminated, Denmark assists in efforts to combat illiteracy in other countries, through support of the programmes of international organizations (UNESCO) and through technical co-operation with developing countries.

Resolution XIII (Co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

Denmark has participated in the drafting of and has endorsed Council of Europe resolution (67) 14 on persons in danger of persecution.

Resolution XIV (The rights of detained persons)

Danish law complies with the provisions of article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Administration of Justice Act has been amended (by Act No. 253 of 4 June 1969) to extend the availability of legal advice and legal aid in proceedings.

Resolution XIX (Legal aid)

Legal advice has been made more readily available through simplification of the procedure for obtaining such advice, and provision has been made for government support of legal aid bureaux.

The financial limits for free legal aid in proceedings have been raised and aliens are now entitled to free legal aid on the same terms as Danish nationals. Previously, the right of an alien to free legal aid in proceedings was conditional

upon similar rights being accorded to Danish nationals in the alien's home country.

Danish law complies with the requirements set out in article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Resolution XX (Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms)

Imparting of knowledge of human rights is a natural element in the education of Danish youth. In connexion with "The Human Rights Year, 1968" publications about the United Nations have been distributed to schools and institutes of education, and special courses on human rights have been held for teachers. For further information, reference is made to the report submitted on activities in Denmark in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights (A/7195 and Add.1).

Through teaching in civics and other subjects, children learn about and adopt themselves to society, family and future vocation as early as at primary school level. Moreover, great importance is attached to informing schoolchildren about international co-operation in all its ramifications.

It is considered essential to develop among youth an independent and critical attitude to society and its institutions. To this end, school children and students are allowed to exercise influence on and to have a voice in matters relating to the planning and implementation of educational programmes.

International exchanges of youth, including exchanges of school children and students, are taking place to the greatest possible extent. Exchanges of students are often effected through scholarship arrangements.

FINLAND

[Original: English]  
11 August 1969

The recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights have had in Finland a generally inspiring effect for the promotion of the respect for, and observance of, human rights in various fields. The preparations for the ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International

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Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation were under way already before the Teheran Conference. However, the recommendations have given the means to further speed up the necessary legislative measures prior to the ratification. As a result, a bill concerning the ratification of the last mentioned Convention has already been given to the Parliament.

#### GUATEMALA

[Original: Spanish]  
28 July 1969

Citizens and aliens living in Guatemala may fully exercise their human rights without any restriction or discrimination on grounds of race, political views or religious beliefs.

#### HUNGARY

[Original: English]  
31 July 1969

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic attaches great importance to the resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights. These resolutions are being studied carefully by the competent Hungarian authorities and are taken into account in the fulfilment of their tasks. In the framework of information regarding concrete subjects (elimination of racial discrimination, war criminals, periodic reports for inclusion in the Yearbook on Human Rights, in reports to the Economic and Social Council, etc.) the Secretary-General has been kept informed on the implementation of the relevant resolutions. The specialized agencies of the United Nations affected by the resolutions of the Teheran Conference are also being informed regularly.

#### IRAN

[Original: English]  
9 July 1969

Inclusion of a new course under the title of "Human Rights" in the academic curricula of universities and colleges.

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IRAQ

[Original: English]  
27 June 1969

All Iraqi Ministries and other government offices concerned were requested to implement the resolutions of the Conference.

ITALY

[Original: Italian]  
23 July and 3 September 1969

The right of individual recourse to international organs, though not the subject of a specific resolution of the Teheran Conference, is considered in the various recommendations made regarding the signature and ratification of the International Covenants and the Optional Protocol and of the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; it is at present being given careful study by the competent Italian authorities and qualified sectors of public opinion.

Early in this year an interministerial study group was set up on the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to study the legislative and administrative implications that the recognition of that right would have. The study is still in progress.

Legal assistance for the indigent, which is dealt with in resolution XIX of the Conference, is the subject of a recent Government bill which has already been introduced in Parliament.

This bill is designed to introduce into Italian legislation the new concept of "State protection" of the indigent, whereby their defence would have to be provided by lawyers and attorneys paid by the State.

At present, under article 24 of the Constitution, which proclaims the inviolable right of the individual to defence at every stage and level of the proceedings, indigent persons are assisted without charge in civil and criminal cases, but this assistance is provided by the legal profession as a professional duty.

The rights of detained persons, with which resolution XIV of the Conference is concerned, are treated in Italian legislation in a manner wholly consonant with the principles set out in that resolution.

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In addition, further improvements are planned in connexion with the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for which the Government introduced in Parliament, in March of this year, a bill to give it legislative powers for the revision of the Code, which is to be carried out within a period of two years.

In the terms of that bill, the new Code would, inter alia, contain the following principles: establishment of the maximum period of custody pending trial, which is not to exceed three years from the beginning of the detention until the conclusion of the proceedings in the court of first instance; establishment of the maximum duration of the preliminary investigation, which is not to exceed one year, with automatic release of the defendant if that period is exceeded.

Women's rights, the subject of resolution IX, have been dealt with in the various replies submitted in connexion with surveys on civil and political rights and the survey on the participation of women in national development.

In addition to the information which has already been provided, note should be taken of a recent decision of the Constitutional Court (No. 126 of 16-19 December 1968) which declared unconstitutional article 559 (1 and 2) of the Penal Code, under which adultery was treated as an offence only in the case of women.

Illiteracy, the subject of resolution XIII of the Conference, has now been reduced to a very low level among young persons, as can be seen from the relevant statistics: school attendance by boys at the age of ten years had increased to 99 per cent in 1966-1967 and that of girls, to 97.7 per cent.

School attendance at the age of thirteen increased, in the case of boys, from 61 per cent in 1959-1960 to 81 per cent in 1966-1967 and in the case of girls, from 44 per cent to 67 per cent.

Consequently, action for the elimination of illiteracy has been directed mainly towards efforts to help older illiterate and semi-literate persons and steps to increase efficiency in the numerous existing institutions.

So far as women, in particular, are concerned, they have access to all the activities which are being carried out by the public administration and various

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public and private organizations for welfare and cultural advancement. On this subject, see the earlier reports submitted in connexion with resolutions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women.

The necessary steps are being taken to provide information on new measures adopted or planned with regard to the human rights referred to in resolution V of the Teheran Conference concerning observance of the principle of non-discrimination in employment.

Respect for the principle of equal treatment in employment, as provided in resolution V, is ensured by articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution (which provide for the recognition and protection of human rights and for the equality of all citizens before the law, without any discrimination whatsoever) and in specific labour legislation; it is also reflected in administrative action and in the system of collective bargaining.

Consequently any person who has suffered discrimination of the kind indicated in the resolution is safeguarded in respect of the administrative and judicial authorities by specific procedures.

Concerning recent legislation on the subject, attention may be drawn to Act No. 604 of 14 July 1966 concerning regulations governing individual dismissals. This Act confirms the principle that dismissals on trade-union, political or religious grounds are null and void.

Protection against violations of the principle of equal treatment in employment will be further strengthened by the adoption of the "Workers' Statute" for which provision was recently made in a government bill.

In the field of women's rights, which are dealt with in resolution IX, in addition to the developments reported in the earlier reply concerning civil rights, the following information is provided on economic rights.

As early as 1956 Italy ratified the ILO Convention No. 100 concerning equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. The application of this principle is mainly ensured by the method of collective bargaining, although this does not preclude the use of the other means indicated in the Convention, including legislation. For example, recourse to the appropriate laws has become necessary in the case of sectors not adequately safeguarded by the collective bargaining system and sectors in which wages are not established by law or by regulations. In some cases, even ordinary administrative action has been effective in eliminating pre-existing wage inequalities.

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In the broadest sector covered by the collective bargaining system, considerable progress was made in 1960 as a result of an inter-confederation agreement within the framework of which the trade-union and employers' associations concluded a number of agreements concerning equal pay.

As regards other forms of discrimination in employment, there is an Act of 1949 which contains binding provisions and prescribes procedures concerning the punishment of offences.

The marked decline in the employment of women in Italy since 1961 has been the result of a complex series of factors which are being given careful study by the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and by the Ministry of Labour. In this connexion, reference is made to the recent reply of the Italian Government (May 1969) to Note SO 244 (19) of 12 July 1968.

JAMAICA

/Original: English/  
1 August 1969

The Government of Jamaica was pleased to be able to participate in the International Conference on Human Rights and to give its support generally both to the resolutions adopted there and to the Proclamation of Teheran.

It considers that the Proclamation of Teheran constitutes an important contemporary statement of man's aspiration to a world where human rights are fully recognized and guaranteed, as well as of the problems which confront him in achieving that goal. The Proclamation is likewise a call to continuing action on the part of individual States and of the United Nations Organization, and has indicated a number of areas, old and new, in which such action is required.

The twenty-eight substantive resolutions adopted by the International Conference propose courses of action on many urgent preoccupations which found expression in the Proclamation of Teheran, and together cover much of the vast range of human rights issues. The Government of Jamaica continues to support these resolutions generally and will continue to work both in its domestic policy and in the context of the United Nations towards attaining the objectives enunciated in the Proclamation of Teheran.

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JAPAN

/Original: English/  
2 September 1969

The Government of Japan submits the following information on the measures taken in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference:

1. Legal aid

The actual results of legal aid services rendered by the Legal Aid Association, an incorporated foundation, show an increasing trend with the years under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice and Civil Liberties Commissioners. In the 1968 fiscal year, legal aid was given in 1,951 cases and the subsidy from the National Treasury defrayed for these legal aid services amounted to about \$US291,000.

For further information, our report to the United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights for 1968 should be referred to.

2. Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Civil Liberties Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, with the co-operation of the National Association of Civil Liberties Commissioners, have been engaged in educational activities with a view to promoting among the general public, including youth, the idea of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The means employed in these activities include lectures, discussions and debates.

In 1968 they organized a number of speech, essay and poster contests on the subject of the respect for human rights, in which school children and students of secondary and high schools were invited to participate.

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KUWAIT

[Original: English]  
18 June 1969

Some of the measures taken by the competent authorities in Kuwait in the social sphere in the implementation of the recommendations of the Teheran Conference are given below.

Kuwait is a party to the following conventions:

1. Convention No. 87 pertaining to trade-union rights (1948);
2. Convention No. 105 prohibiting forced labour (1957);
3. Convention No. 29 forbidding forced labour and work in all its forms (1930);
4. Convention No. 111 pertaining to discrimination in employment and work (1958);
5. Convention No. 117 pertaining to the political objectives of social policy (1962).

The main provisions of these conventions have been embodied in Kuwait domestic law. These include, inter alia, equal pay for men and women, providing fair conditions of work for all with respect to hours of work, wages, health, recreation, young persons. No discrimination is allowed between workers on the basis of race, nationality, social origin or religious belief.

Article 8 of the Constitution of Kuwait provides that the State ensures equal opportunities for all.

Article 10 provides that the State cares for the young and protects them from exploitation and from moral, physical and spiritual neglect.

Article 11 stipulates that the State ensures aid for citizens in old age, sickness or inability to work. It also provides them with services of social security, social aid and medical care. Article 20 provides that the national economy shall be based on social justice.

Article 25 states that the State shall ensure the solidarity of society in shouldering burdens resulting from public disasters and calamities and provide compensation for war damages or injuries received by any person as a result of the discharge of his military duties.

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The State also provides decent houses to persons of small means by providing loans with long amortization periods. It also takes special care of foundlings.

LUXEMBOURG

[Original: French]  
8 July 1969

With regard to the international conventions referred to in the Proclamation of Teheran, action has been taken by Luxembourg on the following instruments since last year:

(1) Conventions signed:

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 14 August 1968.

European Agreement concerning Persons involved in Proceedings before the Commission and the European Court of Human Rights, signed in London on 6 May 1969.

Convention on the Political Rights of Women, opened for signature in New York on 31 March 1953, signed in New York on 4 June 1969.

(2) Conventions for which the procedure for parliamentary approval has been initiated or is continuing:

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, New York, 7 March 1966.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, signed at Paris on 9 December 1968.

(3) Conventions ratified by or in force in Luxembourg:

European Code of Social Security and Protocol to the European Code of Social Security signed at Strasbourg 16 April 1964, approved by the law of 15 July 1967,

Ratified on 3 April 1968,

Entered into force on 4 April 1969.

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Protocol No. 4 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, securing certain rights and freedoms other than those already included in the Convention and in the First Protocol thereto, signed at Strasbourg on 16 January 1963, approved by the law of 6 March 1968, ratified on 2 May 1968, entered into force on 2 May 1968.

Protocol No. 5 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, amending articles 22 and 40 of the Convention, signed at Strasbourg on 20 January 1966, approved by the law of 6 March 1968, ratified on 26 June 1968; has not yet entered into force.

European Convention on Establishment of Companies, Strasbourg, 20 January 1966, approved by the law of 8 June 1968, ratified on 18 September 1968; has not yet entered into force.

European Convention on Establishment, signed at Paris on 13 December 1955, approved by the law of 8 June 1968, ratified on 6 March 1969, entered into force on 6 March 1969.

Convention on Jurisdiction and Applicable Law relating to the Protection of Minors, opened for signature at The Hague on 5 October 1961, entered into force on 4 February 1969.

The Maternity Protection Convention (No. 103), adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 35th session on 28 June 1952, was approved by a recent law and will enter into force shortly.

#### MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]  
8 September 1969

The Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations has the honour to refer, in connexion with General Assembly resolution 2442 (XXIII), operative paragraph 7, to the Seminar held at Mexico City from 6 January to 6 April 1969. Mexico has striven to ensure full observance of human rights in

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accordance with the provisions of Mexican law and has co-operated, within the various international forums, with a view to achieving greater protection of the rights embodied in the existing instruments relating to that question.

The International Seminar on Human Rights, organized on the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was attended by thirty-three prominent jurists and intellectuals from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. Further particulars on the Seminar are given in the attached note.\*

#### MOROCCO

[Original: French]  
19 May 1969

As far as apartheid is concerned, the position of the Moroccan Government denouncing this practice is quite clear and categorical.

With regard to the recommendations concerning human rights in the territories occupied by Israel, Morocco maintains its steadfast support for the spirit and letter of resolution 2442 (XXIII).

As regards the recommendations on nazism, intolerance and racial discrimination, Morocco has fortunately never experienced such situations within its frontiers and consequently has no occasion to consider measures relating to those questions.

#### NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]  
3 June 1969

The Government of Nicaragua holds the laws of the country in respect, and not only abides strictly by their provisions but also promotes civic rights: the National Congress of the Republic has approved a Decree which makes it

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\* The text of the note in question is on file with the Secretariat and may be examined by interested delegations.



obligatory to teach the concepts of human rights in all State and private teaching establishments, and thousands of copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have been printed in order to implement the Decree.

The Government of Nicaragua not only considers that a provision of this nature strengthens the love of liberty, equality and fraternity which must exist in all civilized countries; it also undertakes on its own initiative to bring home to students the meaning of human rights.

In addition, both in the universities and in secondary schools in Nicaragua, activities relating to human rights are carried out fairly regularly, as already described, in accordance with the respect which the Government has for all Nicaraguan citizens.

#### SYRIA

/Original: English/  
13 June 1969

On 15 May 1969 the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic proclaimed a new Provisional Constitution, which guarantees to society and to the individual the maximum of freedom, dignity and protection. This Provisional Constitution grants each individual freedom of expression, of conscience and religion, as well as the right to participate in the political, economic, cultural and social life of the country; the new Provisional Constitution states that the economy of the country is a socialist planned economy where all forms of exploitation are eliminated. An unofficial translation in French of the Provisional Constitution is enclosed herewith.\*

On 21 April 1969 the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic acceded to both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

On 21 April 1969 the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic also acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

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\* The text of the Provisional Constitution is on file with the Secretariat and may be examined by interested delegations.

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TURKEY

/Original: Turkish/  
18 August 1969

Resolution V

Observance of the Principle of non-discrimination in employment:

In that part of the Turkish Constitution which deals with fundamental rights and obligations it is stated that everyone is equal before the law irrespective of language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical views, religion or religious denomination. The article on the right and duty to work, which states that the nature and conditions of work shall be regulated by law in accordance with democratic principles, provides for measures to ensure special protection for children, young persons and women.

Act No. 931 concerning Labour and Act No. 506 concerning Social Security guarantee equal rights for all working people and provide for special measures to be applied depending on workers' circumstances.

The Second Five-Year Plan and related programmes include measures to prevent unemployment and measures to reduce the shortage of skilled manpower and ensure that skilled workers are appropriately placed. In view of the need to train skilled manpower educational activities and efforts to remove inequalities and imbalances will have to be carried out on a broad scale.

Adult education and on-the-job training programmes which will promote social and economic mobility have been undertaken and the pace of the work being done along these lines will be accelerated in the years to come.

Resolution IX

Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women:

As is recognized, the Constitution and the Act concerning Elections, of 1961, provide a framework within which women are ensured of the opportunity to participate fully in public efforts to promote national development.

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The Turkish Civil Code grants women legal rights in respect of marriage and divorce and rights of succession on a footing of equality with men. The Code also includes provisions aimed at preventing child marriage but grants judges the power of discretion in this matter in cases of necessity.

Turkish education policy makes primary education compulsory for all, without any distinction based on sex. One of the fundamental purposes of the Second Five-Year Plan is to ensure that the entire population of primary-school age receives primary education.

The chapter of the Second Five-Year Plan dealing with education emphasizes the need to ensure that technical education for girls includes practical training. The People's Education programme is attaching greater importance than ever before to educational activities for women, including home economics, mobile courses for women, literacy courses and basic education.

The Olgunlasma Enstitüleri (Development Institutes), the Girls' Evening Arts and Trades Schools and the Mobile Courses for Women, which are actively engaged in carrying out the people's vocational training programme of the General Directorate of Technical Training for Girls, registered great progress in the 1968-1969 school year as compared with earlier years. In particular, the number of participants in courses for women in rural areas increased substantially (1962-1963: 18,145; 1968-1969: 27,675).

The Directorate of Maternal and Child Health, under the Ministry of Health, has organized its activities in such a way as to emphasize the provision of health services for women in rural areas. Developments in the past few years have been aimed at making these services available to women on a broader scale in the context of the socialization of health services and in conjunction with the work of the Directorate of Family Planning. In this connexion, social service experts of the Ministry of Health will have a useful role to play in supporting the position of women within the family unit.

Act No. 931 concerning Labour and Act No. 506 concerning Social Security, accord women the same rights as men with respect to employment and guarantee their security.

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#### Resolution XI

Human rights and scientific and technological development:

The chapters on science and research in the Second Five-Year Plan and the yearly programmes deal for the most part with measures relating to general problems and facilities in respect of which scientific and technological research is required. The work of the Turkish Economic and Social Research Organization, the establishment of which is provided for in the Plan and in the yearly programmes, is to be directed largely towards research concerning the observance of human rights and related matters in the context of scientific and technological developments.

If a balance is to be established between modern scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity, the support of the organizations in charge of educational activities in Turkey will have to be enlisted. This will be the main consideration on which the large-scale planning of education to meet manpower requirements will be based in the coming years.

#### Resolution XII

Illiteracy:

The Second Five-Year Plan, viewing literacy from the standpoint of the exercise of the rights of citizenship and the performance of the corresponding obligations, provides in its programmes for measures which will greatly accelerate literacy training.

Since in the broadest sense illiteracy means that the individual cannot avail himself of his rights, the Plan includes measures which provide for the doubling of primary-school capacity by 1972 and which take into account those persons who by that time will have passed school age and become part of the illiterate population by the time capacity has been doubled. If these measures are to be successful, not only will literacy have to be taught and basic education provided but there will have to be a nation-wide mobilization of private and public institutions in co-operation with voluntary organizations in every field of activity.

The Plan lays special emphasis on women's education in this context and accords priority to all measures related thereto.

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Resolution XIII

Co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

In conformity with General Assembly resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950, the Turkish Government, acting under the provisions of existing legislation, divides refugees coming from other countries into two groups, "settled" and "free".

I. Settled refugees:

In accordance with the principles laid down in the settlement plan, refugees who are farmers are settled in the agricultural sector and other refugees are settled in the industrial and service sectors. Special vocational training centres help prepare them to find work and participate in productive activities. Also, until these refugees are settled the Government feeds and clothes them and provides them with shelter, fuel and other necessities.

Every refugee family, depending on its composition, occupation and needs, is provided free of charge with a house, a lot, a place to work, working capital, land, farm animals, equipment and so forth.

II. Free refugees:

Refugees having relatives in Turkey who undertake to feed and shelter them may apply for land for cultivation, land on which to build a house, vineyards, orchards, etc. on a loan basis but only in localities where this is deemed feasible. Refugees in both categories are exempt from the payment of customs duties on personal and household effects and items they bring with them for the purpose of engaging in business or practising a trade. In addition, they are exempt from payment of taxes for a period of five years.

Refugees are asked to sign a nationality declaration and are given immigrants' papers. On the basis of the nationality declaration, they are admitted to Turkish citizenship by decision of the Council of Ministers. Immigrants' papers serve in place of birth certificates until citizenship is acquired, for a period not exceeding one year.

From the foregoing it may be seen that in its treatment of refugees the Turkish Government scrupulously observes human rights to the fullest extent.

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Resolution XV

The United Nations Children's Fund:

Activities relating to children's rights and the protection of children are dealt with in the Development Plan in the context of activities in the social welfare services sector.

The Public Health Act, the Civil Code, the Turkish Criminal Code, the Act concerning the Protection of Children from Harmful Publications, the Municipalities Act, the Labour Act, the Act Concerning Children in Need of Protection, the Regulations concerning Conditions of Work for Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers, the Act concerning Legitimation, the Regulations concerning Parental Power, Guardianship and Succession, and the Social Insurance Act and Labour Act assign functions to various organizations and introduce new legislative provisions with respect to this matter.

In addition, the Social Services Organization, legislation establishing which is to be enacted this year, will combine child welfare services under a single authority and provide for co-operation between voluntary organizations and local administrations.

In this connexion, the Juvenile Courts and Sponsorship Act will ensure the application of a single policy in respect of juvenile delinquency.

The biennial National Social Services Conference, which has done much to stimulate activity along these lines, is proposing further legislative changes.

Work on behalf of children is also being done by the following:

1. Orientation and research centres;
2. Mental health clinics;
3. School-family associations;
4. Teachers specializing in child guidance.

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The situation in 1968 with regard to children in need for protection was as follows:

Ministry in charge	Age group	Number of institutions	Number of children benefiting from services
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	0- 6	44	3,920
Ministry of Education	7-18	82	11,415
TOTAL	0-18	126	15,335

Provision has been made for the education, at the primary and secondary levels, of blind and deaf children requiring special training (seven schools).

Special courses have been established for advanced and retarded children.

A school lunch programme is in effect in 24,235 primary schools in urban and rural areas.

Measures to protect the rights of children working as apprentices in agriculture and the industrial sector are being formulated.

With regard to juvenile delinquency, it should be noted that primary and secondary education is provided and extra-curricular vocational and animal husbandry projects are carried on in three reformatories and three prisons for juveniles.

#### Resolution XVII

Economic development and human rights:

The First and Second Five-Year Plans seek to promote economic and social development in Turkey through the effective use of available resources in such a way as to reduce economic disparities and raise the standard of living of the people. Within the framework of the National Plan, regional planning, community development, co-operative action and other programmes are being undertaken with a view to the better use of local resources and the full-scale mobilization of the energies of the people. In particular, positive results are

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expected in the next few years from regional planning activities directed towards exploiting local resources to the best advantage and establishing better interregional balance.

Turkey is participating in co-operative international technical and scientific activities to the extent which its resources permit.

Although the situation today in terms of personnel and resources is better than it was a few years ago, Turkey is able to provide technical assistance in only certain fields. In the existing circumstances, it is obliged to channel all its resources into investments which will raise the level of living of its own people.

#### Resolution XVIII

Human rights aspect of family planning:

It is generally recognized that the present high rate of population increase has a negative effect on efforts to combat hunger and poverty at the national and international levels.

For the less developed countries the matter is a particularly important one.

In Turkey two factors have made it essential to introduce family planning:

1. Economic factors: if the rate of population increase is reduced in proportion to the rate of economic investment, economic growth can be accelerated or at least maintained at its present rate with fewer sacrifices;
2. The desire to prevent maternal and child deaths and recourse to abortions performed in unsanitary conditions, and to enable families to have children when they want them.

The necessary changes having been made in the structure of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and in the existing legislation, family planning as an integrated programme went into effect in the last phase of the First Five-Year Plan with the support of the Government and the sanction of the law.

Experience in 1968, the year in which the Second Five-Year Plan began, sufficed to indicate that the population planning programme can be effective in reducing the rate of population increase only in the long term and that it is more likely to prove useful as a means of improving the structure of the population and supplementing maternal and child health services.

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In the course of the preparations for the programme to be carried out in 1970 - the median year of the Second Five-Year Plan - it has become apparent that despite the great effort expended it will be impossible, for a variety of reasons (communications difficulties, personnel shortages, etc.), to carry out the activities envisaged at the outset.

Because family planning is a service which has a particularly important relationship to human rights and the future of the family as the fundamental unit of society, it has been deemed imperative to establish close links between the family planning programme on the one hand and maternal and child health services and social services on the other.

Thus it is hoped that if the maternal and child health facilities are combined with the family planning facilities and if family planning, with the influential support of the social service organizations and personnel, becomes an integral part of the services made available to families, it will be possible, thanks to the stronger and more effective organization and greater staff resources thus created, to overcome the present difficulties.

#### Resolution XX

Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms:

In view of the importance of the subject, youth and the problems of youth have been given a special place in the Second Five-Year Plan, which provides for various measures affecting education and other related subjects and which treats youth as a special group. This will ensure an integrated approach to the problems of youth and the development of programmes to meet the needs of young people during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Beginning in 1968, the primary education programme has been directed towards the development of the desired qualities in young people, and changes in method have been introduced.

In 1969 special emphasis will be placed on extension courses, vocational training and cultural and sport activities in the large cities, particularly in the shanty-town areas, and "youth centres" will be established.

In the schools vocational and educational guidance services will be developed with the co-operation of social service personnel.

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Another important development is the establishment of an advisory council composed of representatives of the Ministry of Education, the universities, the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Organization and youth organizations. The council, working together with representatives of youth, will seek the most appropriate solutions to youth problems and work out the measures required to put those solutions into effect.

The Second Five-Year Plan provides for the establishment of "work camps" with the support of organizations within the universities. Some work has already been done along these lines by youth organizations and the General Directorate of People's Education; in particular, the "work camps" are being encouraged to apply community development methods.

#### Resolution XXI

The realization of economic, social and cultural rights:

The following are the basic elements of those parts of Turkey's Development Plan and the annual implementation programmes which are aimed at strengthening economic and social rights in such a way as to ensure the participation of an informed citizenry in the decision-making process with a view to promoting national development:

The efforts of the Turkish Government to enable all citizens to enjoy a minimum level of prosperity and social security coverage by creating new job opportunities which will prevent unemployment, by broadening and developing social security measures, by increasing the national income, and by ensuring that the national income is distributed in accordance with the principles of social justice;

The extension to all children by 1972, of the benefits of basic education, the recognition of the importance of people's education, the provision of education for all males serving in the armed forces, and the distribution by 1972, at prices which people of every social class can afford, of 1,000 basic works which will be influential in promoting the general cultural development of the people at every social level, in order to enable the entire society to take advantage of the existing possibilities for cultural development and ensure equality of opportunity in this field.

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Relevant articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey

Art. 7. The judicial power shall be exercised by independent courts on behalf of the Turkish nation.

Art. 10. Everyone enjoys, in respect of his person, fundamental rights and freedoms which are inviolable and inalienable and cannot be relinquished.

The State shall remove all political, economic and social obstacles which restrict the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual in such a way as to be incompatible with the principles of the well-being of individuals, social justice and the rule of law; it shall bring about the conditions required for the material and spiritual development of the individual.

Art. 12. Everyone is equal before the law irrespective of language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical views, religion or religious denomination. No privileges shall be granted to any person, family, group or class.

Art. 29. All persons have the right to form associations without obtaining prior authorization. This right may be restricted by law solely for the purpose of maintaining public order or morality.

Art. 31. Everyone has the right, availing himself of all legal means and procedures, to institute or contest an action, as plaintiff or defendant, before the judicial authorities.

No court shall refuse to hear an action in respect of which it has jurisdiction ratione materiae and jurisdiction ratione loci.

Art. 32. No one shall be made to appear before a body other than the court to which the law assigns him.

It shall be forbidden to establish any extraordinary authority having judicial powers by virtue of which any person could be brought before a body other than the court to which the law assigns him.

Art. 35. The family is the fundamental unit of Turkish society.

The State and other public corporations shall take the necessary steps and establish the organizations required for the protection of the family, mothers and children.

Art. 36. Every one has the right to own and the right to inherit property.

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(a) General provision concerning property:

These rights may be restricted by law only in the public interest.

Art. 40. Everyone is free to work and enter into contracts in the field of his choice. Private enterprises may be freely established.

The law may restrict these freedoms only in the public interest.

The State shall take the necessary steps to enable private enterprises to function in a manner consistent with the requirements of the national economy and with social objectives and in conditions of security and stability.

Art. 41. Economic and social life shall be regulated in a manner consistent with justice, the principle of full employment and the goal of ensuring for everyone a standard of living in keeping with human dignity.

It is the duty of the State to promote economic, social and cultural development by democratic means and for this purpose to increase national savings, to accord priority to those investments which will promote the public welfare, and to draw up development plans.

(a) The right and duty to work

Art. 42. Everyone has the right and the duty to work.

The State shall protect those who work and shall promote employment by such social, economic and financial measures as will enable workers to live decently and ensure stability of employment; it shall likewise take steps to prevent unemployment.

Unremunerated compulsory labour shall be prohibited.

The form and the conditions of physical or intellectual work performed as a civic obligation dictated by the country's requirements shall be regulated by law in accordance with democratic principles.

Art. 43. No one shall be employed in an occupation which is not suitable to his or her age, capacity and sex.

Children, young persons and women shall be accorded special protection in respect of conditions of work.

Art. 44. Every worker has the right to rest.

The right to weekly holidays, public holidays and annual leave, with pay, shall be regulated by law.

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Art. 45. The State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that workers receive equitable wages commensurate with the work which they perform and sufficient to enable them to maintain a standard of living in keeping with human dignity.

Art. 46. Employees and employers have the right to establish trade unions and employers' associations and federations of such trade unions and employers' associations without prior authorization, and the right freely to become members thereof or to resign from membership therein.

The corresponding rights of persons in the public service other than labourers shall be regulated by law.

The regulations, administration and operation of trade unions and employers' associations and federations thereof shall not be in conflict with democratic principles.

Art. 47. In their relations with employers, workers have the right to bargain collectively and to strike in order to protect or improve their economic and social situation.

The exercise of the right to strike and exceptions thereto and the rights of employers shall be regulated by law.

Art. 48. Everyone has the right to social security. In order to give effect to this right, it shall be the duty of the State to establish social insurance and social welfare organizations or to cause such organizations to be established.

#### Relevant provisions of the Turkish Civil Code

##### Capacity to enjoy civil rights

Under article 8 of the Turkish Civil Code, "everyone enjoys civil rights. Consequently, everyone is equal, within the limits of the law, in his capacity to be the subject of rights and obligations." The meaning of the words "enjoys civil rights" as used in the article is that everyone has the capacity to possess civil rights.

In Turkey, to be able to possess civil rights it is sufficient to be born a living human being. The term "everyone" in article 8 lays down the principle of universality and every human being without exception accordingly possesses civil rights.

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The phrase "everyone is equal... in his capacity to be the subject of rights and obligations" in the second sentence of article 8 lays down the principle of equality. This principle is a broader and clearer expression of the principle of universality.

As will be seen from this brief explanation, in Turkey all human beings are equal before the law and possess the same rights.

Article 23 of the Turkish Civil Code provides that no one may renounce his capacity to enjoy and exercise civil rights; no one may transfer his freedom or limit it in a manner contrary to law or morality.

#### The marriage contract

The fundamental requirements of the marriage contract are a declaration of consent by the parties and the participation of the registrar in the transaction.

1. Declaration of consent: As marriage is a contract, it is concluded by means of a declaration of mutual consent by the intending spouses. If such consent has not been declared, the marriage shall not be deemed to have been contracted.

If the consent is invalid owing to a flaw such as a mistake, fraud, or threat, this circumstance creates grounds for annulment.

As marriage is an exclusively personal transaction, the marriage contract may not be concluded through the intermediary of a proxy or representative. The intending spouses must be present in person when the contract is concluded and must make their declarations of consent in person and together; if one of them appears and makes a declaration of consent first and after his departure the other appears and makes a declaration of consent, the marriage shall not be deemed to have been contracted.

Provided that this declaration of consent has been made, the validity of the transaction may not be made subject by the parties to any condition or time-limit; marriage is a transaction which does not admit of any condition.

2. Participation of the marriage registrar: Another fundamental requirement of the marriage contract is the participation of the marriage registrar in the transaction; in other words, the contract must be concluded in the marriage registrar's presence.

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In accordance with the Turkish Civil Code, the marriage registrar is either the Mayor, the deputy whom the Mayor has appointed to deal with matters relating to marriage, or the muhtar (a village official). Accordingly, it is in their presence that the declaration of consent must be made. If the declaration is made in the presence of any official other than one of these - for example, a population registrar - the marriage shall not be deemed to have been contracted.

Under the Turkish Civil Code, the competent marriage registrar must participate in the marriage transaction of his own free will, without any compulsion or threat. If the registrar has performed the marriage ceremony under compulsion or threat or as a result of being made to eat or drink any substance which deprives him of his powers of reason - in other words, if he has not performed it of his own free will - no marriage shall be deemed to have been contracted. For example, if in a rural area a bandit forces a muhtar to accompany him to the mountains and to perform a marriage ceremony under threat of death, the marriage shall not be deemed valid.

In sum, both the consent of the parties and the performance of the transaction in the presence of the registrar are fundamental conditions of the contract and if either is lacking the marriage shall be deemed to be totally invalid and non-existent.

#### Right of property:

Under the Turkish Civil Code, the right of property means an individual's sovereign possession of an object. A person who owns an object may dispose of it under the law as he sees fit. As disposition is thus restricted to the owner the right of property is deemed an absolute right.

The right of property extends to the component parts of the object possessed, its natural or cultivated fruits and its accessories.

These principles apply regardless of whether the object possessed is movable or immovable.

#### Freedom of contract:

One of the characteristics of the Turkish Law of Obligations is that it allows the individual a broad range of freedom in the expression of his will. This freedom is particularly evident in the matter of freedom of contract.

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Freedom of contract as provided for in the Law of Obligations has several meanings. Firstly, it signifies the freedom of the individuals concerned with respect to the question whether to enter into a contract; in private law individuals are free to decide whether to conclude a contract. Secondly, freedom of contract means the freedom of the contracting parties to draw up the contract in whatever manner they see fit. Thirdly, freedom of contract means the freedom of the contracting parties to make changes in the contract forms shown in the Law of Obligations or to draw up contracts completely different from those models. This is also referred to as freedom in respect of the subject of the contract.

As a considerable number of the rules pertaining to the Law of Obligations are not mandatory, it is possible to enter into agreements which are contrary to these rules. For this reason, changes may be introduced in the form of the various types of contracts as set forth in the section of the Law of Obligations entitled "Various types of contracts" or contracts may be drawn up in a completely different form. However, contracts are subject to the following conditions: (1) they may not be contracts the making of which is forbidden; (2) they may not be contrary to the mandatory rules concerning contracts; (3) the subject of the contract may not be something which it is impossible to realize.

Relevant articles of the Code of  
Civil Procedure

Art. 59. Everyone who has the capacity to sue may bring and prosecute an action in person or through a representative of his choice.

Legal representatives also possess this right.

Art. 71. If the examining judge considers that one of the two parties does not possess the requisite capacity to plead his case, he may order that he be assisted by counsel.

Art. 465. Persons who are unable to defray the necessary costs in whole or in part without seriously jeopardizing their own livelihood and that of their families, and charitable institutions, may, upon presentation of evidence that they are entitled thereto, obtain legal assistance in bringing suit, in defending themselves and in their applications for enforcement or for cautionary judgements.

Aliens may obtain legal assistance subject to submission of proof of reciprocal treatment.

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Art. 466. Legal assistance comprises the following:

1. A provisional exemption from payment of all court costs;
2. Payment by the State, as an advance, of costs in respect of witnesses and experts;
3. Exemption from obligation to guarantee payment of court costs;
4. Deferment of payment of fees and costs in respect of notifications;
5. Provision of counsel where his services are required, his fee to be paid subsequently;
6. Deferment of payment of all fees payable to bailiffs' offices, and payment of necessary costs by the State, as an advance;
7. Provisional exemption from all stamp duties;
8. Provisional exemption from payment of fees and taxes in respect of all documents and copies prepared by notaries.

Relevant articles of the Act concerning  
the Legal Profession

Art. 176. A legal aid bureau under the supervision and control of a lawyer appointed by the administrative board of the Bar Association shall be established in every locality in which there is a court of first instance.

This requirement shall not be applicable in localities in which there are less than five lawyers.

Art. 178. Legal aid bureaux shall have the following functions: to take the necessary steps to ensure the provision of legal aid, to plead a cause and bring it to a conclusion if such assistance is requested, and in general to represent in courts or other judicial offices or competent agencies persons who are partially or wholly unable to pay court costs or other costs arising from legal proceedings.

If the lawyer assigned to provide legal aid deposits in the bar association fund the fee corresponding to the action as shown in the relevant schedule, he shall be relieved of this obligation.

The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to legal aid shall not be affected by the foregoing.

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/  
11 September 1969

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as to co-operation among States for the purpose of ensuring universal respect for those rights and freedoms.

The Soviet Union has always played an active part in representative international forums in which the question of ensuring respect for human rights has been discussed. It attached great importance to the holding of the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran and made every effort to promote the adoption at that conference of effective decisions reflecting progressive world opinion on such important questions connected with the protection of human rights as the struggle against nazism, neo-nazism, racism and apartheid.

The decisions of the International Conference on Human Rights on these questions provide a sound basis for combating these shameful phenomena.

Desiring to do everything possible to promote the implementation of the recommendations of the Teheran Conference, the Soviet Union has taken a number of measures aimed at giving further impetus to an effective struggle against such gross violations of human rights as nazism, neo-nazism, racism, apartheid and colonialism. The International Conference on Questions Relating to the Prosecution of Nazi Criminals, which was held in Moscow in March 1969 within the context of those measures, made a substantial contribution to the struggle against the growing threat of neo-nazism. The Soviet Union was among the countries which initiated the idea of celebrating in 1971 the International Year for Action to Combat Racism, and it has submitted proposals to the United Nations Secretariat concerning a possible programme for the Year.

The Soviet Union will continue to make every effort to ensure universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through effective international co-operation based on the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally accepted instruments dealing with the subject.

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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

/Original: English/  
23 June 1969

The Government of the United Arab Republic ... has:

- (1) Helped and encouraged the establishment of a National Committee on Human Rights, in implementation of the recommendation of the Arab Regional Conference on Human Rights held in Beirut, Lebanon, in December 1968;
- (2) Decided to implement fully the recommendations of the Teheran Conference by approving and implementing the recommendations of the Arab Standing Committee on Human Rights to include the subject of Human Rights in the curricula of the schools of all States members of the Arab League.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/  
17 September 1969

With reference to resolution VI (Measures to eliminate all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination), the Race Relations Act, 1968 has been enacted. This Act supplements the Race Relations Act, 1965 and a description of its main features was communicated to the Secretary-General in the Permanent Representative's Note 18/121/11 of 8 July 1969. The United Kingdom ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 7 March 1969.

With reference to resolution IX (Measures to promote women's rights), a Women's National Commission has been established; and Her Majesty's Government have announced their intention to accede shortly to the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962.

With reference to resolution XII (Illiteracy), a Conference on the Evaluation of Functional Literacy Projects was organized in January 1969 by the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. It was attended by representatives of institutions in the United Kingdom and overseas, and by an observer from UNESCO. The object of the Conference was to consider the methods proposed by UNESCO for the evaluation of projects within the World Experimental

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Literacy Programme and the possibilities of universities and institutes in the United Kingdom playing a part in this evaluation. A report on the Conference has been submitted to UNESCO.

With reference to resolution XIII (Co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), the United Kingdom acceded to the Protocol to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees on 4 September 1968.

With reference to resolution XVIII (Human rights aspects of family planning), Her Majesty's Government have recently established a Population Bureau, with a view to increasing the United Kingdom's ability to provide aid in this field. The functions of the Bureau are to encourage training and research, to stimulate interest in this subject and to act as a clearing-house for information. Its staff are available for advisory visits overseas.

With reference to resolution XXI (Realization of economic, social and cultural rights), the United Kingdom signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on 16 September 1968.

B. Publicity given to the Proclamation of Teheran and the work of the Conference, and support lent to the United Nations activities in the field of human rights

AUSTRALIA

/Original: English/  
25 June 1969

The Australian Government arranged for the text of the Proclamation of Teheran and the recommendations of the Conference to be sent to the appropriate authorities in the Australian Government and the Governments of the Australian States. The text of the Proclamation was also published in the October 1968 issue (Volume 39, No.10) of Current Notes on International Affairs, which is a publication of the Department of External Affairs, together with a summary of the work of the Conference and its main recommendations. This publication has a distribution list of over ten thousand.

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AUSTRIA

/Original: German/  
29 July 1969

With regard to paragraph 7 of the resolution of the General Assembly (2442 (XXIII)) concerning the International Conference on Human Rights, the Teheran Proclamation was transmitted to all parties represented in the National Co-ordination Committee for the International Year for Human Rights in order to give the widest possible publicity to this Proclamation and the work of the Human Rights Conference.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/Original: English/  
26 August 1969

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic paid considerable attention to the Proclamation of the Teheran International Conference on Human Rights.

The document itself received widespread publicity. Its text was published in the Czechoslovak Press and was incorporated in the publication entitled Documents on Human Rights, which was published with a circulation of several dozen thousands. The publication is enclosed<sup>\*/</sup>.

The leader of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Teheran Conference, Professor Dr. R. Bystricky, made a statement on the Czechoslovak Radio and on television in which he summarized the conclusions of the Conference and made the Czechoslovak public familiar with the importance of the Proclamation adopted.

FINLAND

/Original: English/  
11 August 1969

The Proclamation of Teheran has been given widespread publicity. The Finnish Government arranged, inter alia, a press conference in order to give

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<sup>\*/</sup> A copy is on file with the Secretariat and may be examined by interested delegations.

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extensive information on the achievements of the Teheran Conference to the representatives of all media of mass communication. The Proclamation has been translated into Finnish and published, together with other international instruments concerning human rights, in a booklet which is being distributed to all schools and youth organizations.

IRAN

/Original: English/  
9 July 1969

1. Publication and distribution of messages of H.I.M. Shahanshah Aryamehr on the occasions of the International Year for Human Rights and the twentieth anniversary of the ratification of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Publication of 100,000 copies of the volume "Iran and Human Rights: a brief account of the achievements of the last few years";
3. Translation, publication and distribution of 100,000 copies of each of the following declarations:
  - (a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
  - (b) Declaration of the Rights of the Child;
  - (c) Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
  - (d) Declaration of the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran, 22 April-13 May 1968;
4. Celebration of an International Week for Human Rights which instituted the following programmes and measures:
  - (a) Presentation of a series of panel discussions and meetings on the topic of Human Rights over radio and television;
  - (b) Publication of articles, editorials and essays on Human Rights in the daily papers and weekly journals;
  - (c) Production of a series of films on Human Rights presented in movie theatres throughout the country;
  - (d) Issuance of a Human Rights commemorative stamp;
  - (e) Composition of the Human Rights anthem;
  - (f) Designation of public parks, schools and streets in major cities of Iran in the name of Human Rights;

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(g) Creation of the Iranian Committee for Human Rights and the Iranian Co-ordinating Committee for the International Year for Human Rights;

(h) Presentation of Seminars on various subjects under the general topic of Human Rights, as "Police and Human Rights" and "Household Employees and Human Rights".

IRAQ

/Original: English/  
27 June 1969

The Proclamation of the Conference was distributed to all Iraqi Ministries and other government offices concerned.

Iraqi Press, radio and television played important parts in explaining to the public the importance of these resolutions [of the Conference], and the role of the United Nations in preserving human rights. Special emphasis was placed on the resolution which supported the rights of the Palestinian people and condemned Israel for its acts against the Arab civilians in the occupied territories.

ITALY

/Original: Italian/  
23 July 1969.

The dissemination of the records of the International Conference, in particular the Proclamation of Teheran, has been taken in hand by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has been referred to the ministries concerned, to the National Consultative Committee on Human Rights, to non-governmental organizations, and so on.

The results of the Conference have been discussed in a number of legal and sociological journals, while the popular periodicals deal with human rights spasmodically, generally in relation to specific situations or circumstances. They give fuller treatment only to the rights of young people, in connexion with reports on the well-known phenomenon of youth protest.

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JAPAN

/Original: English/  
2 September 1969

Every year, the Civil Liberties Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, together with the Japanese National Federation of Civil Liberties Commissioners, takes the initiative to diffuse the knowledge and the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Especially in the year 1968, the International Year for Human Rights, the dissemination of the Declaration was emphasized by the various activities.

For detailed information, the report on the observance in Japan of the Human Rights Day of 1968 (A/7660) should be referred to.

MALTA

/Original: English/  
12 August 1969

Since the recommendations of the Conference were already being implemented in Malta prior to the holding of the International Conference on Human Rights, it was felt that no action was necessary beyond giving publicity to the Teheran Proclamation and to the work of the Conference. This was done in various ways during the activities organized by the Government in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights.

SYRIA

/Original: English/  
13 June 1969

The Syrian delegation to the Arab Regional Conference on Human Rights, held in Beirut on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, undertook the task of presenting to the Conference the recommendations of the Teheran Conference. Copies of the resolutions adopted by the Arab Regional Conference are enclosed herewith.\*

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\*/ The resolutions are on file with the Secretariat and may be examined by interested delegations.

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On 10 December 1968 the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Syrian newspapers, magazines, radio and television widely publicized the ideals and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Specific emphasis was put on the ideals of peace, freedom, justice and self-determination. Policies of racial discrimination and apartheid were strongly condemned. The rights of the Arab Palestine refugees and displaced persons, evicted from Arab occupied territories, were reaffirmed in accordance with the lofty ideals of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Covenants on Human Rights. Furthermore, speeches and lectures were given and statements were made with the purpose of lending support to the achievements, activities and concerns of the United Nations in the field of human rights and especially to those United Nations resolutions concerning the protection of human rights in territories occupied by Israel.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/  
22 July 1969

In the programme of measures carried out in the Ukrainian SSR in 1968 in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, a great deal of attention was given to the use of the various mass media (the Press, radio and television) for the purpose of publicizing the work programme and results of the Teheran Conference on Human Rights.

It should be noted that the general orientation and nature of the measures being taken to give currency to the decisions of the Teheran Conference have now changed. Within a broad context, these decisions are being studied and analysed from the standpoint of their effectiveness in eliminating such gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms as racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid as well as other types of mass violation of human rights. Within a narrower context, jurists and other scholars are carrying out an in-depth study of various aspects of specific problems discussed at the Conference and of the prospects and possibilities of solving them, both at the national level and through international co-operation within the framework of the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies.

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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

/Original: English/  
23 June 1969

The Government of the United Arab Republic, in implementation of this recommendation, has:

(a) Distributed thousands of copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the benefit of university colleges, schools, institutions, organizations (governmental and non-governmental), associations and government offices;

(b) Incorporated the study of the Declaration in the curricula of certain schools as basic studies;

(c) Provided the information media with all the documentation of the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran and its recommendations in order to follow and illustrate its activities and contributions in the field of human rights.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/  
17 September 1969

With reference to resolution XXV (Publicity for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), 150,000 copies of the Universal Declaration were distributed in the United Kingdom during the International Year for Human Rights, 1968.

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PART II

ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

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General Assembly

1. It may be recalled that, at its twenty-third session, the General Assembly, adopted under agenda item 62 on the International Year for Human Rights, which included the International Conference as a sub-item, in addition to General Assembly resolution 2442 (XXIII), in response to which the present report is submitted, several other resolutions related in substance to recommendations made by the Conference and aiming at their implementation. These resolutions are:

(a) Resolution 2438 (XXIII), entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance", taking note of resolution II of the International Conference which recommended such measures, calling for further action in this respect on the part of States and national and international organizations, and requesting the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly a survey of information on the subject;

(b) Resolution 2442 (XXIII), entitled "Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories", making reference to resolution I of the International Conference on the same subject;

(c) Resolution 2446 (XXIII), entitled "Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular", noting and confirming resolutions III, IV and VIII of the International Conference pledging support for measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination in general and of apartheid in particular and for the treatment as prisoners of war of captured freedom-fighters opposed to the policies of apartheid and colonialism;

(d) Resolution 2447 (XXIII), entitled "Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms", endorsing the recommendations made by the International Conference in its resolution XX on the same subject;

(e) Resolution 2449 (XXIII), entitled "Legal aid", giving effect to resolution XIX of the International Conference on the same subject;

(f) Resolution 2450 (XXIII), entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", which constitutes a follow-up of paragraph 18 of the

Proclamation of Teheran and of resolution XI of the International Conference on the same subject. <sup>2/</sup>

2. Some of these resolutions of the General Assembly have in their turn given rise to the adoption of a number of consequential resolutions by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights which are mentioned in the paragraphs below.

#### Security Council

1. By letter dated 9 May 1969, the Secretary-General transmitted to the President of the Security Council the provisions of the resolutions of the International Conference which were addressed to the Security Council. The text of this letter was distributed as document S/9203.

2. The attention of the Security Council was drawn to operative paragraph 7 of resolution III of the International Conference, entitled "Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and the policy of apartheid in particular", in which the Conference recommended to the Security Council "to resume consideration of the question of apartheid and to take appropriate action against the Republic of South Africa under Chapter VII and in particular under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, including strong economic sanctions", as well as to paragraph 11 of the same resolution, in which the Conference "called upon the Security Council to enforce its earlier decision with regard to the administration of the international territory of South West Africa".

3. Mention was also made of resolution VIII of the International Conference, entitled "The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights". In paragraph 7 of that resolution, the Security Council was called upon "to resume consideration of the question of decolonization and expedite the granting of independence and self-determination to colonial countries and peoples" and in

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<sup>2/</sup> For a brief summary of the proceedings of the Third Committee of the General Assembly relating to the above resolutions, see the report of that Committee (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 62, document A/7433).

paragraph 10, "to enforce its earlier decision with regard to the international territory of South West Africa".

4. In this connexion, it may be recalled that at the request of the representatives of forty-six Member States, the Security Council held an urgent meeting on the situation in Namibia and adopted, on 20 March 1969, resolution 264 (1969). In that resolution, the Security Council, inter alia, called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately its administration from the Territory of Namibia and stated that, in the event of failure to comply, it would meet immediately to determine necessary steps or measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. On 22 May 1969, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted a consensus on the question of Namibia in which it drew the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the Government of South Africa had failed to carry out the provisions of Security Council resolution 264 (1969), and expressed the hope that the Council, in accordance with that resolution, would meet to determine the necessary steps or measures.

6. The United Nations Council for Namibia, at its 66th meeting on 23 July 1969, considered the situation resulting from the reaction of the Government of South Africa to Security Council resolution 264 (1969), as set forth in the report submitted to the Security Council by the Secretary-General (document S/9204 of 14 May 1969). The Council for Namibia unanimously expressed its grave concern at that Government's refusal to comply with the provisions of the resolution. By letter dated 23 July 1969, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia informed the President of the Security Council that in the circumstances, the Council for Namibia had unanimously concluded that the Security Council should take urgent measures to ensure the speediest possible implementation of its resolution 264 (1969). The text of this letter was distributed as document S/9352.

7. On 30 July 1969, the Security Council resumed consideration of the question of the situation in Namibia, at the request of the representatives of the eleven

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Member States which comprise the Council for Namibia, as contained in a letter of 24 July 1969 (S/9359).<sup>3/</sup> At its 1497th meeting on 12 August 1969, the Security Council adopted resolution 269 (1969), in the operative part of which the Council: reaffirmed its resolution 264 (1969); condemned the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with resolution 264 (1969) and for its persistent defiance of the authority of the United Nations; decided that the continued occupation of the territory of Namibia by the South African authorities constitutes an aggressive encroachment on the authority of the United Nations, a violation of the territorial integrity and a denial of the political sovereignty of the people of Namibia; recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia against the illegal presence of the South African authorities in the territory; called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from the territory immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969; decided that in the event of failure on the part of the South African Government to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph of the resolution, the Security Council would meet immediately to determine upon effective measures in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the relevant chapters of the United Nations Charter; called upon all States to refrain from all dealings with the Government of South Africa purporting to act on behalf of the territory of Namibia; requested all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the people of Namibia in their struggle against foreign occupation; requested the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible; and decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

#### Economic and Social Council

1. In a note submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session (E/4643), the Secretary-General drew to the Council's attention resolution XVII of the International Conference entitled "Economic development and human rights" and resolution XXI of the Conference entitled "Realization of

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<sup>3/</sup> The representatives of many other Member States subsequently joined in the request for the convening of the Security Council (see document S/9372 of 1 August 1969 and Add.1-3).

economic, social and cultural rights". Among the draft resolutions which were recommended by the Commission on Human Rights for action by the Council,<sup>4/</sup> draft resolution VIII entitled "Question of the realization of the economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries" made particular reference to the recommendations of the International Conference in the above-mentioned resolutions XVII and XXI. This draft resolution, which was adopted by the Council as resolution 1421 (XLVI), inter alia urges Governments, while respecting the freedom and dignity of all individuals, to concentrate their efforts on economic and social development and to give attention to the consolidation of the economic, social and cultural rights of the individual and to the development and improvement of legal means of protecting these rights. It also confirms the appointment made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 14 (XXV) (see below, paragraph 8) of a Special Rapporteur on the question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

2. The Council, moreover, adopted as resolution 1417 (XLVI) draft resolution IV recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance", which makes specific reference to resolution 2438 (XXIII) of the General Assembly on the same subject (see above, "General Assembly" section, para.1 (a)).

#### Commission on Human Rights

1. The Commission included in the agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "International Year for Human Rights: action arising out of the resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights (resolution 2442 (XXIII) of the General Assembly)".

2. In his note on the item (E/CN.4/994), which was before the Commission, the Secretary-General, inter alia, drew the attention of the Commission to certain provisions of the resolutions of the Conference which, by their terms, would appear to be of particular concern to the Commission. Recommendations of the Conference

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<sup>4/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4621, chapter XIX.



pertaining to the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights were referred to in a separate report of the Secretary-General relating to the relevant item on the Commission's agenda (E/CN.4/995).

3. The Commission devoted three meetings to the consideration of this item but realizing that lack of time precluded it from giving substantive consideration to the various recommendations made by the International Conference, members of the Commission felt that it would be appropriate to consider the matter further at the next session.<sup>5/</sup>

4. However, a number of resolutions adopted by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session contain specific reference to certain resolutions of the Conference and may be considered as giving effect to their recommendations. These resolutions are as follows.

5. Resolution 6 (XXV), entitled "Question of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East", in which the Commission, noting resolution I adopted by the International Conference on respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories, reaffirmed the inalienable right of all the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel who had left since the outbreak of hostilities to return, and called upon the Government of Israel immediately to implement the United Nations resolutions to that effect. The Commission deplored Israel's continued violations of human rights in the occupied territories, particularly the acts of destroying homes of Arab civilian population, deportation of inhabitants and the resorting to violence against inhabitants expressing their resentment to occupation, called upon the Government of Israel to put an immediate end to such acts, and expressed its deep concern at Israel's refusal to abide by the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and called once again upon the Government of Israel to fully respect and apply that Convention. The Commission decided to establish a special working group of experts composed of the members of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the

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5/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fifth session (E/4621), para. 479.

treatment of political prisoners and alleged infringements of trade union rights in southern Africa established under Commission resolutions 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV), with the following mandate: (a) to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, in the territories occupied by Israel as a result of hostilities in the Middle East; (b) to receive communications, to hear witnesses, and use such modalities of procedure as it may deem necessary; and (c) to report, with its conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session. The Commission further decided to include the question of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East as a separate item of priority in the agenda of its twenty-sixth session. The six-member Special Working Group of Experts set up by the Commission held a series of meetings at United Nations Headquarters in July 1969 during which it organized its work and heard three witnesses on the question before it. In further meetings scheduled in August in Geneva, Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Cairo, the Group heard other witnesses and gathered more information relating to the matter.

6. Resolution 8 (XXV), entitled "Model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights", in which the Commission, recalling that in its resolution X, the International Conference had recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it request the Commission on Human Rights to prepare at its earliest opportunity model rules of procedure for the guidance of the United Nations bodies concerned, decided pursuant to relevant decisions of the General Assembly (resolution 2442 (XXIII)) and the Economic and Social Council (decision taken at the 1576th meeting of the Council, on 19 December 1968) to prepare model rules of procedure for ad hoc bodies of the United Nations entrusted with the study of particular situations alleged to reveal a consistent pattern of violations of human rights, and requested the Secretary-General to facilitate that task by submitting a draft of model rules of procedure to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session, taking into account the relevant discussions at the International Conference and in the Commission.

7. Resolution 10 (XXV), entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance", in which the Commission, having regard to resolution II adopted by the International Conference on this subject which provided that the question should be kept under continuing review by the appropriate organs of the United

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Nations, requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to deal, in the study it is carrying out on the subject of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, with the danger of the revival of nazi ideology and with the way in which it might affect the existence and safeguarding of fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Commission invited the Governments of Member States and organizations possessing information on the subject to send such information to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission early enough to be taken into consideration in his study. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission information prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2438 (XXIII), and decided to retain the item on its agenda.

8. Resolution 14 (XXV), entitled "Question of the realization of the economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries", in which the Commission, taking into consideration the recommendations of the International Conference in its resolutions XVII and XXI that economic, social and cultural rights should receive increasing attention in the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the general context of measures in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms in view of the increasing importance of realizing these rights in the modern world, and that the United Nations should intensify the co-ordinating function of its own bodies and of the specialized agencies in the field of formulation and study of the problems in economic, social and cultural rights, decided to appoint Mr. Manouchehr Ganji (Iran) as the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report, together with his conclusions and recommendations including the question of the role of the Commission in this respect, on the realization, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, of economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, taking particular account of the special problems of the developing countries in this regard, for submission to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session in 1971. The Commission

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further decided to retain the item on the agenda of its twenty-sixth session with a view to hearing a progress report from the Special Rapporteur, and to give high priority to his report at its twenty-seventh session.

9. Resolution 15 (XXV), bearing the same title as resolution 14 (XXV) mentioned above, in which the Commission, mindful of resolution XVII adopted by the International Conference, especially those paragraphs which proclaim the profound interconnexion between the realization of human rights and economic and social development, draw attention to the **widening gap** between standards of living in the economically developed and developing countries, express concern at the continuance of conditions of poverty, squalor, disease and illiteracy and emphasize the international factors which influence that state of affairs, affirmed (a) that the universal enjoyment of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights depended to a very large degree on the rapid economic and social development of the developing countries which were inhabited by more than one half of the world's population, whose lot continued to deteriorate as a result of the tendencies that characterized international economic relations; and (b) that the ultimate objective of any effort to promote economic development should be social development of peoples, the welfare of every human being and the full development of his personality. The Commission also made certain recommendations to Governments and urged all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take convergent measures, which were specified in the relevant paragraph of the resolution, and thus promote the fullest enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

10. Resolution 20 (XXV), entitled "Study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms", in which the Commission, noting with interest and satisfaction resolution XX adopted by the International Conference on the question of the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and noting also that in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) the Economic and Social Council had invited it to study this question in co-operation with UNESCO, decided to consider it, at its future sessions, and requested UNESCO to submit to the Commission, through the Secretary-General, a report on that question. It requested the Secretary-General to supplement the report to be submitted by UNESCO with such other data as might enable the Commission to continue the study requested by the General Assembly.

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Commission on the Status of Women

1. At its twenty-second session, in 1969, the Commission on the Status of Women had before it the Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights.<sup>6/</sup>
2. Resolution IX of the International Conference, concerning measures to promote women's rights in the modern world including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, was drawn to the attention of the Commission at its twenty-second session in connexion with item 7 of the Commission's agenda entitled "Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field". Details concerning the consideration of, and action on, the above agenda item by the Commission on the Status of Women may be found in chapter VI of the Commission's report.<sup>7/</sup>
3. Attention is drawn here in particular to one of the resolutions adopted by the Commission under item 7 of its agenda, resolution 9 (XXII) of 11 February 1969 entitled "Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field."<sup>8/</sup> In that resolution, the Commission, inter alia, endorsed the recommendations in resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights as providing guidelines for a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, indicated certain principles to be taken into account in elaborating such a programme, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and the United Nations Children's Fund and in co-operation with the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to prepare a five-year programme of concerted action for the advancement of women within the framework of technical co-operation programmes, including the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, taking due account of projects already initiated. This five-year programme of action is to be submitted to the Commission, if possible at its twenty-third

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<sup>6/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2.

<sup>7/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4619 and Corr.1.

<sup>8/</sup> For the full text of the resolution, see document E/4619 and Corr.1, chapter XVI, resolution 9 (XXII).

session. The Commission also expressed the hope that Member States, especially during the Second United Nations Development Decade, would take fully into account the importance of the full participation of women as well as men in various national development plans, in formulating their requests for assistance and in approving the technical co-operation programme concerned in the appropriate organs.

4. In connexion with resolution XVIII of the International Conference concerning human rights aspects of family planning, it will be recalled that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1326 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 entitled "Family planning and the status of women", inter alia had approved the decision<sup>9/</sup> of the Commission on the Status of Women to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning and to report on the further measures that might be taken by the Commission in this field. The Council had also called for the gathering of relevant information and had invited the Special Rapporteur to take that information into account. At its 1530th plenary meeting, the Council had appointed Mrs. Helvi L. Sipilä (Finland) Special Rapporteur.

5. The report of the Special Rapporteur is being prepared for submission to one of the future sessions of the Commission.

#### Commission for Social Development

At its twentieth session, the Commission for Social Development recommended to the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development<sup>10/</sup> which the Council adopted at its forty-sixth session as resolution 1407 (XLVI). In this resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to prepare, as soon as possible, an analytical study in depth on the world social situation of youth, describing the needs and aspirations of youth and the most effective methods of meeting those needs.

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<sup>9/</sup> See paragraph 1 of resolution 7 (XXI) of 16 February 1968, in Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4472), chapter XVIII.

<sup>10/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4620, chapter X.

Population Commission

Resolution XVIII of the International Conference on Human Rights concerning human rights aspects of family planning, and in particular paragraph 4 of that resolution in which the Conference urged Member States and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to give close attention to the implications for the exercise of human rights of the present rapid rate of increase in world population, is being brought to the attention of the Population Commission at its fifteenth session, which is scheduled to be held in November 1969 (document E/CN.9/230, report of the Secretary-General in connexion with item 4 of the provisional agenda relating to progress of work in the field of population).

United Nations Secretariat

1. The attention of all units of the Secretariat whose sphere of activities is related to one or more items in the recommendations of the International Conference was drawn to the relevant provisions for whatever action might be deemed appropriate.
2. It may be recalled that the Office of Public Information had publicized in due course the decisions of the Conference. It issued in brochure form a summary of the major resolutions of the Conference (OPI/336) as well as the full text of the Proclamation of Teheran (OPI/326).
3. Furthermore, the Office of Public Information paid particular attention to paragraph 14 of resolution III of the International Conference which requested, inter alia, the United Nations to intensify its information and publicity activities with regard to the dissemination of the evils of apartheid on a continuous basis and to devise ways and means to ensure optimum effectiveness of these activities. Details on these activities will be found in annexes I and II to the report of the Secretary-General concerning measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa (General Assembly resolution 2439 (XXIII)) and the report (E/CN.4/950) of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa (General Assembly resolution 2440 (XXIII)).
4. The Office of Public Information also continued to give wide publicity to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as requested in paragraph 2 of resolution XXV of the International Conference. Details on this activity will be found in the report on the International Year for Human Rights submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2441 (XXIII) (A/7660).

United Nations Development Programme

1. Paragraph 6 of resolution XVII of the International Conference, calling urgently for the preparation of a global strategy of development by the United Nations, was found to be of considerable interest to UNDP which, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) on international development strategy and Economic and Social Council resolution 1356 (XLI), has submitted its observations on the role of UNDP in the formulation and implementation of an international development strategy for the 1970s. These comments are contained in documents E/AC.56/L.1/Add.3 and 6. UNDP is also participating in the preparatory work on the international development strategy currently being undertaken at various levels by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the United Nations Committee for Development Planning and the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade.
2. It was also considered that both resolution XVII of the International Conference, which in paragraph 7 asks United Nations organs to give high priority to assistance programmes having a direct bearing on a universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and resolution IX, which recommends appropriate technical assistance for national long-term programmes for the advancement of women, might be productive of UNDP aid in some form. It should be appreciated, however, that in accordance with the basic principles governing UNDP, the nature of assistance provided is determined essentially by Governments and from policies, objectives and priorities which the countries prescribe for themselves. Accordingly, the proper implementation of these recommendations would, from the UNDP point of view, presuppose a willingness by Governments to accord a sufficient priority to questions of human rights within their development objectives.
3. It should be mentioned, however, that in a broad sense, many UNDP activities are directed to the development of human resources in such fields as education, science, health and social welfare and thus assist in the promotion of certain fundamental human rights referred to in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for instance article 23 on the right to employment, article 25 on a decent standard of living and article 26 on education.

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United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. The following comments were received from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD regarding resolution XVII of the International Conference on Human Rights entitled "Economic development and human rights".
2. Resolution XVII was widely distributed in the UNCTAD secretariat, given its significance and relevance to the work of UNCTAD.
3. At the ninth session of the Trade and Development Board (26 August-12 September and 15-22 September), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD referred to this resolution, specially to those parts of its preamble and operative sections which touch upon problems which are directly related to the field of competence of UNCTAD in trade and development matters. In this connexion UNCTAD welcomed the fact that resolution XVII notes in its preamble "the efforts made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development drawing the attention of all the members of the international community to the need for a readjustment of their economic and financial policies to meet their international obligations under Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter" and that, in its operative part, there are provisions calling upon the developed, as well as the developing countries, and also on the competent organs of the United Nations, to expand their efforts in the economic and social field, in line with the recognition of "the collective responsibility of the international community to ensure the attainment of the minimum standard of living necessary for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons throughout the world".
4. Since its inception, the guiding spirit in UNCTAD activities has been oriented towards those same goals, as reflected in the mandate received from the General Assembly under resolution 1995 (XIX). Indeed, many of the concepts that are contained in the preamble of resolution XVII of the Teheran Conference coincide quite closely with points that have been emphasized and continue to be stressed in UNCTAD discussions, documents and recommendations, with particular reference to the need to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor through a new international division of labour. The growing interdependence of trade and aid with economic and social development and the necessity for more vigorous international action and policies to accelerate progress in the Third World, thereby contributing to a greater fulfilment of the needs and aspirations of its fast-growing population, is a permanent and continuing concern that permeates all UNCTAD activities.

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5. In the attempt to translate these purposes and objectives into concrete measures, UNCTAD must and does, of course, take into account the interests of all countries and peoples concerned whatever their levels of development or economic or social systems. However, in endeavouring to promote world trade, it is called upon to pay particular attention to the need to help accelerate the economic growth and social advancement of the developing nations. On the other hand, due recognition and emphasis is also laid on the responsibility which falls upon the developing countries **themselves to speed up their own economic and social progress**, including efforts to expand trade with each other.
6. All this has led the UNCTAD secretariat and the UNCTAD membership to concentrate more and more on the exploration and formulation of a series of concurrent or convergent measures that should be taken by developed and developing countries in its field of competence within a truly global strategy for development which, encompassing the efforts that are necessary in other sectors and by other organizations, should form the framework for concerted international action in the Second United Nations Development Decade. Therefore, UNCTAD cannot be but fully in agreement with the spirit, as well as with the letter, of the various provisions set forth in the operative part of resolution XVII of the Teheran Conference. Moreover, the Trade and Development Board is already deeply involved in the preparation of UNCTAD's contribution to the Development Decade. This, however, without detriment to its efforts to fully implement, through its continuing machinery, the agreements already reached at the Geneva and New Delhi conferences or to the further clarification of problems and their possible solutions, where this agreement has not yet been attained.
7. Needless to say, the political willingness of all Member States to search for, arrive at and implement agreements that look beyond the purely individual, conflicting short-term interests towards a broader common approach, is a key element for the advancement of these endeavours by UNCTAD in its complex field of competence. In this connexion, notwithstanding the many difficulties that were involved, the conclusion of a new International Sugar Agreement under UNCTAD auspices in 1968 and the almost immediate beneficial impact this had in the market prices of this important product, on which numerous developing countries

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and peoples heavily depend, is a good example of what can be achieved. Similar action is being sought with respect to cocoa and other commodities and we are nearing the stage of concrete negotiations for the establishment of a system of general non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures of the developing countries in the markets of the developed countries. In another field of great importance to the developing countries, that of shipping, initial confrontations and controversy with the developed countries are turning into an increasingly constructive dialogue on matters such as freight rates and other rather controversial issues.

8. Seen in this light, the invitation extended by the Teheran resolution to all members of the international community to "comply with their Charter obligations... not only as a matter of national obligation, but also as a matter of international obligation", is certain to find an echo in UNCTAD. Other more specific recommendations in the above-mentioned resolution, such as that calling upon the developed countries "to make at least one per cent of their gross national product available as international aid", have already been the subject of consensus at UNCTAD, where the matter of a possible target date for implementing this objective is presently under discussion.

9. All in all, while the studies and recommendations of UNCTAD may not refer specifically to human rights or fundamental freedoms, its general approach and activities are deeply imbued by the same belief which is stressed in the Teheran Conference resolution to the effect "that the enjoyment of economic and social rights is inherently linked with any meaningful enjoyment of civil and political rights and that there is a profound interconnexion between the realization of human rights and economic development". At UNCTAD we, too, are convinced that, unless the international community succeeds in narrowing the widening gap between the vast majority of mankind that lives in poverty and the minority that enjoys growing prosperity, the universal enjoyment of human rights and freedoms will, indeed, "remain a pious hope", a situation which certainly is not conducive to international peace and understanding.

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United Nations Children's Fund

1. UNICEF has had a continuing interest in the advancement of women, for in the experience of UNICEF it has become clear that the welfare of children and the advancement of women are inextricably bound together. It is with this realization that UNICEF has been increasingly favouring aid for projects which form part of larger economic and social development and which must inevitably become deeply involved with the advancement of women.
2. Possibly the most important action in the area of social welfare services assisted by UNICEF is helping to educate mothers and to raise their social status. There has been encouraging progress in this direction, particularly in Africa, in several UNICEF-aided projects. In Kenya, for example, there are 3,000 registered women's clubs with a membership of about 80,000 in which child care, family planning, nutrition, literacy and other subjects are taught. UNICEF has provided simple demonstration equipment to about 75 per cent of these clubs. In Uganda, the number of women's clubs grew in 1968 from 2,472 to over 4,000 having a membership of more than 80,000. Their programme is somewhat similar to the Kenyan movement and includes home economics and child care. Various programmes directly concerned with the training and education of women leaders (both paid workers and volunteers) are being assisted by UNICEF in Ethiopia, Somalia, Ghana, Sierra Leone and the United Arab Republic as well.
3. UNICEF's interest in the increasing importance of women in the developing countries is obvious since women as mothers, teachers, doctors, nurses, social workers and nutritionists are the keys to the success of UNICEF-aided activities for the protection and preparation of children for adult life.
4. In the domain of education the UNICEF Executive Board in 1968 reviewed an assessment of education projects assisted by UNESCO and UNICEF. The proposed guidelines for UNICEF assistance to education embodied the joint recommendations of the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNICEF. Among the recommendations was the following section on the education of girls and women.

"The UNICEF-UNESCO joint approach supports a number of projects which aid Governments to equalize the opportunities of girls and boys. It is recommended that continued emphasis be given to this area, embracing both school and out-of-school schemes. Future projects should be aimed at practical measures which will have a direct effect on the education of

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girls and women; the training of women teachers; upgrading of rural schools; out-of-school education for young women. The development of home economics curricula, including child-rearing, should remain an important preoccupation. Co-operation with pilot or experimental projects should be sought wherever possible." (E/ICEF/L.1270)

5. For the Executive Board in 1970 the staff of UNICEF are preparing, in collaboration with the United Nations Social Development Division and FAO, an assessment of projects for the preparation and training of women and girls for family and community life. This will be the first such formal assessment of this type of activity, and it is expected and hoped that the resulting recommendations and guidelines will help to improve the efforts of the organization in assisting governments in this area.
6. Attention is drawn to a public information project which may be of interest. In late 1968 and early 1969 UNICEF co-produced with the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, Nippon Hoso Kyokai, a series of half-hour films depicting and evaluating the increasing role of women in society, particularly in developing countries. The film featured six women from different professions at work in Tanzania, India, Iran, Thailand, Brazil and Hong Kong. The Nippon Hoso Kyokai series has already been broadcast in Japan; other language versions are in preparation for distribution in other countries.
7. Although the activities cited above cannot be considered specific measures taken or progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights referred to in resolution 2442 (XXIII) of the General Assembly, it is believed the activities mentioned here bear directly on the subject of the promotion of women's rights in the modern world.
8. For further information, reference is made to a document on UNICEF programmes for the advancement of women prepared for a report of the Secretary-General in 1965 (UNICEF/Misc./100). The general approach as set forth in the document remains essentially the same though specifics of programmes may have changed.

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PART III

ACTION BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED

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A. Specialized agencies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

[Original: English]  
8 May 1969

The following is a summary of the reply by the International Labour Organisation.

The interest of the International Labour Organisation in the subjects of resolution III of the International Conference on Human Rights entitled "Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and the policy of apartheid in particular", and resolution IX, entitled "Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women", was expressed in the report submitted by the ILO to the International Conference<sup>11/</sup> and subsequently discussed by the ILO Conference. It may be recalled that the observance of human rights, especially the prevention of discrimination and the protection of women and children, underlies much of the work of the ILO, and that information concerning its activities in these fields is provided in periodic reports to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights and to the Commission on the Status of Women.

As regards discrimination, it may be mentioned that the Governing Body's Committee on Discrimination, at its meeting in November 1968, considered and adopted detailed proposals for intensifying action in this field. The main features of this programme in 1970-1971 will be a greater effort to mobilize public opinion against discrimination through the preparation of posters, leaflets, model lectures, etc., the undertaking of new studies with a view to determining areas where new international instruments on discrimination could be useful, and emphasizing the ILO's function as a clearing-house for information and documentation on discrimination in employment and occupation.<sup>12/</sup>

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<sup>11/</sup> The ILO and Human Rights (A/CONF.32/9).

<sup>12/</sup> See report of the Director-General (part 2) to the International Labour Conference, fifty-third session, 1969, pp. 8-9.

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With respect to the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, it may also be mentioned that, in accordance with a decision taken by the International Labour Conference at its forty-eighth session in 1964, when it adopted the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, the Director-General submits every year for consideration by the Conference a special report concerning the application of the Declaration, including any necessary recommendation on measures which should be adopted with a view to bringing to an end the policy of apartheid in South Africa. The fifth report in the series was submitted to the fifty-third session of the International Labour Conference in 1969.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]  
10 June 1969

FAO will make arrangements, through the "Ideas and Action Bulletin" of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, to draw the attention of the FFHC national committees to the possibilities of action under resolution XVII of the International Conference entitled "Economic development and human rights".

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English/French]  
12 August 1969

The following is a summary of the reply by UNESCO.

1. Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and the policy of apartheid in particular (resolution III)

The UNESCO report, "Apartheid: its Effects on Education, Science, Culture, and Information in the Republic of South Africa", submitted to the United Nations Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa on 31 December 1966, and which was published in 1967, continues to receive reviews in both the popular and specialist Press.

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At a meeting in January 1969, organized in Strasbourg by the International Centre for Higher Education in Journalism with the aid of UNESCO, more than sixty journalists, sociologists and legal experts discussed the role of the Press in combating racial prejudice.

A number of publications have been or will be issued in the course of 1969 concerning the eradication of racial discrimination. A booklet is being prepared containing the four statements on race issued by UNESCO between 1960 and 1967 with introductions prepared by a social scientist and a human geneticist. The last in the series of Race and Modern Thought, entitled "Islam and the Race Question", and in the series of Race and Society, entitled "The Economic Aspects of the Race Question", will also be published. The results of the study of the effect of the use of law on racial discrimination and racial prejudice is also expected to appear in 1969.

UNESCO Features carried brief notices concerning the ILO booklet on apartheid and an article asking whether the policy of apartheid would be compromised by the shortage of labour in South Africa. The UNESCO Statement on race and racial prejudice was carried in the May issue of the UNESCO Courier and the text of it was circulated in 60,000 copies in English, French, Spanish and Russian. In addition, an offprint on apartheid from the UNESCO Courier of March 1967 was widely circulated.

One full-length radio feature and two shorter news items were devoted to apartheid in the English language programme and one feature and one news item in the French. Four new items were carried in the Spanish language programme and one feature programme. Elements concerning racism and human rights generally were also included in the Russian language programme.

In addition to these, the following studies are being prepared:

- (a) A comparative analysis of the trend of ethnic group relations in a selected number of African countries;
- (b) An assessment of the role of education in the elimination of racial discrimination and prejudice;
- (c) An assessment of the role of mass media in the formulation of favourable and unfavourable attitudes towards ethnic groups.

A report on the implementation of resolution 11, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fourteenth session in 1966, entitled "UNESCO's tasks

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in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session on questions relating to the elimination of colonialism and racialism" was submitted to the General Conference at its fifteenth session in October-November 1968 (document 15C/49, 12 September 1968). The General Conference noted with approval this report by the Director-General (15C/Resolution 9.11).

The General Conference also adopted at its fifteenth session in October-November 1968, resolutions 9.12, 9.13 and 9.14 concerning UNESCO's tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism and racialism.

## 2. Illiteracy (resolution XII)

Since the adoption by the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran of resolution XII entitled "Illiteracy", UNESCO has taken the following steps for the development of literacy:

- (i) Twelve experimental functional literacy projects are at present in progress throughout the world:

Five in Africa: Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali and Tanzania;

Three in the Arab States: Algeria, Sudan and Syria, the latter in co-operation with FAO;

Two in Latin America: Ecuador and Venezuela;

Two in Asia: India, in co-operation with FAO, and Iran.

In the projects in Algeria, Ecuador, Iran and Mali, which began in 1967, the so-called preparatory phase has now been completed and more than 20,000 adults - both men and women - are following with remarkable regularity the functional literacy courses prepared for them by teams of international experts and national specialists. In Tanzania, too, experimental classes have been in operation for a year, attended for the most part by women and girls engaged in cotton production. In the other projects, work preparatory to literacy work in the strict sense of the term is in progress: training of senior personnel and instructors, drawing up of work programmes, preparation of text-books and collection of basic data for the evaluation of results.

Small-scale experiments are also being carried out in several countries with the aim of developing new teaching methods adapted to the specific needs of the populations concerned.

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(ii), Mobilization of public opinion

As one of the focal points in the continuing programme of mobilization and co-ordination of world-wide support and activities for the eradication of illiteracy, the International Consultative Liaison Committee for Literacy held its second session in Paris from 3 to 6 September 1968. Following a review of the programme and of the implementation of the recommendations of its first session, the Committee made further recommendations for future activities, including proposals bearing on literacy and human rights, on the Second Development Decade and on the proposed International Education Year (1970). Particular attention was also given to the importance of research activities, especially on the question of the linguistic vehicles for literacy work, and to further definition of the aims of the round-table held in February 1969 on the financing of literacy programmes.

(iii) Collaboration with non-governmental organizations

A seminar on the theme "Literacy as a factor in development" was held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 22 to 30 April 1968, with technical and financial assistance from UNESCO. It was attended by seventy representatives of non-governmental organizations in Latin America.

The Eleventh Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relations (categories A and B) with UNESCO decided, in July 1968, to terminate the activities of the working party on literacy training set up by its Standing Committee and to leave the latter to set up an Ad Hoc Committee to study problems in that field. The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution on the preparation of qualified literacy teachers and on research into the variation of methods and means to suit different environments.

Fourteen contracts were signed with non-governmental organizations for the supply to them of technical and financial assistance towards the organization of seminars, training courses and study tours, the development of teaching materials and the conduct of literacy classes.

3. Education of youth in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution XX)

Many of the activities in the 1969-1970 programme are concerned with educating young people to respect human rights. But the arrangements for these

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activities have been dispersed among the responsibilities and specialized activities of different divisions or even different departments.

Under the powers given to the Director-General in General Conference resolution 1.112 concerning the International Education Year, it is proposed to rearrange these activities which, while remaining the responsibility of the various sections at present concerned with their execution, would appear on the same list under a common objective.

The Commission on Human Rights has requested UNESCO to provide a study on the question as a whole. Such a study should make it possible to formulate ideas on:

- (i) the exact nature of the problem, with particular regard to defining the objective to be reached;
- (ii) the steps at present being taken to achieve it;
- (iii) new activities which should be undertaken.

The final direction of our activities should be determined in accordance with the conclusions of this study.

Steps should nevertheless be taken forthwith to see that emphasis is placed on respect for human rights in activities relating to education in international understanding and to youth.

Teaching in Associated Schools should therefore be strengthened in this direction. Similarly, the questionnaire on recommendation No. 64 concerning education for international understanding - adopted last year at Geneva by the Conference on Public Education - which is to be sent to States in 1970, should include specific questions on the steps taken by States concerning the teaching of human rights.

The meeting of experts on the contribution that might be made to international understanding by the improvement of school text-books will have to take up the question of the importance of the teaching of human rights, etc.

Lastly, with regard to higher education, in which UNESCO has no activities as yet, an inquiry on the place given to human rights in the teaching of international law would be carried out as part of the series of studies on the teaching of social sciences.

With regard to the out-of-school youth programme, what is required is not so much a reorientation of the programme as an emphasis on the contribution which

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it can make to respect for human rights through its educative activities and the spirit with which it is inspired. The idea of the programme is to enable young people, through education in democracy, through study and discussion of the best ways of helping development, through mutual respect and the conscious engagement of young people in civilian life, to promote respect for human rights in practice. What is required therefore is to establish a connexion between principles and action. In this spirit, attention is drawn to the active teaching of respect for human rights in a number of proposed activities: the study on the rights and responsibilities of young people, in the carrying out of which young people will be closely associated, is a case in point. Similarly, mention should be made of the contribution of the experimental programme for the development of out-of-school institutions and activities, which will be concerned with a body of methods and modalities (direct instruction, information, conferences and discussions) to meet the needs, among others, of disseminating respect for human rights among young people.

It should also be pointed out that at meetings, round-tables and seminars, at the national or international level, subjects of discussion connected with the problems and demands of youth will be directly or indirectly related to the teaching and putting into practice of human rights.

Lastly, by projects designed to promote the responsible and active participation of young people in economic development, and in particular in the Second Development Decade, young people will be given an opportunity to contribute through development to putting principles of human rights into practice.

The draft programme for 1971-1972 to be submitted to the General Conference at its sixteenth session (October 1970) will be drawn up with the above considerations in mind. It is intended to include proposals for strengthening UNESCO's activities with regard to the teaching of human rights at the university level.

#### 4. Publicity for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution XXV)

Since the Teheran Conference in April and May 1968, the public information services of UNESCO have intensified the attention given to human rights problems generally.

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As reported to the Consultative Committee on Public Information at its thirty-seventh session, special efforts were made during the International Year for Human Rights to encourage national commissions and non-governmental organizations to undertake appropriate activities concerning human rights themes. For example, assistance was given to the Colombian National Commission for the production of a travelling exhibition on human rights which is now circulating in South America. Advice was given to the French National Archives for the production of an exhibition in Paris.

The photo poster set "From Ideals to Law", prepared in 1967, was distributed in 65,000 copies during the year, and it was also adapted into the following languages: Danish, German, Italian, Japanese, Persian and Swedish.

Two entire issues of the UNESCO Courier were devoted to human rights, and articles in many other issues during the year stressed human rights themes. One entire issue of UNESCO Features was given over to human rights, and the leading article of an issue of the UNESCO Chronicle treated UNESCO's work in human rights. This was later reprinted and distributed in 20,000 copies in English and 20,000 in French.

The UNESCO Courier article "Thirty Questions on Human Rights" was reprinted and distributed in 50,000 copies early in the year and was subsequently reprinted again in 25,000 copies at the end of the year.

Human rights themes were also treated in radio programmes and film and television productions during the year. In particular, coverage was provided for the Non-Governmental Organization Conference on Human Rights, held at UNESCO from 16 to 20 September 1968.

An exhibition on human rights at UNESCO headquarters was prepared for the Non-Governmental Organization Conference and was left standing throughout the UNESCO General Conference and until 10 December, the anniversary of the Universal Declaration. Appropriate space was devoted in this exhibition both to apartheid and its effect on education, science, culture and mass communication in South Africa and to the problems of rights of women.

UNESCO Features carried four principal articles on the rights of women, including one by Miss Jeanne Chaton, French representative of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, in addition to a number of shorter news items.

Subjects of the other articles included Ibsen and the emancipation of the Japanese women, women and engineering careers, and Nadiejda Kroupskaïa, pioneer of public instruction in the USSR. The UNESCO Chronicle and the UNESCO Courier each carried two articles on the rights of women.

The English, French and Russian radio programmes emphasized rights of women in features on the anniversary of Marie Curie, and a forty-minute television film "Etre une Femme" was produced and shown in thirty French-speaking countries. It is now being adapted into English, Spanish and Russian as well.

B. Regional intergovernmental organizations

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

/Original: French/  
18 September 1969

Resolution VI - Measures to eliminate all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination.

On 31 October 1968, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution (68) 30 on "measures to be taken against incitement to racial, national and religious hatred", which was worded as follows:

"The Committee of Ministers,

Taking into account Recommendation 453 of the Consultative Assembly, on measures to be taken against incitement to racial, national and religious hatred;

Considering that the harmonious development of the community of European nations requires that the tolerance, mutual understanding and respect for human dignity necessary for the maintenance of democratic traditions and broad and fruitful co-operation between democratic States should be guaranteed to all;

Believing that the application of these principles could be promoted by appropriate national and international measures;

Taking into account the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination concluded under the auspices of the United Nations;

Believing it desirable that this Convention should enter into force without delay;

Taking into account the fact that the preparation of a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief is now in progress under the auspices of the United Nations,

A. Recommends to the Governments of member States of the Council of Europe:



1. that, if they have not already done so, they should sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, and that they should to the fullest extent possible promote the effective implementation of that instrument once it has entered into force;
2. that, at the time of depositing their instruments of ratification with the United Nations, they should stress in an explanatory declaration the importance which they attach, on the one hand, to the reference made in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination concluded under the auspices of the United Nations to the protection of all the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, on the other hand, to respect for the rights set forth in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
3. that they should endeavour within the United Nations to ensure that the work of preparing a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief is satisfactorily concluded as quickly as possible;
4. that they should review their legislation to ensure that it provides effective measures with regard to the prohibition of racial discrimination and the related question of the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief;

B. Invites States members of the Council of Europe to keep the Secretary-General informed of any measures concerning the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".

Resolution XI - Human rights and scientific and technological developments.

On 31 January 1968, the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted Recommendation 509 on "human rights and modern scientific and technological developments", in which it expressed the opinion that "newly developed techniques such as phone-tapping, eavesdropping, surreptitious observation, the illegitimate use of official statistical and similar surveys to obtain private information, and subliminal advertising and propaganda are a threat to the rights and freedoms of individuals and, in particular to the right to privacy which is protected by

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Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights" and considered that "the law in the majority of the member States does not provide adequate protection against such threats to the right of privacy ...". It recommended that the Committee of Ministers should instruct the Committee of Experts on Human Rights:

- "(i) to study and report on the question whether, having regard to Article 8 of the Convention on Human Rights, the national legislation in the member States adequately protects the right to privacy against violations which may be committed by the use of modern scientific and technical methods;
- (ii) if the answer to this question is in the negative, to make recommendations for the better protection of the right of privacy".

At the same time, the Assembly, by its Order No.266 (1968), instructed its Legal Committee "to continue its studies, to formulate new proposals on the questions under consideration and to submit its final conclusions in due course".

In March 1968, the Committee of Ministers considered Recommendation 509 of the Assembly and, in April 1968, decided to include in the Intergovernmental Work Programme of the Council of Europe for 1968-1969 the following item:

"The right to privacy as affected by:

- (a) the press and other mass information media;
- (b) modern scientific and technological developments.

Study of the possibility of preparing a recommendation for governments".

In view of the complexity of the technical aspects of this question and the problems of civil and criminal law which it might raise, the Committee of Ministers instructed the Secretariat to include this item in the agenda of the Committee of Experts on Human Rights, the European Committee on Crime Problems and the European Committee on Legal Co-operation. On the basis of the reports of these three Committees, the Committee of Ministers will determine what measures should be taken by the Council of Europe in this matter.

Steps have been taken to ensure that the Committees which have been instructed to study this question are informed of the work of the United Nations in this matter.

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Resolution XX - Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

On 29 June 1967, the Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution (67) 15 on the contribution of the Council of Europe to International Human Rights Year, in which it recommended to member Governments that they should, inter alia, "draw to the attention of their universities the desirability of devoting special attention to teaching and research relating to the European Convention on Human Rights in the context not only of international law but also in that of other branches of law and in other disciplines".

On 15 January 1969, the Consultative Assembly adopted Recommendation 548 on the Programme of Action relating to human rights after the International Human Rights Year 1968. In that Recommendation, the Assembly recommended that the Committee of Ministers should, inter alia, invite member States to encourage teaching in schools about the value of human rights and the necessity of their protection. This Recommendation is still under consideration by the Committee of Ministers.

As part of the contribution of the Council of Europe to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights, a model lesson on the European Convention on Human Rights for use in schools has been prepared in French and English, in co-operation with the Committee for the Campaign for European Civic Education. A booklet on the European Convention on Human Rights including the text of the Convention and of its five Protocols has been published in ten languages and has been widely distributed for educational purposes. A series of slides on human rights and an explanatory booklet have been prepared with the help of the Council of Europe and have been widely used in schools.

Resolution XXII - Universal accession by States to international instruments relating to human rights.

In its Recommendation 548 mentioned above, the Assembly recommended that the Committee of Ministers should invite States members of the Council of Europe to ratify the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto after having taken, within the Committee of Ministers, the necessary decisions on the problems arising in connexion with the co-existence of the

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European Convention on Human Rights and the United Nations Covenants. This Recommendation is still under consideration by the Committee of Ministers.

Resolution XXIII - Human rights in armed conflicts.

In its Recommendation 548 mentioned above, the Assembly recommended that the Committee of Ministers should invite member States to lend their support to Resolution XXIII adopted by the International Conference at Teheran which calls for better application of existing humanitarian conventions and for the preparation of additional conventions to ensure the protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in armed conflicts, and also calls on States which have not yet done so to become Parties to the Hague and Geneva Conventions. This Recommendation is still under consideration by the Committee of Ministers.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

/Original: English/  
14 September 1969

The League of Arab States, recognizing the importance of the Proclamation of Teheran and the work of the International Conference on Human Rights, published and disseminated them on a wide scale.

In this respect, resolution I, which was adopted by the Conference at its 23rd plenary meeting on 7 May 1968, entitled: "Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories" was welcomed and given widespread publicity by all media of mass communication in the member States of the Arab League, for the resolution upholds human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Bearing this in mind, when the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts established under resolution 6 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights, entitled "Question of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East", went on its itinerary to Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Cairo, member States of the Arab League extended to the Group their full co-operation to help it carry out its mandate.

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The Arab League Council, viewing with satisfaction resolution XX adopted on 12 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights on the question of the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and convinced that the inculcation of the spirit of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the youth, and educating children and young men to safeguard them, will guard against any transgression of human rights, ratified, at its 52nd session, the recommendation of the Arab Permanent Commission on Human Rights regarding the teaching of human rights, in the various educational stages.

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