



# **COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

## **REPORT ON THE THIRTIETH SESSION**

**(4 February - 8 March 1974)**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 5**

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| FAO    | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations                           |
| ILO    | International Labour Organisation   |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization                  |
| UNRWA  | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the<br>Near East |
| WHO    | World Health Organization   |

I. ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

I. The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa 1/

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that the policy of racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid (a crime against humanity) are instruments of colonialism and economic exploitation, that they are a negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that the pursuance of such policies is incompatible with the enjoyment of fundamental human rights,

Recalling resolution 2646 (XXV), in which the General Assembly condemned, in particular, the activities of those States which, by political, economic and military collaboration with the racist régimes of southern Africa, enable and encourage those régimes in the enforcement and perpetuation of their policy of apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination,

Recalling resolution 2784 (XXVI), in which the General Assembly recognized that the position of the racist régimes of southern Africa continues to be strengthened through the maintenance by some States of political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the racist Governments in southern Africa and through the increasing contribution from certain States in the form of political, economic and military assistance,

Referring to resolution 3151 G (XXVIII), in which the General Assembly condemned the unholy alliance between certain ideologies based on racism, as well as the actions of States which, by their political, military, economic and other collaboration with the South African régime, encourage it to perpetuate its criminal policies, and called upon them urgently to cease such collaboration,

Affirming that such acts and such collaboration are one of the decisive reasons for the continuation of the policies of discrimination and apartheid and for the perpetuation of colonialism in southern Africa,

Noting with regret that the Security Council's mandatory sanctions against the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia have failed, owing mainly to the obstinate non-compliance of certain countries,

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1/ See chapter XIX, section A, resolution 3 (XXX), and chapter IV, paragraphs 46-50. See also annex III, paragraphs 4-9.

1. Considers the States giving assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa to be accomplices of those régimes in respect of their criminal policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism;
2. Condemns the activities of States which continue to give political, military, economic or other assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa or which refrain from taking any steps to prevent natural or juridical persons within their jurisdiction from assisting these régimes and thus encouraging them to continue violating fundamental human rights;
3. Confirms the authorization given by the Commission on Human Rights to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a special rapporteur;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to give the special rapporteur any assistance he may need to accomplish his task;
5. Recommends that the General Assembly include this topic in its agenda with a view to considering it at its thirtieth session.

II. The historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms 2/

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 3070 (XXVIII) and Commission on Human Rights resolution 4 (XXX),

1. Approves the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 5 (XXVI) (see E/CN.4/1128) to proceed with its study on the rights of peoples to self-determination as envisaged therein;
2. Authorizes the Sub-Commission to designate at its twenty-seventh session a special rapporteur from among its members to carry out the study;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the special rapporteur and to the Sub-Commission.

III. Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination 3/

The Economic and Social Council,

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2/ See chapter XIX, section A, resolution 4 (XXX), and chapter VI, paragraphs 69-72. See also annex III, paragraphs 10-14.

3/ See chapter XIX, section A, resolution 5 (XXX), and chapter VI, paragraphs 69-72. See also annex III, paragraphs 15-19.

Taking note of resolution 5 (XXX) of the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Approves the Commission's decision to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a special rapporteur to analyse the report of the Secretary-General; 4/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to give the special rapporteur any assistance necessary for the accomplishment of his task.

IV. Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural 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 5/

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 6 (XXX) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Considering that the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1108 and Add.1-10 and E/CN.4/1131 and Corr.1) and the first biennial review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade showed that, in spite of improvements, large segments of humanity continue to live in conditions of dire poverty and there continues to be a great need for economic and social development at an accelerated pace to achieve justice and equity commensurate with the dignity and worth of the human person,

Firmly convinced that the atmosphere of détente, peaceful coexistence and friendly co-operation between States will and should promote conditions for social progress and the safeguarding of fundamental human, economic, social and cultural rights,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Manouchehr Ganji, for his comprehensive and useful study;

2. Affirms its conviction that early realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of people can be achieved only if all countries and peoples are able to attain an adequate level of economic growth and social development and if all countries institute all necessary measures with a view to eliminating inequality in income distribution and social services in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade;

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4/ E/CN.4/1081 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1.

5/ See chapter XIX, section A, resolution 6 (XXX), and chapter VII, paragraphs 83-86. See also annex III, paragraphs 20-28.

3. Draws the attention of all States and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations to the aforesaid report and, in particular, to the revised observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, with a view to more intensive efforts being undertaken at the national, regional and international levels on the formulation of standards, norms and indicators, as instruments of developmental policy and planning and on ways of measuring the realization of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Requests the Committee on Development Planning, the Commission for Social Development and the Committee on Review and Appraisal to give due attention during the mid-term review of the International Development Strategy to early realization of economic, social and cultural rights in the process of development as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to give wide publicity by publication of the report of the Special Rapporteur;

6. Invites States and specialized agencies to submit in-depth periodic reports on the realization and enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights to enable the Secretary-General to submit them to the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports of the Commission on Human Rights;

7. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to review this matter and to update the aforesaid report in the first instance after a period of five years, and to keep the Economic and Social Council informed of the implementation of this resolution.

#### V. Activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts 6/

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 7 (XXX) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling resolution 3057 (XXVIII) whereby the General Assembly designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination",

Convinced that the objective inquiries carried out by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts concerning the violation of human rights in southern Africa and in the Territories under Portuguese domination, particularly with regard to the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, are an important addition to the unflagging efforts of the United Nations to eliminate such policies and constitute a significant contribution to the fulfilment of the aims of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Aware of the necessity of ensuring that the inquiries of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts concerning the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination are carried out with the desired unity and continuity,

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6/ See chapter XIX, section A, resolution 7 (XXX), and chapter VIII, paragraphs 109-113. See also annex III, paragraphs 29-34.

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to remain active and vigilant at all times and to report to the Commission on Human Rights, at its next session, on any events constituting serious violations of human rights and requiring urgent investigation that may occur in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia or the Territories under Portuguese domination;

2. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to the mandate and activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, emphasizing that the Group is available to undertake any inquiries which the General Assembly may desire to assign to it in the above-mentioned context and to maintain appropriate collaboration with the bodies concerned;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Group with the financial and technical assistance necessary for the accomplishment of its task.

#### VI. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts 7/

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 8 (XXX) of the Commission on Human Rights and the interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (E/CN.4/1135),

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and various international instruments bearing on human rights,

Convinced of the imperative need for all States to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Conscious that colonialism, racial discrimination, segregation and the policy of apartheid constitute grave violations of human rights as well as pose a threat to world peace and security,

Deeply outraged by the continued indignities and other inhuman treatment being inflicted on the peoples in southern Africa,

Shocked by the barbaric treatment meted out to captured freedom fighters,

1. Strongly condemns the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia for their persistent and flagrant disregard for the United Nations resolutions bearing on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and the inalienable right of all peoples in southern Africa to self-determination;

2. Invites the General Assembly to bring to the notice of the Security Council the deterioration in the situation in southern Africa which poses a serious threat to world peace and security;

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7/ See chapter XIX, section A, resolution 8 (XXX), and chapter VIII, paragraphs 114-117.

3. Appeals to all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and with relevant resolutions of the United Nations, to affirm their strong abhorrence of flagrant violations of human rights perpetrated in South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia and the African Territories occupied by Portugal and desist from giving assistance to the régimes in southern Africa;

4. Appeals to all States to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to all interested organs of the United Nations system.

VII. Model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights 8/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution X adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, 9/

Taking into account a preliminary draft of model rules of procedure for ad hoc bodies of the United Nations entrusted with studies of particular situations alleged to reveal a consistent pattern of violations of human rights, prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1021/Rev.1),

Takes note of the reports of the Working Group on model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights (E/CN.4/1086 and E/CN.4/1134), and brings those reports to the attention of all organs and bodies within the United Nations system dealing with questions of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

VIII. Question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live 10/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1790 (LIV),

Noting with regret that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-sixth session was unable to complete discussion of the item entitled "The problem of the applicability of existing international provisions for the protection of human rights to individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live",

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8/ See chapter XIX, section A, resolution 9 (XXX), and chapter VIII, paragraphs 127-130.

9/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), p. 12.

10/ See chapter XIX, section A, resolution 11 (XXX), and chapter X, paragraphs 149-152.



Noting further the decision of the Sub-Commission of 19 September 1973  
(see E/CN.4/1128, p. 46),

1. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider as a matter of high priority at its twenty-seventh session the implementation of paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1790 (LIV) and to submit appropriate recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-first session;

2. Decides to consider this question at its fifty-eighth session.

IX. Report of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirtieth session.

B. Draft decisions

1. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance 11/

The Economic and Social Council wishes to inform the General Assembly that the Commission on Human Rights has not yet completed its work on the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and that the Commission intends to give the elaboration of the Declaration priority at its thirty-first session.

2. Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII) 12/

The Economic and Social Council decides to authorize the Commission on Human Rights to establish a working group composed of five members of the Commission, as provided for in the Commission's decision 3 adopted at the thirtieth session.

3. Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism 13/

The Economic and Social Council authorizes the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a group of five from

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11/ See chapter XIX, section B, decision 2, and chapter V, paragraphs 56-58.

12/ See chapter XIX, section B, decision 3, and chapter VIII, paragraphs 118-121. See also annex III, paragraphs 35-38.

13/ See chapter XIX, section B, decision 5, and chapter XII, paragraphs 168 and 169. See also annex III, paragraphs 39-42.

among its membership to meet for not more than three working days, prior to each session of the Sub-Commission, to review developments in the field of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others as they are defined in the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949.

#### C. Other matters

The Commission draws the attention of the Council to its resolutions 1 (XXX), 2 (XXX), 10 (XXX) and 12 (XXX), contained in chapter XIX, section A, and decisions 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9, contained in chapter XIX, section B.

## II. HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 1245th to 1251st meetings, held from 5 to 8 February, and at its 1255th and 1256th meetings, on 12 February 1974.

2. In resolution 3149 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 the General Assembly, regretting that the Commission had not been able to consider this item at its twenty-ninth session, had requested the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council, to give high priority to the consideration of the item in conformity with its decision of 3 April 1973. 14/

3. The Commission had before it the following documents, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2450 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2721 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 and 3026 B (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and Commission resolution 10 (XXVII) of 18 March 1971:

(a) Preliminary reports concerning the impact of scientific and technological developments on certain economic, social and cultural rights, namely:

- (i) on the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including the right to food (E/CN.4/1084, paras. 12-57), 15/ the right to clothing (E/CN.4/1084, paras. 58-89) 15/ and the right to housing (E/CN.4/1115, paras. 103-124); 16/
- (ii) on the right to work, to just and favourable conditions of work, to just and favourable remuneration and to equal pay for equal work, and on the right to form and join trade unions (E/CN.4/1115, paras. 12-102); 16/ and
- (iii) on the right to rest and leisure and the right to social security (E/CN.4/1141, paras. 10-28);

(b) Reports as requested in General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII), paragraph 1 (a) and (c):

- (i) on respect for the privacy of individuals and the integrity and sovereignty of nations in the light of advances in recording and other techniques (E/CN.4/1116 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3 and Add.3/Corr.1 16/ and Add.4);
- (ii) on uses of electronics which might affect the rights of the person and the limits which should be placed on such uses in a democratic society (E/CN.4/1142 and Corr.1 and Add.1). 17/

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14/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6, chap. XII.

15/ Submitted to the Commission at its twenty-eighth session.

16/ Submitted to the Commission at its twenty-ninth session.

17/ E/CN.4/1142 and Corr.1 was issued after the conclusion of the debate on the item.

4. The Commission also had before it a report (E/CN.4/1144) by UNESCO, prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 10 (XXVII) and General Assembly resolution 3026 B (XXVII). This report dealt with the impact of scientific and technological developments on the rights laid down in article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2, and article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, concerning the right to education, the right to culture and authors' rights.

5. The Commission heard statements by the representatives of FAO and of WHO at its 1247th and 1249th meetings, respectively.

6. There was an exchange of views concerning the relative emphasis to be placed, in dealing with this item under the various authorizing resolutions, on the positive impact which scientific and technological developments could have on the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights, the achievement of peace and social progress, and the elimination of unemployment and social injustice, and the negative impact such developments could have on the enjoyment of these and of other human rights, particularly where and when acts of aggression threatening peace and security of all peoples took place. The opinion was expressed that scientific and technological progress should not be used to suppress national liberation movements, interfere in the internal affairs of States or violate the right of peoples to self-determination.

7. Attention was drawn to the importance of studying how science and technology could be used to help economic development, which in turn could facilitate the implementation of the right to work, the right to education, the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing and housing, the free exchange of information, and the equitable distribution of income. The opinion was expressed that science and technology had a positive role to play in maximizing the free interchange of ideas and values. At the same time attention was drawn to the need to deal with such unfavourable manifestations of science and technology as the development of weapons of mass destruction, infringements upon national sovereignty and interference with cultural values. It was also pointed out that the studies should strike a balance between paying attention to the effect of science and technology on the rights of the individual, on the one hand, and their effect on the rights of peoples and nations in pursuing economic, social and cultural progress, on the other.

8. Some representatives considered that the developing countries were primarily interested in the achievements and potential of science and technology for accelerating their economic and social development and that other aspects of the item "human rights and scientific and technological developments", such as the protection of individual privacy, were principally of interest to highly industrialized countries. Others maintained, on the contrary, that in view of the efforts being made to realize the transfer of technology to developing countries, both its benefits and its dangers to human rights were of importance to all States.

9. The view was also expressed that, as regards such matters as the protection of privacy, the Commission was being involved in dealing with problems which came within the sphere of the sovereign authority of States, and that the United Nations had fulfilled its duty in respect of that subject by adopting the relevant articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. On the other hand, it was maintained that it was well within the Commission's competence to develop international standards for submission to

Governments with a view to implementing the rights proclaimed in those instruments with particular reference to the impact thereon of scientific and technological developments.

10. At the 1255th meeting, the Chairman submitted to the Commission a proposal in the form of a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1269) resulting from the conclusions of an informal working group that had been meeting with a view to elaborating a single, generally acceptable draft resolution on the item.

11. At the 1256th meeting, the Chairman, at the conclusion of the discussion on the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.4/L.1269, presented an oral revision of that text.

12. The last phrase of operative paragraph 2 having been omitted from the revised draft, the representatives of France and of the Netherlands submitted an oral amendment to paragraph 2, as revised, to reinsert the phrase "in particular the points for possible inclusion in international standards that are contained in some of these studies".

13. The amendment was rejected by 14 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions.

14. The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted an oral amendment to insert a new operative paragraph 5, reading as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to complete as a matter of priority and to present to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-first session a report on the influence of scientific and technological progress on economic, social and cultural rights."

This amendment was withdrawn following the rejection of the amendment of France and the Netherlands.

15. At the request of the representative of the Netherlands, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 3 (a), which was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

16. The draft resolution contained in document E/CN.4/L.1269, as orally revised, was adopted by the Commission at its 1256th meeting, on 12 February 1974, by 28 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

17. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 2 (XXX).

III. QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE TERRITORIES  
OCCUPIED AS A RESULT OF HOSTILITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

18. The Commission considered agenda item 5 at its 1252nd meeting, on 8 February, and at its 1253rd and 1254th meetings, on 11 February 1974.

19. The Commission heard a statement by the observer for the Syrian Arab Republic at its 1252nd meeting and statements by the observers for Israel and Jordan at its 1253rd and 1254th meetings, respectively.

20. By its resolution 4 (XXIX) the Commission had decided to place this item on the agenda of its thirtieth session as a matter of high priority.

21. The Commission had before it several notes by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1129 and Add.1-3) drawing its attention, at the request of the permanent representatives of Egypt and Israel to the United Nations, to the following General Assembly documents: documents A/9148 and Add.1 and A/9013, 18/ resolution 3092 (XXVIII), the records of the 881st, 883rd, 886th, 890th, 896th and 897th meetings of the Special Political Committee and the 2143rd plenary meeting.

22. In the opinion of a number of representatives and of two of the observers who took part in the discussion, the facts set out in the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/9148 and Add.1), in documents issued by other international bodies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/9013) and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and in articles in the press provided ample proof that, since the twenty-ninth session of the Commission, Israel had pursued in the occupied territories a systematic policy of colonization-annexation and the establishment of Israeli settlements while continuing to practise discrimination, intimidation, expulsion and repression in violation of the human rights of the population of those territories and in flagrant contravention of the applicable provisions of international law concerning occupation, of the United Nations Charter, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 19/ of the Conventions of The Hague of 1899 and 1907 respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, 20/ of the Convention of The Hague for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 21/ and of numerous United Nations resolutions. The same speakers noted that those violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel had continued and had even been intensified

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18/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13.

19/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

20/ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

21/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 249, No. 3511, p. 215.

in spite of the urgent and repeated appeals contained in Commission resolutions 3 (XXVIII) and 4 (XXIX) and in General Assembly resolution 3092 B (XXVIII). Some speakers said that flagrant and massive violations of human rights in occupied territories constituted "war crimes".

23. A number of speakers noted the numerous violations of human rights which were analysed in the report of the Special Committee or were disclosed by other trustworthy sources of information. They cited the following cases, among others:

(a) The refusal to permit inhabitants of the occupied territories who had fled during the hostilities or had subsequently been expelled to return to their homes;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and the moving into those territories of an alien population, contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;

(c) The annexation of certain parts of the territories occupied since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem;

(d) The exploitation and appropriation of the resources of the occupied territories;

(e) The changes in the physical character, demographic composition or institutional structure of the occupied territories, including the transfer or deportation of population thereof and the demolition of houses and towns therein;

(f) The pillaging of the archaeological and cultural heritage of the occupied territories;

(g) Interference with the freedom of worship in the holy places of the occupied territories;

(h) Interference in the educational system and, in particular, the prohibition of UNESCO-approved textbooks in schools in the occupied territories;

(i) Economic measures designed to absorb the occupied territories into the Israeli economy and extract maximum economic benefits from the occupation.

24. In addition, particular attention was drawn to the situation in Jerusalem, the occupied part of which was currently undergoing far-reaching changes as a result of the application of an active policy of transforming the physical character and demographic composition of the Holy City in contravention of provisions of international law and in violation of numerous United Nations resolutions.

25. Some speakers observed that the reasons of security consistently invoked by Israel to justify the measures of expulsion applied to the local population and the establishment of Jewish settlements were in reality inspired by the expansionist Zionist ideology, which was one form of racial discrimination and national hatred.

26. The Israeli Government's refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee and particularly its refusal to allow it access to the occupied territories were deplored. Some representatives, on the other hand, express doubts as to the competence and guarantees of objectivity of the Special Committee.

27. The observer for Israel rejected the allegations made against his Government, which, according to him, were without foundation and entirely contradicted by the facts. With regard to the Special Committee, he reaffirmed his Government's view that the Committee's establishment and composition were of dubious legality. That same observer said that in 1973, the Committee had produced a report which like those preceding it, tended to draw conclusions from improper generalizations based on isolated cases. He referred members to the statements made by the Israeli representative at the 881st, 883rd, 886th, 890th, 896th and 897th meetings of the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly and at the 2143rd plenary meeting held during the twenty-eighth session, which set forth the views of his Government with regard to the Special Committee, its reports and the report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA. He also asserted that despite the war unleashed against Israel in 1973, the prosperity, tranquillity and progress prevailing in the occupied areas since 1967 were continuing undisturbed. In addition, he maintained that all measures taken in the occupied territories were in keeping with the fourth Geneva Convention. He went on to say that the description of grave breaches set forth in the Convention did not apply to the actual situation and he rejected the idea that Israel had committed "war crimes" in the occupied territories.

28. Many speakers expressed the view that the numerous violations observed had their origin in the fact of the occupation itself, whatever the attitude of the occupying Power might be. It was stated in that connexion that the only way of achieving a solution to the Middle East problem was immediately to implement Security Council resolution 242 (1967), particularly by the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied territories and the restoration of the rights of the Arab population of Palestine.

29. Those same speakers said that the Commission on Human Rights should again condemn the violations committed by Israel in the occupied territories and should take vigorous measures to compel Israel to observe all the norms of international law, in particular those enunciated in the fourth Geneva Convention.

30. At the 1254th meeting, on 11 February 1974, Egypt, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1268).

31. Some representatives objected to the use of the expression "war crimes" in the draft resolution. In their view, the Commission was not competent, from the legal standpoint, to decide what constituted a war crime.

32. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a separate vote was taken on the fifth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution. The vote was taken by roll-call, at the request of the representative of Egypt.

33. The fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution was adopted by 20 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.



Against: Nicaragua, United States of America

Abstaining: Austria, Chile, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

34. Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution was adopted by 18 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.

Against: Austria, Nicaragua, Norway, United States of America.

Abstaining: Chile, France, Italy, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

35. Operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was adopted by 21 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.

Against: Nicaragua, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

36. Draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1268 was adopted by 21 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions. At the request of the representative of Egypt, the vote was taken by roll-call. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.

Against: Nicaragua.

Abstaining: Austria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

37. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 1 (XXX).

IV. THE ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO COLONIAL AND RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

38. The Commission considered agenda item 13 at its 1256th to 1258th meetings, held on 12 and 13 February, and at its 1260th meeting, on 14 February 1974.

39. The item was included in the agenda at the request of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities which, in its resolution 3 (XXVI), of 18 September 1973 (see E/CN.4/1128), recommended that the Commission "consider it as a high priority item at its thirtieth session with a view to making appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly". The Sub-Commission also recommended that the Commission "direct the Sub-Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur to evaluate urgently the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of assistance, in particular through investments of foreign capital and military aid, given to the racist régimes in southern Africa".

40. At the 1256th meeting, on 12 February 1974, the representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to the financial implications of the appointment of a special rapporteur as contained in annex II of document E/CN.4/1128 relating to the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-sixth session.

41. At the same meeting the Commission heard a statement by the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization in consultative status.

42. During the debate all speakers underlined the fact that the subject-matter brought to the attention of the Commission by the Sub-Commission was of great political and humanitarian importance. There was common agreement that, in spite of the existence of a large number of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions condemning the policies and practices of apartheid and oppression by the racist and colonialist régimes in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese domination and forbidding any kind of collaboration with those régimes, steady political, military, economic, financial and other assistance was still being given to those régimes by certain countries and foreign companies. Some speakers referred to recent reports of the Special Committee on Apartheid (A/9168 and A/9180) 22/ showing that this collaboration had increased during the past years and pointing out that most of the capital invested in southern Africa came from Western countries. The opinion was also expressed that the racist and colonialist régimes in southern Africa enjoyed the support of Israel and international zionism, as was noted in General Assembly resolution 3151 G (XXVIII).

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22/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1973, document S/11005-A/9180.

43. There was strong support for the view that the policies and practices of apartheid, which negated the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, were a denial of the fundamental human rights of the indigenous population in southern Africa, constituted a crime against humanity and were instruments of colonialism and economic exploitation. It was pointed out that the large-scale and flagrant violations of civil, political and economic rights of Africans taking place in southern Africa were encouraged by the political, military and economic assistance provided to colonial and racist régimes by some Member States and numerous foreign companies, which thus became accomplices. It was stressed that investment in South Africa should be discouraged, as it helped only to maintain one of the highest standards of living in the world for the white minority at the expense of the African majority; African workers, who had to work in inadmissible conditions, received wages below the poverty line, thus providing cheap labour for the benefit of the white population.

44. There was common agreement that the Commission should direct the Sub-Commission to appoint a special rapporteur whose work would contribute in particular to publicize the evil effects of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa. It was stressed that it would also be necessary to bring to the knowledge of the general public in all countries, through seminars, conferences and the publication of studies, the acts of complicity that sustained racism and colonialism in southern Africa.

45. Many speakers considered that the Commission itself should also express its view on the subject-matter and should undertake measures to mobilize the international community to combat the above-mentioned policies, combining these efforts with the goals set for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; other speakers, however, expressed the view that the Commission should confine itself to the appointment of a special rapporteur and abstain from duplicating the work of other United Nations bodies dealing with apartheid and colonialism.

46. At the 1258th meeting a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1270) was submitted by Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire.

47. At the 1260th meeting, the representative of Pakistan orally proposed some amendments, which were accepted by the sponsors and incorporated, as appropriate, in the draft resolution.

48. At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The paragraphs were adopted by 21 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

49. Draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1270 as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

50. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 3 (XXX).

V. DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL  
FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

51. The Commission considered agenda item 6 at its 1258th to 1262nd meetings, held from 13 to 15 February, and at its 1284th meeting, on 5 March 1974.

52. At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3069 (XXVIII) entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" in which it invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session to consider as a matter of priority the elaboration of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, taking into account the observations submitted by Governments as well as the opinions expressed, the suggestions put forward and the amendments submitted in the course of the discussion of this question at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, and to submit, if possible, a single draft Declaration to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General was requested to transmit all the documentation on the subject that was before the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session to the Commission on Human Rights. Further, Governments were invited to transmit to the Secretary-General their additional comments and suggestions on the articles and amendments before the General Assembly in time for their consideration by the Commission at its thirtieth session.

53. The Commission had before it: (a) a report of the Secretary-General (A/9134 and Add.1 and 2) containing the observations submitted by Governments pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3027 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972; (b) a note by the Secretary-General (A/9135) containing an analytical presentation of the observations in document A/9134; (c) a document containing the summary records of the 2006th and 2009th to 2014th meetings of the Third Committee of the General Assembly; (d) a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.4/1145) indicating the present state of consideration of the texts which the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, took as a basis for discussion of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance; (e) a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1146 and Add.1 and 2) containing the replies received from Governments under General Assembly resolution 3069 (XXVIII). A written statement by a number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status was circulated in document E/CN.4/NGO/176.

54. In the course of the general debate, several representatives referred to the provisions relating to the right to freedom of conscience contained in the constitution and the laws of their respective countries. Despite an apparent trend towards religious tolerance, it was, however, widely felt that the danger of discrimination on grounds of religion remained and that the principle of freedom of conscience and religion enunciated in article 18 of both the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights should be further amplified. The view was also held that the elaboration and the adoption of a declaration of a general nature on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance would be a valuable contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights. It was also observed that while racial

discrimination and discrimination based on religion or belief had originally been considered as two aspects of a single problem, the definite action taken so far dealt only with racial discrimination. The time had therefore come for the United Nations to act on the subject of religious intolerance. In this connexion, reference was made to the Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Religious Rights and Practices prepared in 1960 by Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. 23/

55. Some representatives, while recognizing the importance of the problem under discussion, emphasized that the question was a complex one and should be approached cautiously. They insisted that freedom of conscience and religion should be interpreted in the broad sense of the term, namely, the freedom to have religious convictions as well as the freedom to be an atheist. In their opinion, a declaration on the subject must be based on those premises and should embody certain principles, in particular the principle of equality of rights between believers and non-believers, the principle of the separation of church from state, the principle of the separation of school from church, and the inadmissibility of forced taxation for the benefit of religion or the teaching of standards contrary to the laws of the State. It was further said that a declaration should also contain provisions that would prevent religious beliefs from jeopardizing international peace and security.

56. After a procedural debate on the methods which the Commission could follow for accelerating the process of preparing a draft declaration, the Commission decided, at its 1262nd meeting, to establish an informal Working Group open to all members of the Commission.

57. At the 1284th meeting of the Commission, the representative of France, Chairman-Rapporteur of the informal Working Group, introduced the report of the Group, which read as follows:

"The informal Working Group held six meetings, on 18, 20, 22, 25, 27 and 28 February 1974.

"At the meeting on 18 February 1974 the informal Working Group unanimously elected Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France) Chairman-Rapporteur. At the same meeting the informal Working Group agreed to take its decisions by consensus.

"In the course of its work the informal Working Group considered the title and the first two preambular paragraphs of a draft Declaration. The results of its deliberations are stated below.

#### "TITLE

"It was decided to take as a basis for discussion the title proposed by Morocco during the debates of the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (E/CN.4/1145, para. 10). That title reads as

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23/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 60.XIV.2.

follows: 'Draft International Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief'.

"The proposal of the representative of Senegal to delete the word 'international' was accepted by the informal Working Group, subject to the right of any of its members to propose in plenary meeting of the Commission that the word should be inserted.

"The title of the draft Declaration, as adopted, reads as follows: 'Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief'.

#### "PREAMBLE

"The informal Working Group decided to take as a basis for discussion, with regard to the draft preamble, the text submitted by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. That text reads as follows:

'Considering that one of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations is that of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all States Members have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

'Considering that the principle of non-discrimination and the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief are proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and consecrated in the International Covenants on Human Rights,

'Considering that the disregard and infringement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in particular of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief have brought, directly or indirectly, wars and great suffering to mankind, especially when manifestations of religion or belief have served and are still serving as a means or as an instrument of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other States and peoples,

'Considering that religion or belief, for anyone who professes either, is one of the fundamental elements in his conception of life, and that freedom of religion or belief should be fully respected and guaranteed,

'Considering it essential that Governments, organizations and private persons should strive to promote through education, as well as by other means, understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion and belief, and to combat any exploitation or abuse of religion or belief for political or other ends inconsistent with the purpose and principles of the present Declaration,

'Noting with satisfaction the adoption of several, and the coming

into force of some, conventions under the aegis of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, for the elimination of various forms of discrimination,

'Concerned by manifestations of intolerance and by the existence of discrimination in matters of religion or belief still in evidence in some areas of the world,

'Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for the speedy elimination of such intolerance in all its forms and manifestations and to prevent and combat discrimination on the ground of religion or belief,

'Convinced that the right to freedom of religion or belief should not be abused so as to impede any measures aimed at the elimination of colonialism and racialism,'.

"The first preambular paragraph was provisionally approved by the informal Working Group.

"The representative of the Netherlands presented the following amendment to the text of the second paragraph of the draft preamble:

'Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights proclaim the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the right to manifest one's religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching, as well as the principle of non-discrimination and the right of equality before the law,'.

"The informal Working Group was unable to choose between the second paragraph of the preamble to the draft Declaration presented by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the amendment to that text presented by the representative of the Netherlands.

"The informal Working Group was not able to examine the other paragraphs of the preamble to the draft Declaration presented by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, or, consequently, the following amendments to the third and fifth paragraphs of that text presented by the representative of the Netherlands:

'Replace in the third paragraph the wording after "mankind" by the following: "especially when manifestations of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief amount to kindling hatred between peoples and nations".'

'Replace in the fifth paragraph the latter part beginning with the words "and to combat" by the following: "and that they should not engage in any activities or perform any acts aimed at the destruction of any of the purposes and principles set forth in the present Declaration".'

58. Several representatives expressed disappointment at the lack of progress made by the informal Working Group. At the suggestion of its Chairman, the Commission decided to ask the Economic and Social Council to inform the General Assembly that the Commission had not yet completed its work on the draft Declaration and that it intended to give the elaboration of the Declaration priority at its next session. For the text of the decision, see chapter XIX, section B, decision 2. One representative expressed the opinion that the fact that the Commission had not reached an agreement at its thirtieth session on a draft Declaration should not be interpreted as an incitement to religious intolerance.



VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL AND ALIEN DOMINATION TO SELF-DETERMINATION; THE HISTORICAL AND CURRENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION ON THE BASIS OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ADOPTED BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

59. At its 1245th meeting, on 5 February, the Commission decided to consider agenda items 10 and 11 jointly. It discussed these items at its 1262nd to 1265th meetings, from 15 to 20 February 1974.

60. With respect to agenda item 10, the Commission had, by its resolution 9 (XXIX) of 22 March 1973, decided to consider as a matter of priority the question of the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, with a view to appointing a special rapporteur at its thirtieth session. In accordance with that resolution, the Commission had before it a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1081/Add.2 and Corr.1), which brought up to date the annotated collection of United Nations resolutions relating to the right to self-determination prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 8 A (XXVII).

61. With respect to the question under agenda item 11, the Commission, by resolution 10 (XXIX) of 22 March 1973, responding to the requests contained in resolutions 9 (XXIV) and 9 (XXV) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, had invited the latter organ to give high priority at its twenty-sixth session to the item entitled "The historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms" with a view to establishing the guidelines for a study on that matter, including the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur for that purpose. By resolution 5 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973, 24/ the Sub-Commission requested the Commission to authorize it to designate a special rapporteur for the purpose of preparing a study of the historical and current development of the right to self-determination, which would be based, in particular, on the texts of various international provisions mentioned in the Sub-Commission resolution. The General Assembly, in resolution 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, welcomed the initiative taken by the Sub-Commission regarding this item.

62. The Commission heard statements by the representatives of FAO and WHO at its 1264th meeting, held on 19 February 1974.

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24/ See E/CN.4/1128.

63. Most representatives stressed the fundamental character of the right to self-determination, the full realization of which was, in their view, a prerequisite for the full enjoyment of all other human rights and the promotion of international peace and co-operation among States. The hope was expressed that the proposed studies on the meaning and implementation of the right to self-determination would enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations, for which this right had acquired a central significance.

64. Some representatives, while recognizing the importance of the matter, questioned the advisability of undertaking two studies and appointing two special rapporteurs, a procedure which, in their view, might lead to some degree of duplication. Many representatives maintained, however, that the preparation of two studies would be justified, in spite of the close similarity between subject-matters, since, in their opinion, the approaches and purposes of the two undertakings were meant to be distinct. The risk of overlapping could, in their view, be avoided through appropriate consultations between the two special rapporteurs. Other representatives stressed that both studies should effectively contribute to the implementation of United Nations decisions on the elimination of colonialism.

65. In the view of several representatives, the study of the implementation of the United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination should be prepared in a constructive spirit so as to contribute to the promotion of that right. One view was that the proposed study was by its nature closely related to the request made by the General Assembly, in resolution 3057 (XXVIII), to consider ways and means for ensuring the implementation of United Nations resolutions against racial discrimination. Some representatives felt that the special rapporteur should take as a basis for his study, in particular, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3070 (XXVIII), which reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination, called upon all States to offer assistance to the peoples involved in such struggles and strongly condemned Governments which did not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples, notably the peoples of Africa still under colonial domination and the Palestinian people.

66. Many representatives agreed with the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 5 (XXVI), that the study of the historical and current development of the right to self-determination should be a thorough work of synthesis and clarification, based on a universal and multidisciplinary approach, for the purpose of promoting the realization of the right to self-determination. It was also generally felt that the international provisions mentioned in Sub-Commission resolution 5 (XXVI) provided a suitable general framework for the study; particular emphasis was laid on the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Some representatives stated that other aspects should be taken into consideration, particularly the need to render invalid the colonial clauses in international agreements since they remained the legal basis for colonialism.

67. It was acknowledged that the great variety of relevant situations and the dynamic character of the concepts involved would make it a complex task to arrive at universally agreed definitions. Many views were expressed on the meaning and scope of the term "self-determination". One view was that the right to be free

from colonialism in all its forms, including neo-colonialism and various kinds of political and economic foreign pressures against newly independent States, was to be considered the most important aspect of the right to self-determination. Another opinion was that the study, aiming at universal conclusions, should not have its scope restricted to the situation of peoples under colonial domination. Although some speakers expressed the view that a close link might exist between the concepts of "self-determination" and "minorities", several other representatives strongly felt that recognition of the right to self-determination should in no way be regarded as encouraging the development of secessionist movements and the fragmentation of nations. The principle of full respect for the territorial integrity of States, enshrined in various instruments of the United Nations, was emphasized in that connexion.

68. There was also agreement on the need not to overlook the economic aspects of the right to self-determination, an integral part of which was the sovereignty of peoples over their natural wealth and resources.

69. Two proposals were submitted to the Commission corresponding to the two studies envisaged under agenda items 10 and 11: one by Ghana and Senegal (E/CN.4/L.1272), subsequently sponsored also by Tunisia; the other by Romania (E/CN.4/L.1271), which was subsequently revised (E/CN.4/L.1271/Rev.1) by its sponsor in the light of suggestions by the representative of Pakistan and the discussions in the Commission.

70. The Director of the Division of Human Rights made a statement, at the 1265th meeting, concerning the administrative and financial implications of the two draft resolutions.

71. At its 1265th meeting, on 20 February 1974, the Commission adopted both draft resolutions (E/CN.4/L.1271/Rev.1 and E/CN.4/L.1272) without a vote.

72. For the text of the two resolutions, see chapter XIX, section A, resolutions 4 (XXX) and 5 (XXX).

VII. QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL 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

73. The Commission considered agenda item 7 at its 1265th to 1270th meetings, held from 20 to 22 February 1974.

74. By resolution 1792 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, the Economic and Social Council had requested the Special Rapporteur on the question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, appointed under Commission resolution 14 (XXV), to complete his study, taking into account, inter alia, observations by Governments, specialized agencies, and regional intergovernmental organizations; and it had recommended that the Commission at its thirtieth session should give priority to this item with a view to taking final action on the study of the Special Rapporteur.

75. In accordance with this resolution, the Commission at its thirtieth session had before it the Special Rapporteur's study (E/CN.4/1108 and Add.1-10), 25/ his revised observations, conclusions and recommendations (E/CN.4/1131 and Corr.1) and observations by States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice (E/CN.4/1132 and Add.1). The Commission also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1148) containing information and comments relating to the study received from regional economic commissions, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Committee for Development Planning, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1689 (LII) of 2 June 1972.

76. At the 1268th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made a statement. The Commission also heard statements by the representative of the International Labour Organisation (1267th meeting), the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (1269th meeting) and the observer for the International Confederation of Catholic Charities, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (1267th meeting).

77. At the 1265th and 1266th meetings, the Special Rapporteur introduced his revised study. Many representatives expressed appreciation for the work of the Special Rapporteur and complimented him on his useful and comprehensive study.

78. All the representatives who spoke on this item expressed deep concern over the conditions of dire poverty in which millions of human beings continued to live in the developing countries. They called for more intensive efforts to be made at the national, regional and international levels for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

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25/ Documents E/CN.4/1108 and Add.1-9 were submitted to the Commission at its twenty-ninth session.

79. While emphasizing that measures to increase the quantity of products and services and to improve their quality were indispensable to ensure the realization of those rights, many representatives felt that other types of measures should be taken as well. In particular, the considerable disparities of income levels in several developing countries were pointed out, and it was suggested that all States should be invited to take steps with a view to eliminating inequality in income distribution and social services. In general, the elimination of discrimination, including discrimination against women, in the fields of education, employment and other spheres of private and public life was considered an essential condition of economic and social progress. Another important factor, mentioned by many representatives, was the effective participation of the peoples concerned in the formulation and implementation of economic and social development policies. Some representatives recalled that emphasis was laid on the preambles of both International Covenants on Human Rights on the interdependence between economic, social and cultural rights, on the one hand, and civil and political rights, on the other hand.

80. The international aspects of the question of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights were evoked by many speakers. It was felt that, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, the international community, in particular economically developed countries, had a duty to extend all possible co-operation, with full respect for the independence and equality of all States, in order to promote the realization of the right of peoples to economic and social development. A number of speakers stated that an important condition for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights of all peoples, including peoples of developing countries, was the strengthening of peace and security, the development of equal and mutually advantageous co-operation among States and the liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. Some representatives called for the adoption of equitable agreements to improve and stabilize the positions of developing countries in the field of international trade. In the opinion of some other speakers, there was an urgent need to investigate what they considered the negative influence exerted by big multinational corporations on the economic situation of developing countries.

81. The opinion was expressed that the realization of economic, social and cultural rights called for concerted, harmonized and sustained efforts by a number of international organs and agencies within and outside the United Nations system. The need for more co-ordination and rationalization, both among decision-making organs and at the level of the secretariats, was emphasized by some representatives. It was also stated that the organs primarily responsible for the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, namely, the Committee on Development Planning, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Commission for Social Development, should be requested to give due attention, during the mid-term review of the International Development Strategy, to the early realization of economic, social and cultural rights as defined in the Universal Declaration and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as in the convention elaborated by specialized agencies, in particular the ILO and UNESCO.

82. It was pointed out that the Commission on Human Rights, while fully respecting the spheres of competence of other organs, should pay more attention than in the past to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. The following questions, among others, were mentioned by various representatives as calling for

the special attention of the Commission: the role of law as an instrument of economic development and social progress; the elimination of discrimination in the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights; the harmonization of certain measures of mass mobilization for economic development with the exercise of civil and political rights and fundamental freedoms; the ensuring of an appropriate degree of participation of the peoples concerned in the formulation and implementation of development plans; and the institution or improvement of remedies available to all persons claiming violation of their economic, social and cultural rights. It was proposed that States and specialized agencies should be invited to submit in-depth periodic reports on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights for consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports of the Commission on Human Rights. It was also proposed that the Commission should review the matter and update the Special Rapporteur's report as it deemed fit, in the first instance after a period of five years, and keep the Economic and Social Council informed.

83. At the 1268th meeting, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1273/Rev.1), which was also sponsored by Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Tunisia. At the 1270th meeting, the sponsors orally revised the text to take into account a number of the amendments submitted by Pakistan (E/CN.4/L.1276). The representative of Pakistan did not insist on his remaining amendments being put to the vote.

84. At the 1270th meeting, the Director of the Division of Human Rights made a statement, later circulated as document E/CN.4/L.1277, concerning the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1273/Rev.1. The estimated costs would cover the editing of the study in order to bring it up to editorial standards appropriate to major United Nations publications and printing it in English, French, Russian and Spanish. The suggestion was made that the Economic and Social Council might also consider the idea of popularizing the study, through the distribution, for example, of a pamphlet similar to those published on other subjects by the Office of Public Information. One representative expressed the wish that the study might also be published in Arabic.

85. At the 1270th meeting, on 22 February 1974, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1273/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed a reservation that if the draft resolution had been put to the vote, his delegation would have abstained on operative paragraphs 5 and 7 for reasons explained in the summary record of that meeting. The representative of the United States of America expressed a reservation that if there had been a vote on the draft resolution, his delegation would have abstained on the second preambular paragraph for reasons explained in the summary record of that meeting.

86. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 6 (XXX).

VIII. QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION AND OF APARTHEID, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

87. The Commission considered agenda item 12 and its subitems at its 1271st to 1285th meetings from 25 February to 6 March 1974. Consideration of the item as a whole took place at the 1271st to 1279th meetings.

88. In connexion with the item as a whole, the Commission had before it a list of decisions relevant to the question adopted by United Nations bodies during the year 1973 (E/CN.4/923/Add.7) and a note by the Secretary-General containing the annual reports of the ILO and UNESCO on the elimination of racial discrimination, submitted to the Commission in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L) and General Assembly resolution 2785 (XXVI) (E/CN.4/1140 and Add.1). Written statements submitted by a number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status were circulated in documents E/CN.4/NGO/177 and E/CN.4/NGO/178. In addition, the following letters addressed to the Chairman of the Commission were circulated at his request: a letter from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations transmitting a letter from the representatives of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.4/1149); letters from the Deputy Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to the United Nations, respectively (E/CN.4/1150 and E/CN.4/1151); and a letter from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations (E/CN.4/1152).

89. During the consideration of the item the question arose whether the debates of the Commission could be televised. After considering the matter the Commission agreed with the concluding statement of its Chairman to the effect that, unless the Commission itself explicitly decided to the contrary, in a specific case, the proceedings could be covered by all information media.

90. In the course of the general debate many representatives noted that in spite of the progress achieved in the 25 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observance of and respect for the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration and other international instruments in the field of human rights were lacking in different parts of the world and that flagrant violations of human rights still occurred on a massive scale in many countries. In this regard several speakers stated that it was the duty of the Commission to respond to the growing realization on the part of the international community that certain basic human rights could not be abrogated, irrespective of particular situations or circumstances that might arise, and that human rights matters covered by the relevant international instruments were no longer to be considered as falling solely within the purview of domestic jurisdiction.

91. Several representatives felt that the machinery available to the Commission on Human Rights should be further strengthened on the basis of the procedure laid down

in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLIII) and 1503 (XLVIII). In their view the Commission had an obligation to improve present methods of examining and studying violations of human rights and to enhance in particular its role in efforts at alleviating the sufferings of victims. They pointed out that, although the Commission might not be the proper forum for considering isolated cases, it was undoubtedly competent to act where there was a consistent pattern of gross and massive violations of human rights that resulted from national policies or internal legislative or administrative practices.

92. During the discussion allegations of violations of human rights were made against certain Governments. Those allegations as well as the replies made thereto by representatives of the Governments concerned are summarized in the records of the 1271st to 1278th meetings. In this connexion, statements by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status were heard: Amnesty International (1275th meeting); International Association of Democratic Lawyers (1274th meeting); International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ibid.); International League for the Rights of Man (ibid.); Women's International Democratic Federation (1271st and 1274th meetings); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (1274th meeting); World Conference of Religion for Peace (ibid.).

93. It was generally felt that racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa and colonial domination by Portugal in African territories still constituted a most persistent and flagrant pattern of violations of human rights. Of grave concern also were the widespread use of torture and reports about maltreatment of prisoners in many countries. Several representatives stressed, in this connexion, the responsibility of the Commission to place special emphasis on safeguarding the rights of political prisoners.

94. The attention of the Commission was drawn in particular to the situation that had prevailed in Chile since the military coup d'état on 11 September 1973. Three representatives had noted this situation at the very beginning of the session. It was pointed out by many representatives that the rights to life, liberty and security of person, as provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, were being violated and that there were reliable reports of summary executions by the armed forces. Concern was voiced that thousands of people were currently being detained, many anonymously and incommunicado, without any specific charges being brought against them. Many representatives cited cases of prominent political figures who were suffering hardships and inhuman treatment in Chilean prisons and whose life was reported to be in imminent danger. It was claimed that many Chilean citizens and foreigners residing in the country were being persecuted because of their political views, that adherents of the former Government were being accused ex post facto of crimes against the State, that freedom of the press had been eliminated and free expression curtailed, that political parties had been declared illegal and trade unions dissolved. It was also pointed out that the right to asylum and to freedom of movement had been violated.

95. The representative of Chile stated that his country was presently the victim of a world-wide campaign of defamation instigated by foreign Powers which had sought to dominate the country prior to the change of Government. He maintained that the armed forces had been forced to take action to put an end to foreign intervention. In the present emergency, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution itself, the exercise of certain rights had been temporarily suspended. Arrests had been made solely for reasons of public safety, and in no case had any Chilean authority ordered or accepted any form of torture. The representative of Chile



maintained that the temporary restriction of freedom of expression and association was being gradually relaxed. He urged the Commission not to adopt a political stance, to uphold its uniquely humanitarian role, and to refrain from interference in matters which were essentially within the internal jurisdiction of States. Some representatives categorically rejected the assertions of the representative of Chile.

96. Several representatives felt that immediate action by the Commission was called for to restore respect for human rights in Chile. It was, however, pointed out that, though the Commission could not fail to respond to the appeal of world public opinion, it should not resort to drastic condemnation but should focus its attention on the humanitarian aspects of the problem by endeavouring to save human lives, secure the right of asylum and ensure that persons who wished to leave the country were allowed to do so. Certain representatives felt that the Commission should initiate an impartial and objective investigation or study while other speakers voiced misgivings about the effectiveness of establishing a committee of inquiry at the current stage.

97. At its 1279th meeting the Commission decided without a vote to authorize the Chairman to address a telegram to the Government of Chile. For the text of the telegram, see chapter XIX, section B, decision 1.

A. Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts prepared in accordance with resolution 19 (XXIX) of the Commission on Human Rights

98. The Commission considered item 12 (a) of its agenda at its 1273rd meeting on 26 February and at its 1276th to 1280th meetings from 27 February to 1 March 1974.

99. The Commission had decided, in resolution 19 (XXIX), of 3 April 1973, that the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts should continue carefully to observe further developments concerning the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination present in the situation prevailing in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, give particular attention to situations which interfered with human rights in Guinea-Bissau, and remain active and vigilant in its observation of colonial and racially discriminatory practices, especially those arising from the Bantu homeland policies, and the disclosure of the payment of wages below the poverty line to black workers in South Africa. The Group was requested to bring pertinent developments to the notice of the Chairman of the Commission in due course and to submit an interim report to the Commission at its thirtieth session.

100. The Commission accordingly had before it the interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts prepared in accordance with resolution 19 (XXIX) of the Commission (E/CN.4/1135).

101. The Commission also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/L.1225/Add.2) concerning the comments of the International Law Commission on the study of the Working Group concerning the question of apartheid from the point of view of international penal law.

102. At its 1279th meeting the Commission heard the representative of the ILO and the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative

status: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and Amnesty International, the representative of which also spoke on behalf of the International Student Movement for the United Nations, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for the Rights of Man and International League for the Rights of Man.

103. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, Mr. Kéba M'Baye, introduced the report of the Group (E/CN.4/1135) at the 1276th meeting of the Commission. He also drew the Commission's attention to the decisions taken by the Group at its meetings in June 1973 in New York and in January 1974 at Geneva, with a view to performing the task entrusted to it as effectively as possible. The Chairman of the Group also reported that he had sent a letter to the Chairman of the Commission drawing his attention to the fate of 115 children of the Tangwena tribe in Southern Rhodesia who had been taken away as hostages in order to compel their parents to leave their lands. In that letter the Group had expressed the hope that close co-operation would be established between the Group and the Commission of Enquiry on the Reported Massacres in Mozambique established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3114 (XXVIII).

104. Many representatives commended the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on its report, which, in their view, contained accurate and objective information which showed in their most recent guise the odious aspects of the racist and colonialist policy pursued by the responsible authorities in southern Africa and in the Territories under Portuguese domination.

105. Those representatives, citing the facts related in the report, condemned the gross and massive violations of human rights which were constantly occurring in those regions. In their view, the general situation in those regions was still worsening, largely because of the racist régimes' systematic resort to methods similar to slavery and to repressive measures which included torture and inhuman and degrading treatment.

106. Several representatives referred in that connexion to the intensification of the acts of intimidation and brutal repression committed by the South African régime against the Namibian people and its leaders with a view to stifling their struggle for self-determination and independence. Some speakers expressed disquiet about the situation in Southern Rhodesia, particularly with regard to the use of capital punishment without observing judicial rules and the introduction of forced labour. Several speakers condemned the continuing resort to violence against the civilian population in the Territories under Portuguese domination which, in the opinion of some of them, could be described as genocide. They held the view that what was happening was a real war, with random bomb attacks, punitive military operations, collective massacres and indescribable atrocities.

107. A number of representatives expressed the belief that without the support of certain Powers the policy of aggression of the racist régimes, which constituted a threat to peace, a challenge to the decolonization process and a denial of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination, could not continue. They stated that in order to bring those régimes and their abuses to an end the international community could no longer confine itself to condemning them; it would have to explore new and more effective methods. What was required, in particular, was to take appropriate measures to secure the implementation of all United Nations instruments and decisions concerning the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid. The universal implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action

to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination 26/ and the accession of States to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 27/ would contribute to the attainment of that goal.

108. A large number of representatives expressed the view that the activity of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts was making an effective contribution to the struggle against the gross and massive violations of human rights perpetrated by the racist and colonialist régimes which held power in Africa. They recommended that the reports of the Group should be more widely publicized in order to arouse and mobilize public interest.

109. At the 1279th meeting on 1 March 1974 Ghana, the Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Tunisia submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1278), of which Iran and Panama subsequently became sponsors.

110. Some representatives, while generally approving the humanitarian purposes of the draft resolution, expressed their reservations of principle concerning the existence and operation of ad hoc committees or groups which were not governed by definite rules of procedure.

111. At the 1280th meeting on 1 March 1974, the Director of the Division of Human Rights made a statement concerning the financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1278; a statement of those financial implications was distributed as document E/CN.4/L.1279.

112. At the 1280th meeting the Commission voted on draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1278 and adopted it by 25 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

113. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 7 (XXX).

114. At the 1280th meeting the representative of Ghana introduced, on behalf of his country, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, India, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania, another draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1280), of which Egypt later became a sponsor.

115. At the 1281st meeting, on 4 March 1974, the representative of Pakistan became a sponsor of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1280 and proposed that the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended to the Council should be divided into two parts, since it contained two separate ideas. The other sponsors accepted the oral proposal of the representative of Pakistan.

116. At the 1281st meeting the Commission voted on draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1280, as revised, and adopted it by 19 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

117. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 8 (XXX).

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26/ General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

27/ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

B. Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII)

118. The Commission considered agenda item 12 (b) at its 1280th to 1283rd closed meetings from 1 to 5 March, and at its 1285th closed meeting, on 6 March 1974. One representative gave notice that his delegation would raise in the Economic and Social Council the possibility of giving general distribution to the records of the closed meetings.

119. The Commission had before it chapters VI and VII of document E/CN.4/1128 relating to the twenty-sixth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as confidential documents E/CN.4/R.1 and addenda.

120. At its 1285th meeting the Commission by a vote adopted a decision on the subitem. For the text of the decision see chapter XIX, section B, decision 3. One representative stated that the decision on this matter was taken in violation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII).

121. At the 1289th meeting, on 8 March 1974, the Chairman of the Commission announced the composition of the working group referred to in the decision adopted at its 1285th meeting. For the composition of the group, see chapter XIX, section B, decision 3.

C. Model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights (Commission resolution 15 (XXIX))

122. The Commission considered agenda item 12 (c) at its 1284th meeting, on 5 March 1974.

123. In accordance with Commission resolution 14 (XXVII) a Working Group of five of its members was established to meet before the twenty-eighth session to examine the model rules of procedure prepared by the Secretary-General, in accordance with Commission resolution 8 (XXV) and to report to the Commission. The Working Group submitted a report to the Commission at its twenty-eighth session, but consideration of the item was postponed until the twenty-ninth session of the Commission. At that session the Commission adopted resolution 15 (XXIX) requesting the Working Group to meet again immediately before the thirtieth session of the Commission with a view to continuing and completing the examination of the draft model rules of procedure.

124. The Commission had before it the two reports of the Working Group prepared in accordance with resolutions 14 (XXVII) and 15 (XXIX) (E/CN.4/1086 and E/CN.4/1134). The Commission also had before it the preliminary draft of the model rules prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1021/Rev.1) and the comments of Member States on that preliminary draft and on the first report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/1071 and Add.1-6 and E/CN.4/1133 and Add.1-3).

125. At the 1284th meeting the representative of the Netherlands, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Working Group, introduced its report and drew attention

to the fact that certain texts of rules 1, 17 and 18 (see E/CN.4/1134, annex) dealing with the questions of applicability, co-operation with States, and sources of information, appeared in brackets, indicating that a consensus had not been reached on those points but that they represented the general line of thinking in the Working Group. He pointed out that the Working Group during its deliberations had always been conscious of the importance of achieving a balance between rules that would be flexible enough to ensure the most effective functioning of the ad hoc body during its investigations and detailed rules that would permit the parent organ to give sufficient guidance to its ad hoc body.

126. During the brief discussion on this point, one representative expressed doubts as to the advisability of preparing such model rules.

127. The representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1282) sponsored by Austria, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Pakistan.

128. In the light of a suggestion by the representative of the Byelorussian SSR, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, orally revised the draft, replacing the word "them" in the operative paragraph by the words "these reports", and deleting the words "with a view to their being taken into account whenever the need arises".

129. At the 1284th meeting, the revised draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

130. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 9 (XXX).

IX. FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESPECT  
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

131. The Commission considered item 24 of its agenda at its 1284th and 1287th meetings, on 5 and 7 March 1974.

132. This item was first considered by the Commission at its nineteenth (1963) session, in response to General Assembly resolution 1776 (XVII) of 7 December 1962. In that resolution the Assembly had proposed that the Commission study and encourage the adoption of measures designed "to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and devote special attention to this matter during the United Nations Development Decade". At the conclusion of its discussions the Commission had decided to continue at its 1964 session the study of measures directed towards "the acceleration of the development of respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms" and to review "the whole question of the future direction of the work of the Commission and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities", taking as a basis the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (Commission resolution 8 (XIX)). The Commission was unable, however, to consider this item at its 1964 or 1965 sessions.

133. At its twenty-second (1966) session, in response to General Assembly resolution 2027 (XX) of 18 November 1965, the Commission decided to consider the item at its twenty-third session (Commission resolution 16 (XXII)). The Commission was not able, however, to devote any time to it prior to its current session.

134. At the current session, at the 1284th meeting, draft resolutions concerning this item were submitted by Austria, Ecuador, Iran and the Netherlands (E/CN.4/L.1283) and by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.4/L.1285).

Draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1283

135. Representatives supporting the draft resolution submitted by Austria, Ecuador, Iran and the Netherlands (E/CN.4/L.1283) considered that the Commission, although envisaged under Article 68 of the Charter as the central organ for the promotion of human rights, did not at present have a systematic long-term programme of work; that the adoption of such a programme would enable the Commission to carry out its mandate in a more effective manner; and that the Secretary-General, in view of his expert knowledge and experience in the field, might prepare useful suggestions, on a tentative basis, as to the organization of the Commission's work. It was pointed out, moreover, that the draft resolution dealt with only some aspects of the Commission's work and that a broad, critical appraisal of all aspects of the work might be useful. Reference was also made to the report of the ad hoc Working Group (E/CN.4/990) set up under Commission resolution 8 (XXIV) and the discussions thereon held at the Commission's twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions. 28/

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28/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4621, paras. 33-88, and ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816), paras. 243-247.

136. Some representatives considered, however, that the preparation of a draft work programme for the Commission was not the Secretary-General's function; rather, the Secretary-General should be requested to ask Governments for their views on the Commission's future work and to submit to the Commission an analysis of the replies received.

137. It was agreed that, if this approach were to be adopted, the Commission would take up the item at its next session irrespective of the number of government replies that had been received.

138. At the 1284th meeting the sponsors presented an oral revision of the draft resolution, which incorporated suggestions made by the representative of the Byelorussian SSR.

139. At the same meeting the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.4/L.1283, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

140. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 10 (XXX).

#### Draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1285

141. In support of the draft resolution submitted by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR and the Soviet Union (E/CN.4/L.1285), it was stated that the Commission should welcome the efforts made recently by States to strengthen universal peace and international détente as an important step towards ensuring respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms, including economic, social and cultural rights. It was further stated that wars resulted in mass violations of human rights; that peace and international security were the essential prerequisites for the creation of the most favourable conditions for social progress and for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and that the right to life held a central place in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that it could not be safeguarded in conditions of war. It was pointed out in this connexion that détente and peace were thus relevant to the item under consideration.

142. Other speakers pointed out that, without denying the great need for international peace and security, not all mass violations of human rights were the result of wars but that, on the contrary, such violations had sometimes been the cause of wars. The view was also expressed that the right to life as proclaimed in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights comprised also the right to "liberty and security of person" and that reference to those concepts should therefore be included in the resolution along with the reference to the "right to life"; and that the resolution should avoid giving the impression, even if unintentionally, that the Commission was interfering in the negotiations now going on at the European Conference on Security and Co-operation.

143. Amendments to the draft resolution were submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/CN.4/L.1286).

144. At the 1287th meeting, on 7 March 1974, the representative of Tunisia submitted the following oral amendments:

- (i) The third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution should be changed to read:

"Considering that armed conflicts inevitably cause unbearable human suffering and massive violations of human rights and may, moreover, engulf the world in increasingly serious conflicts, in view of which it is the obligation of the international community to co-operate in averting such scourges"

- (ii) In operative paragraph 1, the words "or to be made" should be inserted after the words "efforts made recently".

145. At the same meeting, the Commission, lacking the time to continue the substantive consideration of the item, accepted a motion of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to adjourn consideration of the proposals before it to the thirty-first session. For the text of the decision see chapter XIX, section B, decision 8.



X. QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY LIVE

146. The Commission considered agenda item 8 at its 1286th meeting on 6 March 1974.
147. In its resolution 8 (XXV) of 30 August 1972, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities recommended that the Commission consider the problem of the applicability of the present provisions for the international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live and to consider what measures in the field of human rights would be desirable. Following the recommendation of the Commission in its resolution 8 (XXIX), the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1790 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, requested the Sub-Commission to consider at its twenty-sixth session, as a matter of priority, the problem of the applicability of existing international provisions for the protection of human rights to individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live, to consider what measures in the field of human rights, including the possibility of a declaration, would be desirable, and to submit appropriate recommendations to the Commission. The Council also requested the Commission to consider this item as a matter of priority at its thirtieth session on the basis of the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-sixth session. The Council further decided that it would consider the question at its fifty-sixth session in April/May 1974. At its twenty-sixth session the Sub-Commission held only a brief discussion and at the 686th meeting, on 19 September 1973, decided to give high priority at its next session to the item "The problem of the applicability of existing international provisions for the protection of human rights to individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live".
148. The Commission had before it document E/CN.4/1128, part B, section (b), containing the above-mentioned decision of the Sub-Commission.
149. At the 1286th meeting, a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1281) was submitted by Italy and the United Kingdom.
150. During the discussion the view was expressed that the draft resolution underlined the importance which the Commission attached to the subject-matter. Other speakers observed that it did not add anything new to the decision that had already been taken by the Sub-Commission. In this connexion it was pointed out that it would be appropriate to request the Sub-Commission, when it considered the item, to take into consideration particularly the status of migrant workers.
151. The Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.4/1281 without a vote.
152. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 11 (XXX).

XI. EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR THROUGH ILLICIT  
AND CLANDESTINE TRAFFICKING

153. The Commission considered agenda item 9 at its 1286th meeting on 6 March 1974.

154. The item was included in the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Commission in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1706 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 and General Assembly resolution 2920 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972. In its resolution the General Assembly asked the Commission to give priority to the consideration of the Council resolution, which had instructed the Commission to consider the question at its twenty-ninth session and to prepare appropriate recommendations for further action by the Council. In resolution 1789 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, which the Council adopted on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider this question as a matter of priority at its twenty-sixth session, in the light of United Nations instruments in the field of human rights and to recommend what further measures might be necessary for the protection, without distinction, of the human rights of foreign workers, taking into account the discussion of the question in the General Assembly, the Council and the Commission. Further, the Council requested Member States to submit to the Secretary-General such material, studies and suggestions as they deemed relevant, for transmission to the Sub-Commission. Finally, the Council requested the Commission to consider this question as a matter of priority at its thirtieth session.

155. At its 686th meeting, on 19 September 1973, the Sub-Commission adopted resolution 6 (XXVI) entrusting to one of its members, Mrs. Halima Warzazi, the task of preparing, in co-operation with the Secretariat, a study on this question and submitting it to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-seventh session, in 1974.

156. The Commission had before it part B, section (a), of document E/CN.4/1128, containing Sub-Commission resolution 6 (XXVI).

157. At its 1286th meeting the Commission heard a statement by the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization in consultative status.

158. At the same meeting the Commission took note of Sub-Commission resolution 6 (XXVI) and decided to inform the Economic and Social Council of this action.

159. For the text of the decision see chapter XIX, section B, decision 4.

XII. REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION  
AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES ON ITS TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

160. The Commission considered agenda item 14 at its 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974.

161. The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1128) relating to the twenty-sixth session of the Sub-Commission.

162. At its twenty-sixth session, which was held at Geneva in September 1973, the Sub-Commission was unable to adopt certain chapters of its draft report to the Commission, or the report as a whole, owing to the lack of a quorum at the scheduled 688th meeting of the Sub-Commission, on Friday, 21 September 1973. The Secretary-General therefore circulated document E/CN.4/1128, containing chapters of the report adopted by the Sub-Commission (part A); resolutions and decisions adopted at the twenty-sixth session of the Sub-Commission (part B); chapters of the draft report which were not examined by the Sub-Commission (part C) and relevant annexes.

163. It was noted that in connexion with this item the Commission should take action on resolution 7 (XXVI) and on two decisions of the Sub-Commission contained in part B (b), 1 (i) and (ii) of document E/CN.4/1128.

164. Commenting on document E/CN.4/1128 as a whole, some representatives expressed the view that formally there was no report of the Sub-Commission before the Commission, since three chapters of the draft report and the report as a whole had not been examined and adopted by the Sub-Commission. It was suggested that the document should be referred back to the Sub-Commission for completion of the consideration and adoption of the report. Other speakers disagreed with that suggestion, pointing out that 9 of the 12 chapters of the report, as well as all seven resolutions and four decisions, had been appropriately adopted by the Sub-Commission and that it was the substance and not the formal presentation with which the Commission should be concerned in considering the work of the twenty-sixth session of the Sub-Commission.

165. Commenting on the question relating to the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, contained in part C of document E/CN.4/1128, many speakers considered that the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, in preparing his final version of the study on the subject-matter, should avoid references to specific incidents that had taken place in the past, before the contemporary notion of genocide had been elaborated. It was pointed out that there was the dangerous pitfall of confusing the crime of genocide with the eventual consequences which may occur as a result of a given war and of making such parallels without taking into account the historical and socio-economic background of the past events. In that connexion all speakers urged the Special Rapporteur to delete, in the final version of his report, paragraph 30 of his progress report, submitted to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-sixth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.583).

166. Some speakers expressed the view that, although many studies prepared by the Sub-Commission contained historical introductions that helped in the understanding

of contemporary situations, references to events that had given rise to controversial explanations and evaluations in different publications should be avoided.

167. While all speakers recognized that the Special Rapporteur should be given latitude in preparing his study, they agreed that it would be appropriate to bring to his attention the opinions expressed during the discussion of the item in the Commission.

168. In connexion with Sub-Commission resolution 7 (XXVI), "Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism", paragraph 1 of which recommends that the Commission on Human Rights request the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Sub-Commission to appoint a group of five from among its membership to meet for not more than three working days, prior to each session of the Sub-Commission, to review developments in this field, the Commission at its 1286th meeting decided, without a vote, to endorse the request of the Sub-Commission.

169. For the text of the decision see chapter XIX, section B, decision 5.

170. At the same meeting the Commission decided, without a vote, to authorize the Sub-Commission, in accordance with its request, to include in the agenda of its next session, the two following items: (i) the question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment; (ii) the individual's duty to the community as defined in article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant articles of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

171. For the text of the decision see chapter XIX, section B, decision 6.

### XIII. PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

172. The Commission considered agenda item 15 (Periodic reports on human rights) at its 1286th meeting on 6 March 1974 in conjunction with items 16 (Question of the realization of political rights) and 17 (Question of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country). The two latter items had been placed on the agenda pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1786 (LIV) and 1788 (LIV) of 18 May 1973.

173. At its twenty-ninth session the Commission had considered, in accordance with the new schedule for the system of periodic reports laid down in Council resolution 1596 (L) of 21 May 1971, reports on civil and political rights for the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971 received from 38 Governments and specialized agencies, together with information received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status. By its resolution 24 (XXIX), adopted on 4 April 1973, the Commission urged those Governments which had not submitted their reports to do so, and decided that its Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports should meet one week prior to its thirtieth session in 1974 to consider such further reports as were received too late for consideration at its 1973 session.

174. Accordingly, the Commission had before it further reports on civil and political rights for the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971 received from the following 12 States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies: Australia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Israel, San Marino, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/CN.4/1098/Add.18-25). The Commission had also before it an analytical summary of these reports (E/CN.4/1103/Add.1 and 2), a subject and country index relating to these reports (E/CN.4/1102/Add.1), an up-to-date memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/907/Rev.10) and the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on the work of its 1974 session (E/CN.4/1137), including a proposed draft resolution in paragraph 16 thereof.

175. At its 1286th meeting on 6 March 1974 the Commission adopted without a vote the draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports in paragraph 16 of its report (ibid.). The representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that if the draft resolution had been put to the vote, they would have abstained on operative paragraph 1.

176. For the text of the resolution see chapter XIX, section A, resolution 12 (XXX).

XIV. THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION  
OF HUMAN RIGHTS; QUESTION OF CONSCIENTIOUS  
OBJECTION TO MILITARY SERVICE

177. The Commission considered agenda item 18 at its 1287th meeting, on 7 March 1974.

178. The Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1118 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3) containing information on conscientious objection included in the country monographs prepared in connexion with the Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Religious Rights and Practices 29/ and information received from Governments in response to a request from the Secretary-General.

179. The Commission also had before it three statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status (E/CN.4/NGO/179-181).

180. At the 1287th meeting the representative of the Netherlands, also on behalf of Austria, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1284). While stressing the importance and urgency of the problem of conscientious objection to military service, he did not insist, in view of the lack of time, on taking a vote on the draft resolution at the present session and proposed that the consideration of the item be postponed to the thirty-first session and given priority.

181. For the text of the decision of the Commission concerning the postponement of that item see chapter XIX, section B, decision 9.

XV. COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

182. The Secretary-General distributed to the members of the Commission confidential lists of communications (E/CN.4/55-65), replies of Governments (E/CN.4/GR.73/3-E/CN.4/GR.74/2), and a confidential document of a statistical nature (E/CN.4/CCR/Stat.15). A non-confidential list of communications containing a brief indication of the substance of each communication which dealt with principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights (E/CN.4/CR.44) was also distributed.

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29/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 60.XIV.2.

XVI. ELECTION TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE  
SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND  
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

183. The Commission considered item 26 of its agenda at its 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974.

184. This item arose out of the resignation of a member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Ioan Voicu of Romania.

185. The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General relating to this item (E/CN.4/1147).

186. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1334 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, the Commission consists of 26 members elected for three-year terms from among experts nominated by Member States, on the following basis: 12 members from the Afro-Asian group of States; 6 members from Western European and other States; 5 members from Latin American States; and 3 members from Eastern European States.

187. The seat vacated by Mr. Voicu was one of the seats allotted to Eastern European States. The Secretary-General, accordingly, by note verbale dated 29 January 1974, had requested the Governments of those States to submit to the Commission on Human Rights their nominations of experts for election to the Sub-Commission.

188. As of 5 March only one nomination had been received, namely, that of Mr. Aureliu Cristescu, nominated by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

189. At its 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974, the Commission elected by acclamation Mr. Aureliu Cristescu as a member of the Sub-Commission to serve for the unexpired term of office of Mr. Voicu (see chapter XIX, section B, decision 7).

#### XVII. POSTPONEMENT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

190. At its 1287th meeting, on 7 March 1974, the Commission, on a motion by the representative of the Netherlands, decided without a vote to postpone to its thirty-first session the consideration of items 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

191. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the representative of the Netherlands, the Commission decided to give priority to the consideration of items 18 and 20 at its thirty-first session. The decision was taken by 14 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions, in the case of item 18, and by 17 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions, in the case of item 20.

192. For the text of the decision of the Commission concerning the postponement of items, see chapter XIX, section B, decision 9.

#### XVIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

193. At its 1288th and 1289th meetings, on 8 March 1974, the Commission discussed its draft report on the work of its thirtieth session. The draft report was adopted, as amended in the course of the discussion.



XIX. RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY  
THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTIETH SESSION

A. Resolutions

1 (XXX). Question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East 30/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 31/

Recalling the pertinent United Nations resolutions on the situation in the occupied territories and on the protection of human rights and the fundamental freedoms of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, including the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

Taking note of the reports of the United Nations and other international humanitarian organizations on the situation of the occupied Arab territories and their inhabitants,

Greatly alarmed by the continuation of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms by Israel in the occupied Arab territories, in particular the destruction of houses, expropriation of Arab properties, ill-treatment of prisoners, pillaging of the archaeological and cultural heritage and exploitation of the natural resources of those territories, and interference in family life and religious freedom and practices,

Deeply concerned over Israel's persistence in establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories, implementing massive programmes of immigration, continuing the deportation and transfer of the indigenous population and refusing the return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

1. Deplores Israel's continued grave breaches in the occupied Arab territories, of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, which have been considered by the Commission on Human Rights as war crimes and an affront to humanity;

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30/ Adopted at the 1254th meeting, on 11 February 1974, by 21 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions. See chapter III, paragraphs 30-37.

31/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

2. Deplores Israel's persistent defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and its continued policy of violating the basic human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories;

3. Reaffirms that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, the demographic structure and the status of the occupied Arab territories, including occupied Jerusalem, are null and void;

4. Declares that Israel's policy of annexation, establishment of settlements and transfer of an alien population to the occupied territories is in contravention of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles and provisions of international law concerning occupation, the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people;

5. Calls upon Israel once more to comply with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to acknowledge and abide by its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to implement all the relevant United Nations resolutions;

6. Further calls upon Israel to stop immediately the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and to rescind all policies and measures affecting the physical character and demographic composition of those territories;

7. Reaffirms that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories is a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

8. Calls upon all States to do their utmost to ensure that Israel respects the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and that it desists from all acts and policies aimed at changing the physical character and demographic composition of the occupied Arab territories, particularly through the establishment of settlements and the deportation and transfer of the indigenous inhabitants;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations and to give it the widest possible publicity and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its next session;

10. Decides to place on the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East".

2 (XXX). Human Rights and scientific and technological developments 32/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2450 (XXIII), 3026 B (XXVII) and 3150 (XXVIII),

Reaffirming its resolution 10 (XXVII),

Convinced that scientific and technological developments have generally been beneficial but can only be used to the greatest benefit of mankind in a climate of peace and international security,

Aware that the uncontrolled scientific and technological developments and their misuse have affected the enjoyment of fundamental human rights,

Recognizing that it is essential to ensure the use of science and technology at all times in such a way as to strengthen international peace and security and protect fundamental human rights,

Conscious of the need to formulate international measures which would strengthen the respect for human rights in the light of developments in science and technology and also to direct scientific and technological developments towards the entire development process of mankind, particularly in areas such as employment, health, agriculture, education, information, and social and cultural and economic development,

Noting with appreciation the studies already carried out by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the specialized agencies,

1. Renews the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 3150 (XXVIII), in which all States were called upon to develop further international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interest of strengthening international peace and security, the realization of the peoples' rights to self-determination and respect for national sovereignty, freedom and independence and for the purpose of economic and social development and improving the quality of life for the entire population;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Governments, for preliminary study and possible comments, the studies already prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII) and Commission resolution 10 (XXVII) and those studies to be completed;
3. Requests the Secretary-General, without neglecting the studies required for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII) and Commission resolution 10 (XXVII), which are being carried out in consultation with the

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32/ Adopted at the 1256th meeting, on 12 February 1974, by 28 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. See chapter II, paragraphs 10-17.

specialized agencies concerned, particularly the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to seek the views and observations of Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the use to which science and technology can be put:

(a) To strengthen international peace and security and the fundamental rights of peoples;

(b) To promote and ensure general respect for the human rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights;

(c) Through raising their standard of living, to facilitate and protect the enjoyment by all peoples of their right to employment, education, food, health and economic, social and cultural well-being.

The Governments and the specialized agencies mentioned above would be requested to submit their views or observations either on all or on some of these topics;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission an analysis of the views and observations received under paragraphs 2 and 3 above, in order to enable it to consider possible guidelines on standards which could be included in appropriate international instruments;

5. Decides to continue the consideration of this item at future sessions with a view to taking further action on the matter.

3 (XXX). The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa 33/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Considering resolution 3 (XXVI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities concerning the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,

Convinced that a study which would evaluate the importance and the sources of political, military, economic or other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa and which would determine the direct or indirect effects of such assistance on the perpetuation of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid could, by being widely disseminated, assist in the struggle against these policies,

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33/ Adopted at the 1260th meeting, on 14 February 1974, by 21 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. See chapter IV, paragraphs 46-50. See also annex III, paragraphs 4-9.

1. Authorizes the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a special rapporteur to evaluate urgently the importance and the sources of political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa, as well as the direct or indirect effects of such assistance on the perpetuation of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

2. Decides to consider this topic as a matter of priority at its thirty-second session;

3. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I./

4 (XXX). The historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms 34/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 10 (XXIV), inviting the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to place the item "The historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by the United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms" on its agenda and to examine it with a view to establishing guidelines for a study on this matter, including the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur,

Taking note of resolution 5 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973 adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, requesting the Commission on Human Rights to authorize it to designate a special rapporteur for preparing such a study,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, in which the Assembly welcomed the initiative of the Sub-Commission,

Convinced that there is a need to undertake a detailed study on the right of peoples to self-determination, which constitutes one of the essential bases for the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the development of friendly relations among nations,

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34/ Adopted at the 1265th meeting, on 20 February 1974, without a vote. See chapter VI, paragraphs 69-72. See also annex III, paragraphs 10-14.

Endorsing the proposal of the Sub-Commission that the study should be prepared on the basis of a universal and multidisciplinary approach as a work of synthesis and clarification for the purpose of promoting the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, taking into account, in this connexion, the discussion at the thirtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights,

Submits the following draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

/For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II./

- 5 (XXX). Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination 35/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2649 (XXV), by which the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its twenty-seventh session, the implementation of the United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly as soon as possible,

Recalling its resolution 8 A (XXVII), by which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare an annotated collection of all the resolutions adopted by the various organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional organizations relating to the right of peoples to self-determination, and decided, making use of that collection, to continue the consideration of the question with a view to appointing a special rapporteur at its twenty-eighth session,

Further recalling its resolution 9 (XXIX), by which it decided to consider this item, as a matter of priority, with a view to appointing a special rapporteur, at its thirtieth session,

Aware of the need to undertake, as quickly as possible, a study on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination,

1. Invites the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a special rapporteur to analyse the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1081 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1) and to make recommendations to the Commission at its thirty-second session with regard to the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;

2. Submits the following draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council:

/For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III./

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35/ Adopted at the 1265th meeting, on 20 February 1974, without a vote. See chapter VI, paragraphs 69-72. See also annex III, paragraphs 15-19.

6 (XXX). Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural 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 36/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Having considered the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1108 and Add.1-10 and E/CN.4/1131 and Corr.1),

Taking note of the comments and observations on the report submitted by Governments (E/CN.4/1132 and Add.1) under Economic and Social Council resolution 1792 (LIV), paragraph 2, and the note by the Secretary-General contained in document E/CN.4/1148,

Submits to the Economic and Social Council the following draft resolution for its adoption:

/For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV./

7 (XXX). Activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts 37/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2 (XXIII) whereby it established the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts, and its resolution 19 (XXIX), whereby it renewed the mandate of the Group,

Having considered the interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (E/CN.4/1135),

1. Expresses its satisfaction to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts for the interim report which it has submitted;
2. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group to continue its activities;
3. Submits the following draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council:

/For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution V./

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36/ Adopted at the 1270th meeting, on 22 February 1974 without a vote. See chapter VII, paragraphs 83-86. See also annex III, paragraphs 20-28.

37/ Adopted at the 1280th meeting, on 1 March 1974, by 25 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. See chapter VIII, paragraphs 109-113. See also annex III, paragraphs 29-34.

8 (XXX). Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts 38/

The Commission on Human Rights,

3068 Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3057 (XXVIII), 3061 (XXVIII),  
(XXVIII) and 3070 (XXVIII),

Reaffirming its resolutions 19 (XXIX) and 6 (XXX),

Having considered the interim report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts  
(E/CN.4/1135),

Submits the following draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and  
Social Council:

/For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VI./

9 (XXX). Model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies  
dealing with violations of human rights 39/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolutions 8 (XXV), 14 (XXVII) and 15 (XXIX),

Noting the reports of the Working Group on model rules of procedure for  
United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights (E/CN.4/1086 and  
E/CN.4/1134),

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the following draft resolution  
for its adoption:

/For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VII./

10 (XXX). Further promotion and encouragement of respect  
for human rights and fundamental freedoms 40/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Aware of its tasks for the further promotion and encouragement of respect  
for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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38/ Adopted at the 1281st meeting, on 4 March 1974, by 19 votes to 1, with  
3 abstentions. See chapter VIII, paragraphs 114-117.

39/ Adopted at the 1284th meeting, on 5 March 1974, without a vote. See  
chapter VIII, paragraphs 127-130.

40/ Adopted at the 1284th meeting, on 5 March 1974, without a vote. See  
chapter IX, paragraphs 135-140.



Considering the desirability of reviewing the question of the future direction of its work and that of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, taking into account the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its own resolution 2 (XXV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1694 (LII) concerning the organization of the work of the Commission on Human Rights,

1. Decides to consider the question of a long-term programme of work of the Commission at its thirty-first session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite proposals and views of States Members concerning the Commission's programme of work and to submit an analysis of such replies to the Commission at its thirty-first session.

11 (XXX). Question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live 41/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Considering the task assigned by the Commission on Human Rights to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities by resolution 8 (XXIX), as elaborated upon by Economic and Social Council resolution 1790 (LIV),

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution VIII./

12 (XXX). Periodic reports on human rights 42/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Having considered, with the assistance of its Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights, the additional reports on civil and political rights for the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971 received from States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 (E/CN.4/1098/Add.18-25),

Noting with appreciation the analytical summary of the additional periodic

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41/ Adopted at the 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974, without a vote. See chapter X, paragraphs 149-152.

42/ Adopted at the 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974, without a vote. See chapter XIII, paragraphs 175 and 176.

reports on civil and political rights (E/CN.4/1103 and Add.1 and 2), the subject and country index of these reports (E/CN.4/1102 and Add.1) and the memorandum on the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights concluded under the auspices of the United Nations (E/CN.4/907/Rev.10) prepared by the Secretary-General,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1596 (L) of 21 May 1971, in which the Council decided that Member States would henceforth be asked to submit periodic reports once every two years in a continuing cycle, instead of every year as was the case under Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX),

1. Reiterates the views expressed in its resolution 24 (XXIX);
2. Notes with regret that only a relatively small number of Governments have submitted periodic reports on civil and political rights covering the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971;
3. Hopes that all Governments will submit reports under the new six-year cycle within the established time-limits;
4. Urges Governments to submit their reports on economic, social and cultural rights by 31 March 1974.

#### B. Other decisions

1. Telegram to be sent to the Government of Chile 43/

The Commission decided to authorize the Chairman to address the following telegram to the Government of Chile:

"On behalf of the members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and as Chairman of the Commission at its thirtieth session, I have been authorized to send the following telegram to your Government:

'The Commission on Human Rights, while considering the obligation of all States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, has considered with deep concern numerous reports from a wide variety of sources relating to gross and massive violations of human rights in Chile in contradiction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments ratified by a great number of countries, including Chile.

'The Commission on Human Rights, which has consistently deplored all violations of human rights, calls upon your Government for the immediate cessation of any kind of violations of human rights committed contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and other

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43/ Adopted at the 1279th meeting, on 1 March 1974, without a vote. See chapter VIII, paragraphs 94-97.

international instruments, including the International Covenants on Human Rights.

'The Commission expresses particular concern for the protection of persons whose lives are reported to be in imminent danger. These include such outstanding political, social and cultural figures as former ministers, senators and heads and professors of universities, among others, Clodomiro Almeida, Luis Corvalán, Enrique Kirberg, Pedro Felipe Ramires and Anselmo Sule, whose names have been cited as presently in the greatest danger for reasons of health or the conditions of their detention.

'The Commission insists that the above-mentioned persons and other Chilean citizens and foreigners in similar situations should not be prevented from leaving the country if they wish to do so.

'The Commission requests the Chilean authorities to inform its Chairman as a matter of urgency about the measures undertaken in pursuance of this telegram and about the fate and welfare of the above-mentioned and other persons being reported in dangerous conditions.'

2. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance 44/

The Commission decided to ask the Economic and Social Council to inform the General Assembly that the Commission on Human Rights had not yet completed its work on the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and that the Commission intended to give the elaboration of the Declaration priority at its thirty-first session.

3. Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII) 45/

The Commission, having considered at its 1280th to 1283rd and 1285th (closed) meetings item 12 (b) of its agenda on the basis of the confidential resolution adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its 686th (closed) meeting under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and having examined a number of procedural as well as substantive questions relating to the application of that resolution,

1. Decides to refer the relevant documents to the Governments concerned and requests those Governments to send their observations to the Commission, through the Secretary-General, not later than 1 December 1974;

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44/ Adopted at the 1284th meeting, on 5 March 1974. See chapter V, paragraphs 56-58, and chapter I, section B, draft decision 1.

45/ Adopted at the 1285th meeting, on 6 March 1974, by 17 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions. See chapter VIII, paragraphs 118-120 and chapter I, section B, draft decision 2. See also annex III, paragraphs 35-38.

2. Decides to establish a working group composed of five members of the Commission, 46/ due account being taken of considerations of geographical distribution, with the approval of the Council, which would meet one week before the next session of the Commission to examine the documents transmitted by the confidential resolution of the Sub-Commission submitted to the Commission at its thirtieth session under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII), together with the observations of the Governments submitted under paragraph 1 above and any further report that the Sub-Commission may submit under that resolution;

3. Decides to transmit to the Sub-Commission the summary records of the discussion of this subitem in the Commission;

4. Decides to request the Sub-Commission, after the latter decides to refer to the Commission particular situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights, to invite the Governments directly concerned to make their written observations in order to enable the Commission to take them into account in the examination of the situations;

5. Decides to examine this question as a matter of priority at its next session.

4. Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking 47/

The Commission decided to take note of resolution 6 (XXVI) (see E/CN.4/1128, part B, section (a)) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and decided to inform the Economic and Social Council of this action.

5. Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism 48/

The Commission decided to endorse the recommendations to the Economic and

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46/ At the 1289th meeting, on 8 March 1974, the Chairman of the Commission stated that, in accordance with rule 21 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, he had appointed the following members as members of the Working Group:

Mr. Annan Arkyin Cato (Ghana)  
Mr. Th. C. van Boven (Netherlands)  
Mr. Ghulam Ali Allana (Pakistan)  
Mr. Dídimo Ríos (Panama)

The Commission agreed that the Chairman would appoint the fifth member of the Group after consultations with the Eastern European States members of the Commission.

47/ Adopted at the 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974. See chapter XI, paragraphs 158 and 159.

48/ Adopted at the 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974. See chapter XII, paragraphs 168 and 169, and chapter I, section B, draft decision 3. See also annex III, paragraphs 35-38.

Social Council contained in resolution 7 (XXVI) (see E/CN.4/1128, part B, section (a)) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

6. Agenda of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-seventh session 49/

The Commission decided to authorize the Sub-Commission to include in the agenda of its next session:

- (i) An item entitled "The question of the human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment";
- (ii) An item on the individual's duty to the community as defined in article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant articles of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

7. Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities 50/

The Commission elected by acclamation Mr. Aureliu Cristescu (Romania) as a member of the Sub-Commission to serve for the unexpired term of office of Mr. Voicu.

8. Further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms 51/

The Commission decided to postpone its consideration of draft resolution E/CN.4/L.1285 and the amendments thereto (E/CN.4/L.1286), relating to this item, to its thirty-first session.

9. Postponement of items on the agenda 52/

The Commission decided 53/ to postpone to its thirty-first session the consideration of the following items of its agenda:

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49/ Adopted at the 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974. See chapter XII, paragraphs 170 and 171.

50/ Adopted at the 1286th meeting, on 6 March 1974. See chapter XVI, paragraphs 183-189.

51/ Adopted at the 1287th meeting, on 7 March 1974. See chapter IX, paragraphs 141-145.

52/ Adopted at the 1287th meeting, on 7 March 1974. See chapter XVII, paragraphs 190-192.

53/ Decision adopted without objection.

18. The role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights; question of conscientious objection to military service
19. Review of the human rights programme and control and limitation of documentation
20. Reports of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its first and second sessions
21. Question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred
22. Study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, study of the right of arrested persons to communicate with those with whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests, and draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention
23. Advisory services in the field of human rights

The Commission further decided to accord priority to items 18 and 20 at its thirty-first session. 54/

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54/ Adopted by 14 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions, in the case of item 18, and by 17 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions, in the case of item 20.

## XX. ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTIETH SESSION

### A. Opening and duration of the session

194. The Commission on Human Rights held its thirtieth session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 4 February to 8 March 1974.

195. The session was opened (1243rd meeting) by Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria), a Vice-Chairman of the Commission at its twenty-ninth session, who made a statement. The Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs made a statement.

### B. Attendance

196. The session was attended by representatives of all States members of the Commission, by observers for 23 States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission and by representatives of specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. A list of those attending is given in annex I below.

### C. Election of officers

197. At its 1243rd meeting, on 4 February 1974, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman:      | Mr. Felix Ermacora (Austria)  |
| Vice-Chairmen: | Mr. Fereydoun Hoveyda (Iran)<br>Mr. Dídimo Ríos (Panama)<br>Mr. Kéba M'Baye (Senegal) |
| Rapporteur:    | Mr. Nicolae Ropotean (Romania)  |

### D. Agenda

198. The Commission had before it the provisional agenda for the thirtieth session (E/CN.4/1130 and Add.1-3) drawn up by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

199. At its 1244th meeting, on 4 February 1974, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda. The agenda as adopted is given in annex II below.

#### E. Meetings, resolutions and documentation

200. The Commission held 47 meetings. The views expressed at those meetings are summarized in the records of the 1243rd to 1289th meetings.

201. The resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session are contained in chapter XIX of the present report. Draft resolutions and decisions for action by the Economic and Social Council, and other matters of concern to it, are set out in chapter I.

202. Annex III to this report contains statements of the administrative and financial implications of certain decisions. Annex IV contains a list of documents submitted for the Commission's consideration. The working documents of the thirtieth session are contained in document E/CN.4/1143.

#### F. Organization of work

203. At its 1245th meeting, on 5 February 1974, the Commission agreed upon the following order of consideration of agenda items: item 4, item 5, item 13, item 6, items 11 and 10, item 7, item 12, item 24, items 8, 9 and 14, items 15, 16 and 17, item 18, item 19, item 20, item 21, item 22, items 23, 25 and 26 and item 27. It also allocated a tentative number of meetings for the discussion of these items.



ANNEXES

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members

Austria: Mr. Felix Ermacora, Mrs. Edda Weiss,\* Mr. Friedrich Hamburger\*

Bulgaria: Mr. Luben Penchev, Mr. P. Petrov\*

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. G. N. Stankevich,  
Mr. Vasily I. Peshkov,\*\* Mr. Valery V. Lochtchinin\*\*

Chile: Mr. Raúl Bazán Dávila, Mr. Patricio Carrasco\*

Cyprus: Mr. Michael Triantafyllides, a/ Mr. Costas Papademas\*

Dominican Republic: Mr. Armando Oscar Pacheco, a/ Mr. Porfirio Dominici,\*  
Mr. K. Dipp-Gomez\*

Ecuador: Mr. José R. Martínez Cobo, Mr. Mario Aleman (Salvador)\*

Egypt: Mr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, Mr. Ibrahim Ali Badawi\*

France: Mr. Pierre Juvigny, Mr. André Travert,\* Mr. René Gros\*\*

Ghana: Mr. Annan Arkyin Cato

India: Mrs. Rajen Nehru, Mr. N. P. Jain,\* Mr. E. A. Srinivasan\*\*

Iran: H.I.H. Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, a/ Mr. Fereydoun Hoveyda,\*  
Mr. Manouchehr Ganji,\* Mr. Parvis Mohajer,\*\* Miss Soheyra Shahkar\*\*

Iraq: Mr. Hisham Al-Shawi, a/ Mr. Wissam Zahawie,\* Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi,\*  
Mr. Ghassan Al-Atiyyah\*

Italy: Mr. Giuseppe Sperduti, a/ Mr. Antonio Cassese\*, Mr. Francesco Guariglia\*

Lebanon: Mr. Edouard Ghorra, Mr. Yahya Mahmassani,\* Mr. Najj Abou-Assi\*

Netherlands: Mr. Th. C. van Boven, Mr. A. H. J. M. Speekenbrink\*

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\* Alternate.

\*\* Adviser.

a/ Did not attend session.

Nicaragua: Mr. Juan José Morales-Marenco, a/ Mr. José María Lugo\*

Nigeria: Mr. Adeitan Ayinde Adediran, a/ Mr. J. O. Thomas,\* Mr. O. Jemiyo,\*  
Mrs. Ruda T. Mohammed\*

Norway: Mr. Jens Evensen, a/ Mr. Ivar Eriksen,\* Mr. Erik Tellmann,\* ~~Mr. Sverre~~  
Mr. Sverre Bergh Johansen\*

Pakistan: Mr. Ghulam Ali Allana, Mr. Mian Qadrud-Din\*

Panama: Mr. Dídimo Ríos

Peru: Mr. Luis Marchand Stens, a/ Mr. Cord Dammert\*

Romania: Mr. Ion Datcu, Mr. Dumitru Ceausu,\* Mr. Nicolae Ropotean\*

Senegal: Mr. Kéba M'baye

Sierra Leone: Mrs. M. J. T. Kamara

Tunisia: Mr. Rachid Driss, Miss Faika Farouk,\* Mr. Mohamed Bachrouch\*

Turkey: Mr. Suat Bilge, a/ Mr. Osman Olcay,\* Mr. Mehmet Güney,\* Mr. Aykut Berk,\*  
Mr. Tomur Bayer\*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. I. K. Kolosovsky, Mr. K. F. Gutsenko,\*  
Mr. S. V. Chernishenko,\* Mr. N. D. Smirnov\*\*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Sir Keith Unwin,  
Mr. A. R. K. Mackenzie,\* Mr. J. E. C. Macrae,\*\* Mr. D. Broad\*\*

United Republic of Tanzania: Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, a/ Mr. Sebastian Chale,\*  
Mr. A. M. Hyera,\* Mrs. B. A. Hyera\*

United States of America: Mr. Philip E. Hoffman, Mr. Warren E. Hewitt,\*  
Mr. Guy A. Wiggins,\* Mr. Edward J. Derwinski,\*\* Mr. Donald M. Fraser,\*\*  
Mr. Cameron R. Hume,\*\* Mr. Michael G. Matheson\*\*

Zaire: Mr. Mukuna Kabongo, Mr. Kashama Mangalo a Gianga,\* Mr. Emany mata Likambe\*\*

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen,  
Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of),  
Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Sweden,  
Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia

\* Alternate.

\*\* Adviser.

a/ Did not attend session.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Health Organization

Regional intergovernmental organizations

Council of Europe

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (Organization of American States)

League of Arab States

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

Category I

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Student Movement for the United Nations, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of United Nations Associations

Category II

Agudas Israel World Organization, Amnesty International, Anti-Slavery Society, Baha'i International Community, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Commission of Jurists, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Confederation of Catholic Charities, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation for Human Rights, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International League for the Rights of Man, Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association, Pax Romana, St. Joan's International Alliance, War Resisters International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Association of World Federalists, World Conference of Religion for Peace, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Young Women's Christian Association, Zonta International

Roster

International Humanistic and Ethical Union, World Peace Council

## Annex II

### AGENDA

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Organization of the work of the session (Economic and Social Council resolution 1694 (LII) and Commission resolution 2 (XXV))
4. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 2450 (XXIII), 2721 (XXV), 3026 B (XXVII) and 3149 (XXVIII); Commission resolution 10 (XXVII) and decision of 3 April 1973)
5. Question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East (Commission resolution 4 (XXIX))
6. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance (General Assembly resolution 3069 (XXVIII))
7. Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural 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 (Commission resolutions 14 (XXV), 11 (XXVI), 17 (XXVII), 5 (XXVIII) and 14 (XXIX) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1421 (XLVI), 1502 (XLVIII), 1595 (L), 1689 (LII) and 1792 (LIV))
8. Question of international legal protection of the human rights of individuals who are not citizens of the country in which they live (Economic and Social Council resolution 1790 (LIV))
9. Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking (Economic and Social Council resolutions 1706 (LIII) and 1789 (LIV); General Assembly resolution 2920 (XXVII))
10. Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination (General Assembly resolution 2649 (XXV) and Commission resolution 8 A (XXVII) and 9 (XXIX))
11. The historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Commission resolution 10 (XXIX))

12. Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories, including:
  - (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (Commission resolution 19 (XXIX))
  - (b) Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII)
  - (c) Model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights (Commission resolution 15 (XXIX))
13. The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa (Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (resolution 3 (XXVI)))
14. Report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on its twenty-sixth session: note by the Secretary-General
15. Periodic reports on human rights (Economic and Social Council resolution 1596 (L) and 1793 (LIV) and Council decision of 18 May 1973)
16. Question of the realization of political rights (Economic and Social Council resolution 1786 (LIV))
17. Question of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country (Economic and Social Council resolution 1788 (LIV))
18. The role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights; question of conscientious objection to military service: report of the Secretary-General (Commission decision of 3 April 1973)
19. Review of the human rights programme and control and limitation of documentation
20. Reports of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its first and second sessions (Economic and Social Council resolution 1584 (L) and Commission decision of 27 February 1973)
21. Question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred (General Assembly resolution 2839 (XXVI) and Commission decision of 27 February 1973)
22. Study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, study of the right of arrested persons to communicate with those with whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests, and draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention (Commission resolution 23 (XXV) and decision of 27 February 1973)

23. Advisory services in the field of human rights
24. Further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (Commission decision of 4 April 1973)
25. Communications concerning human rights
26. Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
27. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the thirtieth session of the Commission

### Annex III

#### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTIETH SESSION

1. In the course of its thirtieth session, the Commission adopted a total of 12 resolutions, as well as other decisions, seven of which have financial implications. The Secretary-General, in compliance with regulation 13.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, submitted statements on the administrative and financial implications of the proposals.
2. If the Economic and Social Council approved the proposals contained in the report of the Commission, the Secretary-General would in the first instance endeavour to meet the additional costs required for 1974 and 1975 from the resources available to him in the budget for the biennium 1974-1975 as approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. However, should this not prove possible the Secretary-General would have to seek additional credits for that biennium. Resources required in 1976-1979 would be included in the proposals of the programme budget for the biennia 1976-1977 and 1978-1979.
3. The financial implications arising from proposals emanating from the thirtieth session of the Commission are summarized as follows:

Summary table of financial implications of resolutions adopted  
by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session

| Resolution number and subject   | Requirements   | Biennium                               |  |  | Biennium               |                        |              | Biennium                                |                        |   |
|---|--|--|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|---|
|   |  | 1974<br>(U.S. dollars)                 | 1975<br>(U.S. dollars)                 | Total                                  | 1976<br>(U.S. dollars) | 1977<br>(U.S. dollars) | Total        | 1978<br>(U.S. dollars)                  | 1979<br>(U.S. dollars) | Total                                   |
| 3 (XXX). The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa  | Travel and subsistence of Special Rapporteur; conference servicing costs and consultant services   | 2,500                                  | 24,500<br>or<br>(26,500) <sup>a/</sup> | 27,000<br>or<br>(29,000) <sup>a/</sup> | -                      | -                      | -            | -                                       | -                      | -                                       |
| 4 (XXX). The historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms     | Travel and subsistence of Special Rapporteur; conference servicing costs and consultant services   | 2,500                                  | 24,500<br>or<br>(26,500) <sup>a/</sup> | 27,000<br>or<br>(29,000) <sup>a/</sup> | -                      | -                      | -            | -                                       | -                      | -                                       |
| 5 (XXX). Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination  | Travel and subsistence of Special Rapporteur; conference servicing costs and consultant services   | 2,500                                  | 27,000<br>or<br>(29,000) <sup>a/</sup> | 29,500<br>or<br>(31,500) <sup>a/</sup> | 2,000                  | -                      | 2,000        | -                                       | -                      | -                                       |
| 6 (XXX). Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and a study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries | Printing of Special Rapporteur's report, editing, Arabic translation and typing, production of a pamphlet, travel and subsistence of Special Rapporteur, consultant services, etc. | 35,000<br>or<br>(82,500) <sup>b/</sup> | -                                      | 35,000<br>or<br>(82,500) <sup>b/</sup> | -                      | -                      | -            | 96,000<br>or<br>(129,000) <sup>b/</sup> | -                      | 96,000<br>or<br>(129,000) <sup>b/</sup> |
| 7 (XXX). Activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts  | Travel and subsistence of the members of the Group and of witnesses; conference servicing costs  | 16,400                                 | -                                      | 16,400                                 | -                      | -                      | -            | -                                       | -                      | -                                       |
| Decision 3. Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII)  | Conference servicing costs   | -                                      | 13,200                                 | 13,200                                 | -                      | -                      | -            | -                                       | -                      | -                                       |
| Decision 5. Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of <u>apartheid</u> and colonialism   | Subsistence for five members of the Sub-Commission's group and for substantive staff when required   | -                                      | 1,200                                  | 1,200                                  | 1,600                  | 1,200                  | 2,800        | 1,800                                   | 1,300                  | 3,100                                   |
|   | <b>TOTAL</b>   | <u>58,900</u>                          | <u>90,400</u>                          | <u>149,300</u>                         | <u>3,600</u>           | <u>1,200</u>           | <u>4,800</u> | <u>97,800</u>                           | <u>1,300</u>           | <u>99,100</u>                           |
|   |  | or<br>(106,400)                        | or<br>(96,400)                         | or<br>(202,800)                        |                        |                        |              | or<br>(130,800)                         |                        | or<br>(132,100)                         |

a/ Should the Special Rapporteur not be re-elected to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities an additional credit of \$2,000 would be required to enable the Special Rapporteur to present his report to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth session.

b/ Should the Special Rapporteur's report be published in Arabic, in addition to English, French, Russian and Spanish, and should a pamphlet be produced, an additional \$47,500 would be required in the biennium 1974-1975. Similarly, an additional \$33,000 would be required for the biennium 1978-1979. As \$13,000 has already been provided in the budget for the biennium 1974-1975, net requirements for that biennium would be \$22,000 or \$69,500.



Resolution 3 (XXX). The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

4. In operative paragraph 1 of resolution 3 (XXX), the Commission on Human Rights, having considered resolution 3 (XXVI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, authorized the Sub-Commission to appoint a special rapporteur to evaluate urgently the importance and the sources of political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa, as well as the direct or indirect effects of such assistance on the perpetuation of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

5. In operative paragraph 2 of resolution 3 (XXX), the Commission decided to consider that topic as a matter of priority at its thirty-second (1976) session.

6. Under the terms of operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution I recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, the Council would confirm the authorization given by the Commission on Human Rights to the Sub-Commission to appoint a special rapporteur. In operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would be requested by the Council to give the special rapporteur any assistance he might need to accomplish his task.

7. The financial implications of this proposal were set forth in connexion with Sub-Commission resolution 3 (XXVI) contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-sixth (1973) session (E/CN.4/1128, annex II, paras. 8-12). The financial implications were determined at the time on the following basis:

(a) In late 1974 the Special Rapporteur would be required to visit Geneva to hold preliminary consultations with the Division of Human Rights;

(b) The Special Rapporteur would need to visit Geneva again around May 1975 to prepare the report to be submitted to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth (1975) session;

(c) Should the Special Rapporteur not be re-elected to the Sub-Commission by the Commission on Human Rights in 1975 he would have to make a special trip to present his report to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth session;

(d) As in previous instances, the Division of Human Rights would endeavour to assist the Special Rapporteur in his task to the extent feasible. However, the numerous commitments already made by the Division in other activities in the field of human rights might necessitate a provisional increase in the staff resources available to the Division in the form of four man-months of consultant services at the P-5 level. This estimate is subject to ascertaining more precisely what aid the Special Rapporteur would need.

8. On the basis of the foregoing assumptions, the financial implications of the resolution were estimated as follows:

|   | <u>1974</u><br>(\$US) | <u>1975</u><br>(\$US) | <u>Total</u><br>(\$US)         |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Travel (first class) and subsistence of Special Rapporteur - one visit to Geneva in 1974 and one in 1975 (total time for the two visits: four weeks) - <u>pro forma</u> basis | 2,500                 | 2,500                 | 5,000                          |
| (b) Contractual translation and typing of a report of approximately 100 pages in English, French, Russian and Spanish and its reproduction in mimeograph form                     | -                     | 8,000                 | 8,000                          |
| (c) Four man-months of consultant services at P-5 level   | -                     | 14,000                | 14,000                         |
| (d) Travel (first class) and subsistence of Special Rapporteur if not a member of the Sub-Commission - <u>pro forma</u> basis   | -                     | (2,000)               | (2,000)                        |
| TOTAL   | <u>2,500</u>          | <u>24,500</u>         | <u>27,000</u>                  |
|   |                       |                       | (or 26,500)(or <u>29,000</u> ) |

9. Accordingly, depending on whether or not the Special Rapporteur is a member of the Sub-Commission in 1975, additional funds in the amount of \$27,000 (or \$29,000) would have to be requested for the biennium 1974-1975.

Resolution 4 (XXX). The historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms

10. Under the terms of operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution II recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, the Council would approve the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 5 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973 to proceed with its study on the rights of peoples to self-determination as envisaged therein.

11. In operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the Council would authorize the Sub-Commission to designate at its twenty-seventh (1974) session a special rapporteur from among its members to carry out the study. In operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would be requested by the Council to provide all necessary assistance to the special rapporteur and to the Sub-Commission.

12. The financial implications of this proposal were set forth in connexion with Sub-Commission resolution 5 (XXVI) contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-sixth session (E/CN.4/1128, annex II, paras. 13-18). The financial implications were determined on the basis of assumptions, analogous to those outlined in paragraph 7 above for Commission resolution 3 (XXX).

(a) In late 1974 the Special Rapporteur would be required to visit Geneva to hold preliminary consultations with the Division of Human Rights;

(b) It would be necessary for the Special Rapporteur to visit Geneva again around May 1975 to prepare the report to be submitted to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth (1975) session;

(c) Should the Special Rapporteur not be re-elected to the Sub-Commission by the Commission on Human Rights in 1975, he would have to make a special trip to present his report to the session of the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth session;

(d) As in previous instances, the Division of Human Rights would endeavour to assist the Special Rapporteur in his task to the extent feasible. However, the numerous commitments already made by the Division in other activities in the field of human rights might necessitate a provisional increase in the staff resources available to the Division in the form of four man-months of consultant services at the P-5 level. This estimate is subject to ascertaining more precisely what aid the Special Rapporteur would need.

13. On the basis of the foregoing assumptions, the financial implications of the resolution were estimated as follows:

|   | <u>1974</u><br>(\$US) | <u>1975</u><br>(\$US) | <u>Total</u><br>(\$US) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Travel (first class) and subsistence of Special Rapporteur - one visit to Geneva in 1974 and one in 1975 (total time for the two visits: four weeks) - <u>pro forma</u> basis | 2,500                 | 2,500                 | 5,000                  |
| (b) Contractual translation and typing of a report of approximately 100 pages in English, French, Russian and Spanish and its reproduction in mimeograph form                     | -                     | 8,000                 | 8,000                  |
| (c) Four man-months of consultant services at P-5 level   | -                     | 14,000                | 14,000                 |
| (d) Travel (first class) and subsistence of Special Rapporteur if not a member of the Sub-Commission - <u>pro forma</u> basis   | -                     | (2,000)               | (2,000)                |
| TOTAL   | <u>2,500</u>          | <u>24,500</u>         | <u>27,000</u>          |
|   |                       | (or 26,500)           | (or <u>29,000</u> )    |

14. Accordingly, depending on whether or not the Special Rapporteur is a member of the Sub-Commission in 1975, additional funds in the amount of \$27,000 (or 29,000) would have to be requested by the Secretary-General for the biennium 1974-1975.

Resolution 5 (XXX). Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination

15. Under the terms of paragraph 1 of resolution 5 (XXX), the Commission on Human Rights invites the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a special rapporteur to analyse the report of the Secretary-General c/ and to make recommendations to the Commission at its thirty-second (1976) session with regard to the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination.

16. In operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution III recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, the Council would approve the Commission's decision to authorize the Sub-Commission to appoint a special rapporteur to analyse the report of the Secretary-General. c/ In operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would be requested by the Council to give the special rapporteur any assistance necessary for the accomplishment of his task.

17. The financial implications of this draft resolution are analogous to those for Commission resolutions 3 (XXX) and 4 (XXX) as indicated in paragraphs 4-9 and 10-14 above. For the purpose of determining the financial implications of Commission resolution 5 (XXX), the following assumptions have been made:

(a) The Sub-Commission would appoint the Special Rapporteur at its twenty-seventh (1974) session;

(b) In late 1974 the Special Rapporteur would be required to visit Geneva to hold preliminary consultations with the Division of Human Rights;

(c) In early 1975 the Special Rapporteur would be required to visit United Nations Headquarters in New York to consult with officers and secretariats of the various United Nations organs from which the resolutions relating to self-determination have emanated;

(d) It would be necessary for the Special Rapporteur to visit Geneva again around May 1975 to prepare his report to be submitted to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth (1975) session;

(e) Should the Special Rapporteur not be re-elected to the Sub-Commission in 1975, he would have to make a special trip to present his report to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth session;

(f) When the Commission considered the Sub-Commission's recommendations on this item at its thirty-second (1976) session, the Special Rapporteur would be required to participate in those meetings;

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c/ E/CN.4/1081 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1.

(g) As in previous instances, the Division of Human Rights would endeavour to assist the Special Rapporteur in his task to the extent feasible. However, the numerous commitments already made by the Division of Human Rights might necessitate a provisional increase in the staff resources available to the Division in the form of four man-months of consultant services at the P-5 level. This estimate is subject to ascertaining more precisely what aid the Special Rapporteur would need.

18. On the basis of the foregoing assumptions, the financial implications of resolution 5 (XXX) were estimated as follows:

|   | <u>1974</u><br>(\$US) | <u>1975</u><br>(\$US) | <u>Total for</u><br><u>1974/1975</u><br>(\$US) | <u>1976</u><br>(\$US) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| (a) Travel (first class) and subsistence of Special Rapporteur on <u>pro forma</u> basis:   |                       |                       |  |                       |
| (i) One trip to Geneva in 1974 and one in 1975 (total time for two visits: four weeks)  | 2,500                 | 2,500                 | 5,000  | -                     |
| (ii) One visit to New York in early 1975 for approximately three weeks  | -                     | 2,500                 | 2,500  | -                     |
| (iii) One trip to present report to Sub-Commission in 1975 if not re-elected as a member of the Sub-Commission  | -                     | (2,000)               | (2,000)  | -                     |
| (iv) One trip to attend meetings of Commission on Human Rights in 1976  | -                     | -                     | -  | 2,000                 |
| (b) Contractual translation and typing of a report of approximately 100 pages in English, French, Russian and Spanish and its reproduction in mimeograph form | -                     | 8,000                 | 8,000  | -                     |
| (c) Four man-months of consultant services at P-5 level   | <u>-</u>              | <u>14,000</u>         | <u>14,000</u>                                  | <u>-</u>              |
| TOTAL   | 2,500                 | 27,000                | 29,500   | 2,000                 |
|   |                       | or                    | or   |                       |
|   |                       | (29,000)              | <u>(31,500)</u>                                |                       |

19. Accordingly, depending on whether or not the Special Rapporteur is a member of the Sub-Commission in 1975, additional funds in the amount of \$29,500 (or \$31,500) would have to be requested by the Secretary-General for the biennium 1974-1975 and an estimated \$2,000 would be included in the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977.

Resolution 6 (XXX). Question of the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and a study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries

20. Under the terms of operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution IV recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, the Council would request the Secretary-General to give wide publicity by publication of the report of the Special Rapporteur concerning economic, social and cultural rights.
21. In operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, the Council would request the Commission on Human Rights to review this matter and to update the aforesaid report in the first instance after a period of five years, and to keep the Economic and Social Council informed of the implementation of this resolution.
22. With respect to paragraph 5 of draft resolution IV, the costs of giving wide publicity by publication of the Rapporteur's report were estimated at \$35,000, based on the costs of editing the manuscript in order to bring it up to an editorial standard appropriate to major United Nations publications and printing the report, not exceeding 256 printed pages, in four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish), with a total press run for the four languages of approximately 4,000 copies.
23. This would ensure that sufficient copies would be available to enable the Office of Public Information to assist in the wide dissemination of the Special Rapporteur's report by distribution through the information centres.
24. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the inclusion in the programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975 d/ approved by the General Assembly in resolution 3195 (XXVIII), of \$13,000 under section 20, Human rights, for photo-offset reproduction of the Special Rapporteur's report in 1974. Accordingly, should the report be printed in 1974, it would be necessary to seek additional credits in the amount of \$22,000 for editing and printing costs for the biennium 1974-1975.
25. With regard to updating the Special Rapporteur's report in the first instance after a period of five years, it was assumed that the Commission would consider the first updated report at its thirty-fifth session in 1979 and therefore it would be necessary to complete the work for updating in 1978. Following consideration of the proposal by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session, appropriate provision for the cost of this project, including travel of the Special Rapporteur and fees and appropriate travel for his consultants, as well as for translation, typing and reproduction of the updated report, would be included in the medium-term plan for 1976-1979, as well as in the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. At this stage, and on the basis of previous experience, estimated costs for the biennium 1978-1979 would amount to:

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d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/9006).

|  | <u>1978-1979</u><br>(\$US) |
|--|----------------------------|
| (a) Travel (first-class) and subsistence of the Special Rapporteur                                 | 8,000                      |
| (b) Consultant services required by the Special Rapporteur   | 18,000 e/                  |
| (c) Contractual translation, typing and reproduction of 400-page updated report in mimeograph form | 30,000                     |
| (d) Photo-offset reproduction of final updated report  | <u>40,000</u>              |
| TOTAL  | <u>96,000</u>              |

26. At the 1270th meeting of the Commission, on 22 February 1974, following consideration of the financial implications of the proposal, one representative expressed the wish that the Special Rapporteur's report should be published in Arabic, in addition to English, French, Russian and Spanish, and that it should be popularized, through the distribution, for example, of a pamphlet similar to those published on other subjects by the Office of Public Information.

27. The relevant additional costs may be estimated at \$47,500 as follows:

|   | <u>1974-1975</u><br>(\$US) |
|---|----------------------------|
| (a) Contractual translation and typing of the manuscript in Arabic  | 7,500                      |
| (b) Publication of the Special Rapporteur's report in Arabic - 1,000 copies   | 23,000 f/                  |
| (c) Production of a 48-page (6" x 9") pamphlet in five languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish) by the Office of Public Information, totalling 35,000 copies for the five languages | <u>17,000</u>              |
| TOTAL   | <u>47,500</u>              |

28. Accordingly, should the Council adopt draft resolution IV as recommended by the Commission and should the Council approve the suggestions referred to in paragraph 26 above, the Secretary-General would have to seek additional credits for the biennium 1974-1975 in an amount of \$69,500, instead of \$22,000 as indicated in paragraph 24 above. An estimated \$129,000, instead of \$96,000 as estimated in paragraph 25 above, would be included in the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. The estimates are summarized as follows:

e/ Following discussions with the Special Rapporteur on the consultant services required, the original estimate of \$12,000 presented to the Commission on Human Rights has been amended.

f/ Provisionally estimated for printing in the Headquarters area; however, should it subsequently prove possible to print the report in the Middle East this amount might be reduced.

I. FOR BIENNIUM 1974-1975

|   |   |        |                 |
|---|---|--------|-----------------|
| <u>(a) Publication of the Special Rapporteur's report in five languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish):</u> |   |        |                 |
| (i)   | For editing the manuscript  | 5,400  |                 |
| (ii)  | For contractual translation and typing of the manuscript in Arabic  | 7,500  |                 |
| (iii)   | For type-set printing, not exceeding 256 printed pages, with a total press run of approximately 5,000 copies  | 52,600 | 65,500          |
| <u>(b)</u>  | Production of a 48-page (6" x 9") pamphlet in five languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish) by Office of Public Information, totalling 35,000 copies for the five languages |        | <u>17,000</u>   |
|   | TOTAL   |        | <u>82,500</u>   |
|   | <u>Less: Provision made in 1974-1975 budget for photo-offset reproduction of the report . . . . .</u>   |        | <u>(13,000)</u> |
|   | Additional requirement in 1974-1975 . . . . .   |        | <u>69,500</u>   |

II. FOR BIENNIUM 1978-1979

|            |  |        |                |
|------------|--|--------|----------------|
| <u>(a)</u> | Travel (first-class) and subsistence of the Special Rapporteur   | 8,000  |                |
| <u>(b)</u> | Consultant services required by the Special Rapporteur   | 18,000 |                |
| <u>(c)</u> | Contractual translation, typing and reproduction of 400-page updated report in mimeograph form                     | 30,000 |                |
| <u>(d)</u> | Contractual translation and typing of the manuscript in Arabic   | 8,000  |                |
| <u>(e)</u> | Photo-offset reproduction of final updated report in five languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish) | 45,000 |                |
| <u>(f)</u> | Production of a pamphlet in five languages   | 20,000 |                |
|            | TOTAL  |        | <u>129,000</u> |



Resolution 7 (XXX). Activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts

29. In paragraph 2 of resolution 7 (XXX) the Commission on Human Rights requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to continue its activities.

30. Under the terms of operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution V recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, the Council would request the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts to remain active and vigilant at all times and to report to the Commission on Human Rights, at its next session, on any events constituting serious violations of human rights and requiring urgent investigation which might occur in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia or the Territories under Portuguese domination.

31. In operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, the Council would request the Secretary-General to provide the Group with the financial and technical assistance necessary for the accomplishment of its task.

32. Following consultations with the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts it was determined that, in addition to the 1974/1975 work programme g/ of the Ad Hoc Working Group which had been established under Commission on Human Rights resolution 19 (XXIX) of 3 April 1973, the Group might, if circumstances warranted, find it necessary to meet in 1974 for an additional period of approximately six working days. In addition, the Group might find it necessary to invite witnesses to testify during the course of the meetings.

33. On the assumption that such an additional period of meetings would be held in Geneva, it has been estimated that these requirements would give rise to the following costs:

|  |       | <u>1974</u><br>(\$US)   |
|--|-------|-------------------------|
| (a) Travel and subsistence of the six members of the <u>Ad Hoc Working Group</u>   |       |                         |
| (i) Travel (first-class)   | 4,000 |                         |
| (ii) Subsistence   | 2,400 | 6,400                   |
| (b) Travel and subsistence of witnesses  |       | 5,000                   |
| (c) Conference servicing costs   |       |                         |
| Interpretation - six interpreters and one sound technician to be recruited locally in Geneva on a temporary basis for six working days   |       | 5,000                   |
| (The conference servicing costs have at this preliminary stage been estimated on the assumption that the resources of the Office of the United Nations at Geneva will need to be supplemented for the period of the meeting) |       |                         |
|  | TOTAL | <u>16,400</u> <u>h/</u> |

g/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5265), annex III, paras. 20-23.

h/ Should the meetings of the Group be held elsewhere than in Geneva, the estimates would be adjusted according to actual requirements.

34. If draft resolution V were adopted by the Council and if it became necessary to hold the meetings as indicated above, the Secretary-General would in the first instance endeavour to meet the costs from the resources available i/ to him under this programme component in the budget for the biennium 1974-1975 as approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. However, should this not prove possible the Secretary-General would have to seek additional credits in an amount of \$16,400 for the biennium 1974-1975.

Decision 3. Study of situations which reveal a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights as provided in Commission resolution 8 (XXIII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1235 (XLII) and 1503 (XLVIII)

35. In paragraph 2 of decision 3, the Commission decided to establish a working group composed of five members of the Commission, due account being taken of considerations of geographical distribution, with the approval of the Council, which would meet one week before the thirty-first session of the Commission, to examine the documents transmitted by the confidential resolution of the Sub-Commission submitted to the Commission at its thirtieth session under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII).

36. As the working group is to be composed of members of the Commission, neither travel nor subsistence costs would be involved in holding the session. For the purpose of estimating costs, the following assumptions were made:

(a) The working group would hold two meetings a day for a period of approximately five working days immediately prior to the thirty-first (1975) session of the Commission, which is scheduled to be held in Geneva;

(b) Interpretation in four languages would be required;

(c) In-session and post-session documentation would total not more than 100 pages (restricted distribution);

(d) Pre-session documentation to be provided to the working group would be that already available or scheduled to be made available to the Commission, so that no additional costs would be incurred;

(e) No summary records would be provided.

37. The cost of providing conference services in 1975 is estimated as follows:

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i/ The total amount approved by the General Assembly for the biennium 1974-1975 is \$191,000.

|   | <u>1975</u><br><u>(\$US)</u> |
|---|------------------------------|
| (a) Interpretation for four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish) - 8 interpreters   | 4,200                        |
| (b) In- and post-session documentation totalling 100 pages in four languages (restricted distribution) - 6 translators, 4 revisers, 7 steno-typists, 2 secretaries and 5 supporting general service staff | <u>9,000</u>                 |
| TOTAL   | <u>13,200</u>                |

38. Accordingly, should the Office of the United Nations at Geneva be unable to provide the necessary conference servicing staff from among its resources, the Secretary-General would have to seek additional funds in an amount of \$13,200 for the biennium 1974-1975.

Decision 5. Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism

39. In its decision 5, the Commission on Human Rights decided to endorse the recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities contained in Sub-Commission resolution 7 (XXVI) that the Economic and Social Council be requested to authorize the Sub-Commission to appoint a group of five from among its membership to meet for not more than three working days, prior to each session of the Sub-Commission, to review developments in the field of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others as they are defined in the Convention of Slavery of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949.

40. The financial implications of this decision are as set forth in connexion with Sub-Commission resolution 7 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973, contained in the report of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/1128, annex II, paras. 19-24). For the purpose of determining the financial implications, the following assumptions were made:

(a) The first session of the group would be convened in 1975 in Geneva;

(b) As the group would meet immediately before the annual session of the Sub-Commission, no additional costs would arise with respect to travel of members of the group;

(c) When the session of the Sub-Commission is held in New York, two substantive members of the Sub-Commission's secretariat would be required to service the session of the group, entailing additional subsistence costs;

(d) The group would hold two meetings a day for not more than three working days;

(e) Interpretation in four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish) would be required;

(f) Except for approximately 25 pages each of pre-, in- and post-session documentation for the meetings of the group, no documentation in addition to that normally supplied to the Sub-Commission would be required;

(g) Should the Economic and Social Council approve the Commission's recommendation, the Secretary-General would endeavour to include the meetings of the group in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1975 and annually thereafter, and to undertake to service the meetings.

41. On the basis of the foregoing assumptions, the financial implications were estimated as follows:

|  | <u>1975</u><br>(\$US) | <u>1976</u><br>(\$US) | <u>1977</u><br>(\$US) | <u>1978</u><br>(\$US) | <u>1979</u><br>(\$US) |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Subsistence of the five members of the group                         | 1,200                 | 1,200                 | 1,200                 | 1,300                 | 1,300                 |
| (b) Subsistence of two substantive staff of Sub-Commission's secretariat | -                     | 400                   | -                     | 500                   | -                     |
| TOTAL  | <u>1,200</u>          | <u>1,600</u>          | <u>1,200</u>          | <u>1,800</u>          | <u>1,300</u>          |

42. Accordingly, an additional \$1,200 would be needed in the biennium 1974-1975; an estimated \$2,800 would be included in the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, and \$3,100 for the biennium 1978-1979.

Annex IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED FOR THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

Documents of the Commission

| <u>Documents issued in the general series</u> |   | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| E/CN.4/907/Rev.10                             | Status of multilateral treaties in the field of human rights concluded under the auspices of the United Nations: memorandum by the Secretary-General  | 15                         |
| E/CN.4/923/Add.7                              | Decisions taken by United Nations bodies containing provisions relevant to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of <u>apartheid</u> in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories (eighth supplement to document E/4226) | 12                         |
| E/CN.4/1071/Add.5 and 6                       | Observations by Governments regarding the preliminary draft of model rules of procedure prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1021/Rev.1): note by the Secretary-General  | 12 (c)                     |
| E/CN.4/1081/Add.2 and Corr.1                  | Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination: report of the Secretary-General  | 10                         |
| E/CN.4/1098/Add.18-25                         | Reports on civil and political rights, including the right of self-determination and the right to independence, for the period 1 July 1968-30 June 1971, received from Governments under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)  | 15                         |
| E/CN.4/1102/Add.1                             | Subject and country index to reports on civil and political rights: note by the Secretary-General   | 15                         |

Documents issued in the general series (continued)

Agenda  
item No.

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| E/CN.4/1103/Add.1 and 2                     | Analytical summary of reports and other material on civil and political rights for the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1971, received under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) (prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 16 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights) | 15 |
| E/CN.4/1108/Add.10                          | The widening gap: Study of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights by Manouchehr Ganji, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights  | 7  |
| E/CN.4/1112/Add.8                           | Study of equality in the administration of justice: report of the Secretary-General   |    |
| E/CN.4/1116/Corr.1 and<br>E/CN.4/1116/Add.4 | Respect for the privacy of individuals and the integrity and sovereignty of nations in the light of advances in recording and other techniques: report of the Secretary-General   | 4  |
| E/CN.4/1118/Corr.1 and<br>E/CN.4/1118/Add.3 | The role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights; the question of conscientious objection to military service: report of the Secretary-General   | 18 |
| E/CN.4/1128                                 | Report of the Sub-Commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities on its twenty-sixth session: note by the Secretary-General  | 14 |
| E/CN.4/1129 and Add.1-3                     | Question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East: note by the Secretary-General  | 5  |
| E/CN.4/1130 and Add.1-3                     | Provisional Agenda: note by the Secretary-General   | 2  |
| E/CN.4/1131 and Corr.1                      | The widening gap: Study of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights by Mr. Manouchehr Ganji, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights  | 7  |
| E/CN.4/1132 and Add.1                       | Replies of States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies, and States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, received pursuant to paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1792 (LIV)  | 7  |

Documents issued in the general series (continued)

Agenda  
item No.

|                                  |   |        |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|
| E/CN.4/1133 and Add.1-4          | Observations by Governments regarding the report of the Working Group established under resolution 14 (XXVII) of the Commission on Human Rights and submitted to the twenty-eighth session of the Commission in 1972: note by the Secretary-General | 12 (c) |
| E/CN.4/1134                      | Model rules of procedure for United Nations bodies dealing with violations of human rights: report of the Working Group under resolutions 14 (XXVII) and 15 (XXIX) of the Commission on Human Rights  | 12 (c) |
| E/CN.4/1135                      | Interim report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group of Experts prepared in accordance with resolution 19 (XXIX) of the Commission on Human Rights   | 12 (a) |
| E/CN.4/1136                      | Decisions and recommendations of United Nations bodies adopted during 1973 and affecting the advisory services programme in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General  | 23     |
| E/CN.4/1137                      | Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on periodic reports   | 15     |
| E/CN.4/1138                      | Review of the human rights programme and control and limitation of documentation: note by the Secretary-General   | 19     |
| E/CN.4/1139 and Add.1            | Information submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1159 (XLI) regarding co-operation with regional intergovernmental bodies concerned with human rights: note by the Secretary-General                                 |        |
| E/CN.4/1140 and Add.1            | Elimination of racial discrimination: note by the Secretary-General   | 12     |
| E/CN.4/1141                      | The impact of scientific and technological developments on economic, social and cultural rights: report of the Secretary-General  | 4      |
| E/CN.4/1142 and Corr.1 and Add.1 | Uses of electronics which may affect the rights of the person and limits which should be placed on such uses in a democratic society: report of the Secretary-General   | 4      |
| E/CN.4/1143                      | Working documents of the thirtieth session  |        |

| <u>Documents issued in the general series (continued)</u> |   | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| E/CN.4/1144   | The impact of scientific and technological developments on economic, social and cultural rights: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization   | 4                          |
| E/CN.4/1145   | Draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: working paper prepared by the Secretariat   | 6                          |
| E/CN.4/1146 and<br>Add.1 and 2                            | Draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance: report of the Secretary-General   | 6                          |
| E/CN.4/1147   | Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: note by the Secretary-General  | 26                         |
| E/CN.4/1148   | Information received from regional economic commissions, the Committee on Review and Appraisal and the Committee for Development Planning in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1689 (LII): note by the Secretary-General | 7                          |
| E/CN.4/1149   | Letter dated 19 February 1974 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights   | 12                         |
| E/CN.4/1150   | Letter dated 22 February 1974 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights  | 12                         |
| E/CN.4/1151   | Letter dated 21 February 1974 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights  | 12                         |
| E/CN.4/1152   | Letter dated 25 February 1974 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights  | 12                         |



| <u>Documents issued in the general series (continued)</u> |  | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| E/CN.4/1153   | Letter dated 7 March 1974 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights in reply to the telegram adopted by the Commission on 1 March 1974 and sent to the Government of Chile by the Chairman of the Commission  | 12                         |
| E/CN.4/1154   | Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its thirtieth session  | 27                         |
| E/CN.4/SR.1243-SR.1289*                                   | Summary records of the thirtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights   |                            |
| E/CN.4/INF.21 and<br>Corr.1 and Add.1                     | Attendance at the thirtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights  |                            |
| E/CN.4/CR.44  | Non-confidential list of communications concerning human rights  | 25                         |
| ST/HR/3   | Draft general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights; draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country; and draft principles relating to equality in the administration of justice; approved by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in 1961, 1962 and 1971, respectively | 16,<br>17,<br>20           |

| <u>Documents issued in the limited series a/</u> |  | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| E/CN.4/L.1225/Add.2                              | Study of the question of <u>apartheid</u> from the point of view of international penal law: note by the Secretary-General | 12                         |
| E/CN.4/L.1268                                    | Egypt, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Tunisia and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution                                 | 5                          |
| E/CN.4/L.1269                                    | Proposal by the Chairman of the Commission resulting from the conclusions of the informal working group                    | 4                          |

\* Parts of the 1280th and 1281st meetings and the 1282nd, 1283rd and 1285th meetings were closed.

a/ Document E/CN.4/1143 contains the text of documents E/CN.4/L.1225/Add.2, E/CN.4/L.1268-1273/Rev.1 and E/CN.4/L.1276-1286, originally distributed to participants only.

| <u>Documents issued in the limited series (continued)</u> |   | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| E/CN.4/L.1270   | Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire: draft resolution  | 13                         |
| E/CN.4/L.1271   | Romania: draft resolution   | 11                         |
| E/CN.4/L.1271/Rev.1                                       | Romania: revised draft resolution   | 11                         |
| E/CN.4/L.1272   | Ghana, Senegal and Tunisia: draft resolution  | 10                         |
| E/CN.4/L.1273   | India and Nigeria: draft resolution   | 7                          |
| E/CN.4/L.1273/Rev.1                                       | Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Tunisia: revised draft resolution   | 7                          |
| E/CN.4/L.1276   | Pakistan: amendments to the revised draft resolution contained in document E/CN.4/L.1273/Rev.1  | 7                          |
| E/CN.4/L.1277   | Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.4/L.1273/Rev.1: statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council | 7                          |
| E/CN.4/L.1278   | Ghana, Iran, Netherlands, Panama, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Tunisia: draft resolution  | 12 (a)                     |
| E/CN.4/L.1279   | Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.4/L.1278: statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council       | 12 (a)                     |
| E/CN.4/L.1280   | Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Egypt, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution  | 12 (a)                     |
| E/CN.4/L.1281   | Italy and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution  | 8                          |
| E/CN.4/L.1282   | Austria, Netherlands, Nigeria and Pakistan: draft resolution  | 12 (c)                     |

| <u>Documents issued in the limited series (continued)</u> |  | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| E/CN.4/L.1283   | Austria, Ecuador, Iran and Netherlands: draft resolution   | 24                         |
| E/CN.4/L.1284   | Austria and Netherlands: draft resolution  | 18                         |
| E/CN.4/L.1285   | Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution                       | 24                         |
| E/CN.4/L.1286   | The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.4/L.1285 | 24                         |

| <u>Documents issued in the non-governmental organizations series</u> |  | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| E/CN.4/NGO/176   | Statement dated 28 January 1974 submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status: World Federation of United Nations Associations and World Veterans Federation (category I); and by Agudas Israel World Organization, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Confederation of Catholic Charities, International Council of Jewish Women, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International League for the Rights of Man, International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples, Lutheran World Federation, Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association, Pax Romana, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Conference of Religion for Peace, World Federation of Catholic Youth, World Muslim Congress, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations and Zonta International (category II) | 6                          |
| E/CN.4/NGO/177   | Statement dated 1 February 1974 submitted by the International Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status and by Amnesty International, International Commission of Jurists and the International League for the Rights of Man, non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status  | 12                         |

| <u>Documents issued in the non-governmental organizations series (continued)</u> |   | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| E/CN.4/NGO/178   | Statement dated 4 February 1974 submitted by the International Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in category I consultative status, and by Amnesty International, International Commission of Jurists and the International League for the Rights of Man, non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status  | 12                         |
| E/CN.4/NGO/179   | Statement dated 26 February 1974 by the International Student Movement for the United Nations, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category I; Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Assembly of Youth, World Association of World Federalists, World University Service and World Young Women's Christian Association; non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status; and supported by Ex-Volunteers International and International Humanist and Ethical Union, non-governmental organizations on the Roster                 | 18                         |
| E/CN.4/NGO/180   | Statement dated 24 February 1974 by War Resisters International, a non-governmental organization in category II consultative status   | 18                         |
| E/CN.4/NGO/181   | Statement dated 26 February 1974 submitted by Amnesty International, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Commission of Jurists, International Confederation of Catholic Charities, International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples, Pax Romana, International Movement of Catholic Students and Graduates, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and World Conference of Religion for Peace, non-governmental organizations in category II consultative status | 18                         |

| <u>Seminar reports</u> |   | <u>Agenda<br/>item No.</u> |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| ST/TAO/HR/47           | Seminar on youth and human rights, San Remo,<br>Italy, 28 August-10 September 1973  | 23                         |
| ST/TAO/HR/48           | Seminar on the study of new ways and means for<br>promoting human rights with special attention to<br>the problems and needs of Africa, Dar es Salaam,<br>United Republic of Tanzania, 23 October-<br>5 November 1973 | 23                         |

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