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Thirty-fifth session

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Reports on civil and political rights for the period
1 July 1977-30 June 1977, received from specialized
agencies under Economic and Social Council
resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

[Original: English]

[12 July 1978]

1. As in previous notes by the International Labour Office concerning civil and political rights, reference is made below to a number of ILO standards which are relevant to the effective observance of rights falling within the category of civil and political rights, namely, instruments relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, freedom of association and protection of the right to organize of employers and workers, and the abolition of all forms of forced or compulsory labour. The present note summarizes major developments in these areas as well as information on certain measures relating to the right to self-determination.

Instruments adopted

2. At its sixtieth session (1975) the International Labour Conference adopted the following instruments relating to certain civil or political rights:

- Rural Workers' Organizations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)
- Rural Workers' Organizations Recommendation, 1975 (No. 149)
- Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)
- Migrant Workers Recommendation, 1975 (No. 151)

The first two seek further to promote the right to freedom of association and the right to organize; the latter two, inter alia, the right to equality of opportunity and treatment.

3. At its sixty-first session (1976), the International Labour Conference adopted the Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144), and the Tripartite Consultation (Activities of the International Labour Organisation) Recommendation, 1976 (No. 152). These instruments aim at ensuring the operation at the national level of procedures for effective consultation between representatives of the government, of employers and of workers with respect, in particular, to the implementation of ILO Conventions and Recommendations, i.e. including those relating to civil and political rights.

Measures for the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation

4. At its March 1975 session, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations made a survey of the situation regarding the effect given to the Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100) and the Equal Remuneration Recommendation (No. 90), 1951. ^{1/} The survey was based on reports from ratifying States under the ILO's regular reporting procedures and on reports from States which had not ratified this Convention. After reviewing general problems relating to the promotion of the principle of equality of remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value in the public and private sectors, the survey deals with the different types of measures to facilitate the implementation of the principle: job evaluation methods, employment and social policy, etc. This survey constituted part of the ILO contribution to the International Women's Year (1975).

^{1/} Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Volume B, Report III (Part 4), International Labour Conference, sixtieth session (1975): General Survey of the Reports relating to the Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100) and Recommendation (No. 90), 1951.

5. The Declaration on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers adopted by the ILO General Conference at its sixtieth session (1975) lays down a series of fundamental principles essential for the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment for women in education, vocational guidance and training, employment policy, wages, social security and other related fields. At the same session the Conference adopted a resolution concerning the Plan of Action with a View to Promoting Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers. In this resolution member States are requested, in particular, to take specific action within the framework of national development planning to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers in education, training and occupation at all levels and to guarantee their right to work and to free choice of profession and occupation. Such action should include legislation relating to equality of opportunity for women workers, and effective machinery under public control for its enforcement. The resolution calls also for specific ILO action.

6. The Director-General has continued to submit yearly reports to the International Labour Conference on the application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of "Apartheid" of the Republic of South Africa (adopted by the Conference on 8 July 1964). The eighth to thirteenth Special Reports were submitted to the fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first and sixty-third (1972-1977) sessions of the Conference. The ILO has consistently maintained that the abolition of apartheid must involve not only the repeal of existing measures, but also positive remedial policies since the economic and social life of South Africa is so closely bound up with apartheid. But the concern with South Africa has also resulted in the development of a positive programme of assistance by the ILO, which has been formulated in close co-operation with the OAU and after consultation with the national liberation movements from the area. This has included, for example, the preparation of a study on the extent of discrimination in Namibia, as a result of which technical assistance has been rendered with a view to overcoming past injustices and contributing to the welfare of the peoples of this country as a member of free and independent nations. Fellowships have been granted and a programme has been undertaken which involves consideration of economic and social aspects of development; manpower employment and population; industrial relations; and the ramifications of the migrant labour system within southern Africa. The Governing Body of the ILO decided in 1976 to expand its activities concerning southern Africa, and to allocate additional funds from its budget for this purpose. Close contact has been established with the United Nations authorities on apartheid, Namibia and Zimbabwe to facilitate the continuation and expansion of ILO activity.

7. A Commission of Inquiry appointed under article 26 of the Constitution to examine the implementation of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) in Chile submitted its report in May 1975. Progress in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission has been the subject of regular review, on the basis of reports from the Government, by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference.

8. At its one hundred and ninety-first session (November 1973) the Governing Body adopted a procedure for the examination of requests for "special surveys" which governments or organizations of employers or workers may submit on questions concerning the elimination of discrimination in employment. The Director-General was entrusted with "examining the effect to be given to any request for a special survey submitted by a member State, or a workers' or employers' organization, on specific questions of concern to them and, if the government concerned agreed to such a survey, to settle the arrangements for carrying it out in agreement with the government".

9. Regional Symposia on Equality of Opportunity in Employment were held in Panama (October 1973) and Geneva (April 1975), with a view to promoting fuller understanding of the concept of equal employment opportunity in the light of the economic and social problems of the American and European regions respectively, and to stimulate an exchange of views on the problems encountered and the methods used to overcome them in different national contexts. ^{2/} These were the second and third of a planned series of regional symposia.

10. In 1975 a practical guide was published on Special National Procedures concerning Non-Discrimination in Employment.

11. Further particulars of the work of the International Labour Organisation in regard to promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation will be found in the memorandum communicated annually to the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities (e.g. E/CN.4/Sub.2/381 of 8 June 1977).

Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize

12. At its March 1973 session, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations made a survey of the situation regarding the effect given to the Conventions on Freedom of Association and on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining. ^{3/} This survey was based on reports from ratifying States under the ILO's regular reporting procedures and on reports from States which had not ratified these Conventions. It deals *inter alia* with the recognition of the right to organize, the right to establish organizations without previous authorization, suspension and dissolution of organizations, trade union rights and civil liberties, protection against acts of anti-union discrimination and acts of interference.

13. Under the special ILO procedures for the examination of complaints of infringements of trade union rights, cases concerning countries in various parts of the world were examined by the Committee on Freedom of Association of the Governing Body.

14. At its one hundred and ninety-sixth (May 1975) session the Governing Body examined the report of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association concerning the case of Chile. Following the consent given by the Government of Chile for the referral of this case to the Commission, a panel of three members of the latter had been appointed. The Commission examined written information, heard witnesses in Geneva and visited the country. The report of the Commission was accepted by the Government of Chile subject to some

^{2/} The reports of these symposia and the working papers submitted to them have been published in Equality of Opportunity in Employment in the American Region: Problems and Policies, ILO, 1974, and Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in Employment in the European Region: Problems and Policies, ILO, 1975.

^{3/} Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Volume B, Report III (Part 4), International Labour Conference, fifty-eighth session (1973): General Survey of the Reports relating to the Conventions on Freedom of Association and on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining.

observations which it had to make on certain aspects. The question of progress in the implementation of the Commission's recommendations and of a resolution concerning human and trade union rights in Chile adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixtieth (June 1975) session has been examined subsequently by the Committee on Freedom of Association and the Governing Body on the basis of reports provided by the Government.

15. A panel of three members of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association was appointed by the Governing Body at its one hundred and eighty-ninth session (February-March 1973) to consider a complaint presented to the ILO by the Lesotho General Workers' Union against the Government of that country. The Chairman of the Commission visited Lesotho and the Commission presented its report in June 1975. In conformity with the procedure applicable in the case of complaints of infringements of trade union rights against a State which is not a member of the ILO, but which is a member of the United Nations, the report of the Commission was transmitted to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

16. During the period under review three complaints were submitted in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 26 of the Constitution. These complaints, concerning Bolivia, Uruguay and Argentina, were presented by a number of delegates to the International Labour Conference in 1975, 1976 and 1977 respectively, and concerned the observance of the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) (Bolivia and Argentina), and in the case of Uruguay, the observance of Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, 1949). These complaints were examined by the Committee on Freedom of Association in conjunction with other complaints, involving similar allegations, submitted by trade union organizations under the usual procedure.

17. ILO publications during the period under review include the following: Eligibility for Trade Union Office (1972); The Public Authorities and the Right to Protection of Trade Union Funds and Property (1974); Protection against Anti-Union Discrimination (by H.G. Bartolomei de la Cruz) (1976); Freedom of Association: Digest of Principles of the Freedom of Association Committee of the Governing Body of the ILO (1976) (2nd edition) (first published: 1972); Freedom of Association and Economic Development (by Guy Caire) (1977); Tenure of Trade Union Office (by B. Gernigon) (1977); and ILO Principles, Standards and Procedures concerning Freedom of Association (1977).

Abolition of forced or compulsory labour

18. The Governing Body decided at its two hundred and first session (November 1976) to invite governments to submit in 1978 reports, under article 19 of the Constitution, with a view to an examination of these reports by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations on the effect given to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)

Right to self-determination

19. Action undertaken by the ILO in regard to the right to self-determination includes assistance in the field of vocational training to liberation movements recognized by the OAU and countries in southern Africa; a project begun in 1976 for planned migration in southern Africa; and the activities indicated in paragraph 6 above. Details on these matters may be found in the reports presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first sessions (A/8314, A/8647, A/9051/Add.1, A/9638, A/10030, A/31/65/Add.1) and in the report communicated by the ILO to the United Nations (Department of Political Affairs Trusteeship and Decolonization) in 1977 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/30 (1976).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[31 March 1978]

Significant developments concerning the right of self-
determination during the period from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1977

FAO activities under this item for the period 1971-1977 have been reported at regular intervals to the United Nations and subsequently included by the Secretary-General in his annual reports to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. Reports on FAO activities are contained in documents: A/8314 (27 May 1971); A/8647 (28 April 1972); A/9051 (22 March 1973); A/9638 (22 May 1974); A/10080 (7 May 1975); A/31/65/Add.1 (30 April 1976), and A/32/87 (13 May 1977).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: French]

[2 August 1978]

1. The purpose of this report, in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1074 C (LIX) of 28 July 1965 and 1596 (L) of 21 May 1971, is to describe UNESCO activities in respect of the civil and political rights within its competence; it covers the period from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1977.

I. The promotion of the civil and political rights within the competence of UNESCO.

II. The elimination of racism and colonialism, and the right to self-determination and independence.

III. The promotion of human rights as a whole.

I. Promotion of the civil and political rights within the competence of UNESCO.

2. Basically, the civil and political rights which are of concern to UNESCO and in respect of which action was taken during the period under review (1971-1977) are as follows:

The right to life;

Respect for the human being in the face of scientific progress;

The right to privacy;

Protection of minorities (migrant workers and their families).

3. In addition to this first set of rights, mention should also be made of those that constitute the right to information. However, they will not be considered in this report because, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1596 (L) of 21 May 1971, they were dealt with in a separate report covering the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1975 which has already been submitted to the Council. The present report is therefore concerned only with the four civil and political rights referred to above.

A. The right to life

4. The right to life, provided for in article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966, is one of the rights that is reinforced by UNESCO activities in general. In this connexion, in the course of the fourth session of the Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts (Geneva, 17 March to 20 June 1977), the representative of UNESCO emphasized that "the consequences of armed conflict call for redoubled efforts on the part of the entire international community to safeguard the essentials; first, men's lives and their physical and moral integrity, and then everything which, through education, science, culture and the media of communication, enables the victims of armed conflicts to remain human beings whose potential for development cannot be forgotten even if it is temporarily impeded".

5. At the Eighteenth International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Bucharest from 15 to 21 October 1977, UNESCO voiced its concern in similar terms. The representative of UNESCO stated inter alia that the interest of UNESCO in international humanitarian law covered the whole of the protection of the intellectual and moral personality of the human being, in keeping with the notion of intellectual assistance, the minimum content of which is tentatively defined in article 72 of the Third Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.

B. Respect for the human being in the face of scientific progress

6. The concern of UNESCO to ensure respect for the individual threatened by scientific progress was emphasized more forcefully in 1972 at the seventeenth session of the General Conference, which recommended that the Director-General pay special attention to the study of the implications for human rights of mankind's new powers resulting from scientific and technological progress, particularly in biology, medicine and psychiatry, with a view to actively fostering the establishment and adoption of codes of professional ethics, of the principles of social morality and of the rules of law, which are now indispensable (recommendation 17C/7.11).

7. It was with this in mind that the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) convened a Round Table Conference of doctors, sociologists, jurists and theologians in Geneva in November 1973 under the auspices of WHO and UNESCO to discuss problems raised by the protection of human rights in the content of recent advances in biology and medicine. UNESCO Features devoted two special issues (Nos. 561 and 562, entitled Biology, medicine and human rights) to this Round Table Conference, which also marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

C. The right to privacy

8. As may be seen from its previous report, ^{1/} UNESCO has for a number of years been concerned with the protection of privacy, particularly in the light of technological progress and in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966, article 17 of which states:

"1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."

^{1/} E/CN.4/1100, 6 July 1972, p.10.

9. It is against this background that UNESCO undertook a series of comparative surveys and studies on the right to protection of privacy. As stated in the previous report, the results of this programme of studies and research were published in 1972 in the International Social Science Journal, 2/ some of the topics covered being:

"The impact of technological developments on the right to privacy"

"The general law relating to privacy"

"Intrusions into privacy".

10. It is also recalled that, as a UNESCO contribution to the enlightenment of the public on such questions, the July 1973 edition of the UNESCO Courier was given over entirely to "Threats to Privacy".

D. Protection of migrant workers and their families

11. Certain groups may be subjected to discriminatory treatment based on ethnic origin, religion or language. UNESCO therefore pays particular attention to such groups in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966, article 27 of which states:

"In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language."

UNESCO's activities in this field have been directed primarily towards migrant workers and their families.

12. UNESCO's activity in this area dates back to the seventeenth session of the General Conference in 1972, which adopted resolution 1.142 authorizing the Director-General to "further the effective and universal recognition of the right to education and to promote equality of educational opportunity and treatment", in particular "by seeking extra-budgetary resources for assisting Member States to take concrete measures to secure equality of access to education and of educational opportunity for foreign migrant workers and their children, and to improve this education, their mother tongue being used in it as far as possible".

13. It is within this context and in order to provide UNESCO with the necessary elements for establishing its programme, that a consultative committee of experts was convened at UNESCO Headquarters, from 22 to 26 October 1973; its recommendations were followed up appropriately in 1975 in the Organization's programme.

2/ UNESCO, The protection of privacy, International Social Science Journal, vol. XXIV, 1972, No. 3, pp. 413-625.

14. Thus the Approved Programme and Budget of UNESCO for 1975-1976 contains a paragraph (para. 3079) relating to the comparative study of "the effects of immigration on the ethnic relations and social structure of four countries in Western Europe". This subject is taken up again in the following biennium (see para. 3132 of document 19 C/5).

(a) Research and studies

15. In 1975, two studies were carried out, one by the French National Commission and the other by the Yugoslav National Commission, on 'the social and educational situation of migrant workers in the countries of immigration'; at the same time, the National Commissions of Finland and Sweden were undertaking two studies on "the teaching of the migrant's mother tongue". The National Commissions involved in those studies received financial assistance from UNESCO in order to give a practical follow-up to the conclusions of their research. The summary report on this research was used as a working paper during the International Seminar held in April 1976 at Geneva, in co-operation with the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO. The main purpose of that seminar was to identify problems encountered by migrant workers in their adaptation to the country of immigration and their re-adaptation to their country of origin. The final report of this meeting formed the main working paper of the Meeting of Experts in Educational Planning and Administration for Migrant Workers and their Families, held at UNESCO in December 1976.

16. In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Geneva Seminar, a survey is being prepared, in collaboration with the National Commissions and the associations of migrant workers, to identify the hopes and aspirations of migrant workers in the field of education and training. Moreover, UNESCO collaborated with the appropriate non-governmental organizations in these fields, in order to encourage measures to improve the education of migrant worker's children, particularly through organizing surveys, seminars, training and retraining courses.

(b) Operational activities

17. An exchange programme between educators of migrant workers in the countries of immigration and those in the countries of origin is being prepared, with the assistance of the national authorities concerned, for the purpose of familiarizing those educators with the cultural and social background of the migrant workers and their families. On their return, the educators are expected to organize seminars and courses in their own countries for educational workers from their own and from neighbouring countries who also serve migrant workers.

With a view to improving the dissemination of information concerning migrant workers and their families, UNESCO, in co-operation with the National Commissions, will prepare a directory of international, regional and national organizations and associations concerned with migrant workers.

18. Lastly, a booklet based on the above-mentioned studies carried out by the National Commissions will be published during this year in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

11. The struggle against racism, colonialism and apartheid and the right to self-determination and independence

A. Normative measures

19. These measures are of two kinds:

Resolutions of the General Conference of UNESCO directed towards the elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

The draft declaration on race and racial prejudice.

20. It is noteworthy that, at each of its sessions during the period under review (1971-1977), the General Conference of UNESCO without fail adopted a resolution condemning various forms of racism.

(1) Resolutions of the General Conference of UNESCO

21. The general resolutions adopted by the General Conference in 1972 include resolution 17 C/10.1 on "UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism and racism", in which the General Conference recalls resolutions 2795 (XXVI) and 2379 (XXVI) of the United Nations General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

22. In the same resolution, the General Conference recognizes that UNESCO's activity in providing all appropriate assistance within its means and competence to African national liberation movements, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, and to all peoples struggling against colonialism and racialism should be increased and intensified.

23. Also, in the same resolution, the General Conference "reaffirms the previous decisions of the General Conference not to accord any assistance to the Governments of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa or to the illegal and racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, and not to invite them to participate in any UNESCO activity until such time as the authorities of those countries desist from their policy of colonial oppression and racial discrimination".

24. Two similar resolutions were adopted in 1974 (resolution 18 C/11.1) and 1976 (resolution 19 C/12.1) at the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO.

(2) UNESCO's draft declaration on race and racial prejudice

25. By 1971, UNESCO had already adopted four declarations on race and racial prejudice. However, these declarations had been drawn up and adopted at meetings of experts acting in a personal capacity.

26. In 1972, therefore, the General Conference of UNESCO decided that a more solemn text should be drafted by member States and not by experts expressing personal views. A preliminary draft declaration was accordingly prepared by the Director-General after consultation with a group of eminent human rights experts at a meeting held at UNESCO Headquarters from 15 to 16 April 1977.

27. In accordance with resolution 5.175 adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth session, this preliminary draft was submitted to a meeting of governmental experts held at UNESCO Headquarters from 13 to 20 March 1978. The meeting resulted in the preparation of a draft declaration on race and racial prejudice, consisting of a long preamble and ten articles.

28. The preamble states, inter alia, that "all peoples and all human groups, whatever their composition or ethnic origin, contribute according to their own genius to the progress of the civilizations and cultures which, in their plurality and as a result of their interpenetration, constitute the common heritage of humanity".

29. In addition, article 9, paragraph 1 of the draft declaration states in a particularly forceful manner that "the principle of the equality in dignity and rights of all human beings and all peoples, irrespective of race, colour and origin, is a generally accepted and recognized principle of international law. Consequently any form of racial discrimination practised by States constitutes a violation of international law giving rise to international responsibility".

This preliminary draft will be submitted for adoption to the General Conference of UNESCO at its twentieth session to be held this year (1978).

B. Operational activities

30. Most of UNESCO's operational activities are related to the assistance which UNESCO has provided and continues to provide to Palestinian refugees and to liberation movements in southern Africa.

(1) The Palestinian refugees

31. During the period under review, UNESCO, in collaboration with UNRWA, continued to provide educational facilities for Palestinian refugees. In 1971, as may be seen from the previous report, 3/ approximately 500 schools were administered by UNRWA in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, but this figure has now risen to 600 schools attended by about 300,000 pupils who receive instruction from 13,000 teachers. There are, as before, 7 training centres for teachers and technicians.

32. It should also be pointed out that UNESCO still examines textbooks designed for refugee schools in order to ensure that their content meets the criteria laid down by the Executive Board in decision 6.8 adopted at its seventy-seventh session.

During the period under review, UNESCO planned and supervised secondary school final examinations for candidates detained in prisons in the Gaza strip.

(2) Aid to African liberation movements

(a) Regular assistance

33. The General Conference, at its sixteenth session in 1970, invited the Director-General in resolution 8 "to send a mission to the Organization of African Unity and, after examination of its report by the Executive Board, evolve concrete programmes for assistance to (a) refugees from colonial territories, and (b) other peoples striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination and all forms of apartheid".

3/ E/CN.4/1100, 6 July 1972, p.17.

34. One of UNESCO's first programmes in implementation of the above resolution was approved in January 1972 by UNDP, and consisted of a regional project for assistance to the Governments of Guinea, Tanzania and Zambia, to enable them to provide aid through OAU, to the African liberation movements.

35. UNESCO, acting as an executing agency, administered that assistance, amounting to \$553,600, which was spent on the Institute of Friendship at Conakry (Guinea), the teacher-training school and the secondary school at the Mozambique Institute, Bagamoyo (Tanzania), and the International College at Ilumbi (Zambia). This aid was used to finance regional and international fellowships, to provide allowances to certain students, to pay the salaries of six teachers and to purchase educational equipment and supplies. Moreover, UNESCO financed, under its Regular Programme, the purchase of additional material, the salaries of several teachers and the printing of textbooks for Guinea-Bissau (partial financing under the Participation Programme).

36. As the number of national liberation movements in Africa increased, more projects and funds were required, from 1975 onwards, for aid to liberation movements recognized by OAU. UNESCO's Regular Programme for the 1975-1976 biennium, for example, included \$92,600 for this purpose and that of UNDP \$600,000.

Regular programme

37. This assistance programme, which is a follow-up to earlier projects, is broken down, as were previous programmes, into financial assistance for:

Payment of teacher's salaries;

Purchase of school equipment and materials;

Fellowships for study at various educational levels;

Travel and subsistence expenses of representatives of liberation movements participating in meetings organized by UNESCO.

The sums appropriated by UNESCO for this assistance for the biennium 1977/1978 amount to \$173,000, of which \$50,000 is for 1977.

Programme financed by UNDP and executed by UNESCO

38. Six educational projects for southern African national liberation movements were launched in 1977. These projects, which are financed by UNDP in respect of expenditure on personnel, supplies, equipment and fellowships, are as follows:

(a) Two projects for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)

(i) The first project concerns the Namibia Health and Education Centre (NHEC) which is located in Zambia and directed by SWAPO with the agreement of the Government of Zambia. Its aim is to introduce training courses for electricity technicians and language courses into the education provided by the Centre. The cost of the project amounts to \$75,000 for the years 1977 and 1978;

(ii) The second project relates to another educational centre and a clinic located in southern Angola. Its purpose is to increase the centre's reception capacity and to improve its quality in view of the growing number of exiles from Namibia. The project will entail expenditure of \$205,000 over a three-year period starting in 1977.

(b) Two projects for South African liberation movements

(i) The first concerns the African National Congress (ANC). It consists mainly of fellowships for study at various levels of education. Planned for a period of three years starting in 1977, it will entail expenditure of \$452,000.

(ii) The second is for the Pan African Congress (PAC). Its purpose is to provide training for South Africans at various educational levels and, in the long term, to help to train supervisory personnel for a future independent State. This project is a follow-up to, and supplements, a previous project elaborated in 1975; its budget amounts to \$418,580.

(c) The fifth project is for the Zimbabwe African National Congress (ANC)

39. It consists mainly of fellowships designed to increase the number and calibre of supervisory personnel for a future independent State of Zimbabwe. The project extends over three years and will cost \$334,000.

(d) The sixth project covers all national liberation movements

40. The resources for this project have been increased as a result of the massive exodus of refugees from southern Africa. It is scheduled for the 1977-1978 biennium, and, at a cost of \$1,494,712, ensures the financing of fellowships of various kinds and the introduction of a system enabling refugees to learn French and English. The post of Co-ordinator of Assistance to Liberation Movements, who is located at Dar-es-Salaam, is also financed under this project.

(i) Mission to southern Africa for emergency assistance to South African refugee students (January-February 1977)

41. The purpose of this mission, which was undertaken in implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/126 adopted on 16 December 1976, was to consult the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and the liberation movements concerned on the steps required to provide assistance to South African refugee students in those countries. The mission has since submitted its report 4/ and its recommendations.

(ii) Participation of representatives of liberation movements in UNESCO conferences, meetings and symposia

42. The national liberation movements are regularly invited to attend UNESCO conferences, meetings and symposia. At the nineteenth session of the General Conference, UNESCO financed the participation of observers designated by the following liberation movements:

Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)	South Africa
African National Congress (ANC)	South Africa
South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO)	Namibia

African National Congress (ANC)	Zimbabwe
Front de Libération de la Côte de Somalie (FLCS)	Djibouti

Five representatives designated by ANC (South Africa), PAC, SWAPO and ANC (Zimbabwe) participated in a UNESCO meeting held at Harare in July 1976 on the topic "Social structure, the revolutionary movement and culture in southern Africa". Representatives of liberation movements were able to participate in other UNESCO meetings thanks to the assistance provided by UNESCO for that purpose.

C. Studies and research

43. Research and studies, particularly in the social sciences, occupy an important place in the activities of UNESCO, which has a specific mandate in that respect. A number of UNESCO studies published during the period 1971-1977 may also be regarded as contributions to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

44. These publications include

A first series of studies on the implications of the white minority's power in southern Africa for education, science, culture and information;

Apartheid, its effects on education, science, culture and information (UNESCO, 1972. Second edition, revised and updated);

Portuguese colonialism in Africa: the end of an era (UNESCO, 1974);

Southern Rhodesia the effects of a conquest society on education, culture and information (UNESCO, 1977);

Namibia: the effects of apartheid on culture and education (UNESCO, 1977);

A second series of publications intended more specifically for teachers;

Racism and apartheid in southern Africa (UNESCO, 1974), the first volume of which is devoted to South Africa and Namibia and the second to Rhodesia;

Mucheke race, status and politics in a Rhodesian community (UNESCO, 1976). This study is based on field work in the town of Mucheke. It gives a lively description of the life of Africans in an urban area in Rhodesia. their work, marriage patterns, their ties with African rural areas and traditional or modern culture.

III. Promotion of human rights as a whole

45. During the period under review, UNESCO's activities in promoting human rights as a whole consisted in giving extensive publicity to questions relating to human rights, particularly in UNESCO publications, and in celebrating with appropriate solemnity the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948.

A. Human rights in UNESCO publications

46. The UNESCO Courier, a monthly bulletin currently published in 16 languages with a total circulation of over 400,000 copies and an estimated readership of more than 2 million, has devoted several issues either wholly or in part to questions relating to human rights.

47. Issues devoted entirely to human rights

These include:

1971 - November "Answers to racism - The drama that still plagues the world"

1973 - October "Human rights? 40 million child-workers in the world today"
November "Portuguese Africa - the struggle for independence"

1975 - March "International Women's Year"
August/September "Turning point for women"

1977 - April "A world debate on information - flood tide or balanced flow"

48. Issues devoted partly to human rights

The most important include

1971 - August/September "Seasons of the mind" by W. McEwing

1973 - July "Human rights and the threat to privacy" - an inquiry by the
United Nations
"The brave new world of data surveillance" - a UNESCO study

1975 - June "Bartolomé de las Casas - champion of Indian rights in 16th-century
Spanish America" by Angel Losada
"Two inalienable principles - freedom and the right to human dignity"
by J.A. Haravall

1977 - March "Birthright of man" - from UNESCO's Medium-Term Plan (1977-1982)

49. Moreover, it should be mentioned that the UNESCO Chronicle and UNESCO Features also devoted a great deal of space to human rights as a whole, particularly on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

B. The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1973)

Promotion of the Declaration

50. UNESCO made a considerable effort in connexion with the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The UNESCO Chronicle and UNESCO Features devoted lengthy articles to the anniversary with a view to encouraging the press to celebrate the occasion. Examples of these articles are to be found in UNESCO Chronicle, December 1973, volume XXIX and February 1974, volume XI, and UNESCO Features, No. 655 (1973), which is notable for, among other things, an interview with René Cassin, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In addition, as indicated above, in 1973 the UNESCO Courier devoted three issues (July, October and November) to the twenty-fifth anniversary.

On 8 and 9 December, as part of its philatelic service, UNESCO organized a special sale of commemorative stamps issued by the French Postal Administration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, with first-day issue cancellation. A total of 4,500 visitors was recorded in the course of the two days.

51. In all, 125,000 documents relating to human rights were distributed to the public on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; this includes offprints from the UNESCO Courier and the UNESCO Chronicle.

Commemorative ceremonies

52. An evening commemorating the anniversary was organized for 10 December in collaboration with the Association for the Development of World Law. The speakers at the evening were René Cassin, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, Mr. Jean Thomas, Chairman of the Commission of the French Republic for Education, Science and Culture, Mr. Nicolas Jacob, Secretary-General of the Association, Mrs. Troisgros, Chairman of the Standing Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations, and Mr. John Fobes, Acting Director-General of UNESCO. The speeches were followed by a showing of the Charlie Chaplin film "Modern Times".

53. Lastly, Young People's Human Rights Day was held at Headquarters on 12 December. The programme included a non-stop film show, audio-visual programmes, the sale of UNESCO publications on human rights and a sale of postage stamps commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration; the Day proved very successful and has since been repeated each year on 10 December; It has dealt with various topics connected with human rights such as women's rights (1975), human rights and habitat (1976) and human rights in southern Africa (1977).

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original. English]

[30 January 1978]

As a member of the United Nations system, ICAO has taken action against the policy of apartheid and of racial discrimination. The Organization has confirmed its continued readiness to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its mandate and to invite it to ICAO meetings dealing with matters pertaining to the respective region. ICAO does not recognize the present régime in Southern Rhodesia.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]

[30 March 1978]

Significant developments relating to the right to self-determination during the period 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1977

With regard to the question of the right to self-determination and independence, and in particular the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the International Bureau of UPU has each year transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a report describing the measures taken by UPU in implementation of the Declaration. The information contained in these reports has been reproduced in documents submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations (see, for example, documents A/32/87 and Add.2).

In addition, each year the International Bureau of UPU has submitted to the Executive Council of UPU a number of United Nations General Assembly resolutions containing appeals and recommendations concerning the implementation of the Declaration on decolonization. A study related to the problem of decolonization is still being considered by the Executive Council of UPU in accordance with the mandate it received from the Lausanne Congress in 1974; the study is concerned with the representation of non-self-governing territories in UPU.

The International Bureau of UPU has invited newly-independent countries to take the necessary steps to join UPU and has carried out a number of projects to assist such countries in a variety of ways.

The following newly-independent countries have become members of the Universal Post Union since January 1971. Fiji, Oman, Tonga, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Suriname, Papua New Guinea, the Comoros, the Republic of Cape Verde, the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the Republic of Seychelles, and Grenada. The UPU now has 158 member countries.
