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FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING: QUESTION OF THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION; ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In connexion with the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Commission on Human Rights at its 1398th meeting on 21 February 1977 adopted resolution 3 (XXXIII). In paragraph (a) of the resolution the Commission recommended to Member States, the specialized agencies and all international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights, to take appropriate measures to ensure that the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the occasion of special efforts to promote international understanding, co-operation and peace and the universal and effective respect for human rights, in particular by laying stress on the educational approach both within and outside formal school systems. In paragraph (c) of the resolution the Commission invited Member States, the specialized agencies and all interested international organizations to report to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session on efforts made with a view to marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
2. At its thirty-second session on 16 December 1977, the General Assembly, taking into consideration the above-mentioned resolution of the Commission on Human Rights, adopted resolution 32/123 and the annex thereto concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The General Assembly in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the resolution invited Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and invited the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate activities at the United Nations level.
3. In this connexion, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale addressed to all Member States dated 15 July 1977, and also to the specialized agencies and all international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights, requested information on efforts made to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for inclusion in a report to be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session.
4. The present report summarizes such information as received by the Secretary-General up to the end of 1978 from Governments, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as listed on the table of contents. The report also contains a summary of information on the activities undertaken at the United Nations level.
5. Additional information as may be received after the end of 1978 will be issued as addenda to this report.

II. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

Angola

In a communication to the Secretary-General concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Government of Angola stated that it celebrated the anniversary with a solemn ceremony presided over by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice. The ceremony was attended by members of the diplomatic community, and was fully covered by television, radio and the press. The message of the Secretary-General was also fully covered by the media.

Australia

In a communication to the Secretary-General concerning activities undertaken to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Government stated that it had implemented a programme which had taken into account the guidelines proposed in resolution 32/123 of the General Assembly, co-sponsored by Australia.

In announcing the broad outline of the programme on 20 July 1978 the Prime Minister pointed out that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had become a most highly regarded document and he believed that Governments had a role to play in promoting public awareness of its universal significance. It was the intention of his Government to demonstrate, by means of a domestic programme, that Australia reaffirmed its commitment to the human rights standards that the international community has aspired to uphold for the past 30 years.

The programme as outlined by the Prime Minister was as follows:

(a) the Government was embarking on a programme designed to make available to the community at large, information on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its significance;

(b) discussion kits were being prepared for school children and ethnic and Aboriginal organizations throughout Australia; the kits would include a copy of the Declaration as well as translations of it in over 50 languages spoken by ethnic communities. In Australia, the explanatory material in the discussion kit would focus on the Declaration as a document which reflected the aspirations of the international community;

(c) an explanation of the Racial Discrimination Act was to be translated into the languages of Australia's migrant communities. An explanation was also to be translated into the main Aboriginal dialects spoken in the Northern Territory, and distributed on cassettes for Aboriginal communities where these languages were spoken. It was also proposed to circulate an explanation of the Racial Discrimination Act in similar form in English, both in conjunction with, and independently of the cassettes.

In addition, 20,000 copies of a large poster to commemorate the Universal Declaration, including the thirtieth anniversary logo, were to be widely distributed. Information about the availability of the discussion kit, translations of the Declaration and the explanation of the Racial Discrimination Act would also be made widely available.

A national postmarking slogan to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was in use in the Mail Exchange of each capital city and the Mail Centres at Canberra, Newcastle and Launceston for two weeks commencing 13 October 1978. Australia Post arranged to issue a commemorative pre-stamped envelope on 29 November 1978.

The Government subsidized the attendance in Universities of four Australian academics at the UNESCO Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights, held in Vienna in September. The UNESCO Australian National Commission advertised the Congress and requested interested persons from all Australian tertiary institutions to submit details of their interest in the teaching of human rights. The successful applicants were requested to report on the Congress to the Minister for Education and to participate in follow-up activities, to be co-ordinated by the UNESCO National Commission.

10 December 1978, Human Rights Day, was commemorated in Australia by the Government - in the form of Ministerial recognition of the occasion - and by non-governmental organizations in the form of seminars and publicity. Earlier in the year, in May, the United Nations Association of Australia held a seminar on human rights, on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Teheran Declaration.

Austria

The Austrian authorities informed the Secretary-General that Austria was planning the following measures to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The President of the Republic would make an announcement to mark the occasion; the Federal Ministers of Defence and of the Interior would issue a statement directed to the Federal Army and to the Federal and Local Police, in which they would underline the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the Federal Minister for Education and Art would make a declaration in which the significance of human rights and the necessity of stressing them in schools (in connexion with the new educational principle of "political education") would be emphasized.

Austria also planned to disseminate information in schools on the activity of Amnesty International and on the realization of the "Day of Youth" of 10 December 1978. Informative material of the working group "30 years - United Nations Declaration of Human Rights", within the campaign for Human Rights, would be distributed to interested teachers. A poster "30 years - United Nations Declaration of Human Rights" would be published. In addition, human rights would be focused upon in the programme of organizations for education of adults.

Austria further reported that the Federal Administrative Academy would organize a seminar and the Austrian League for the United Nations a symposium on this question. A special stamp would also be issued. In addition, appropriate programmes would also be arranged on Austrian radio and television.

The importance that Austria attributes to this commemoration was also expressed by the recent depositing of the instruments of **ratification** to both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Reference may also be made to the UNESCO International Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights, which was held from 12 to 16 September 1978 in Vienna.

Barbados

In a communication to the Secretary-General concerning activities undertaken to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Government stated that the National Commission on the Status of Women, a body with wide-ranging terms of reference, was in the process of finalizing its report. The implementation of the recommendations contained in the report, as approved by the Government, would go a long way towards removing discrimination against women.

Efforts were also being made to ensure that the rights of children were not violated and a recommendation to that effect had been submitted to the Family Law Reform Committee. Similar legal safeguards for the rights of offenders were being taken into account by the Penal Law Reform Committee.

The Government also stated that it had always laid stress on education and had for long been pursuing the goal of equal opportunities in that field for all of its citizens. In that respect, education at the primary level, while not totally compulsory, did reach at least 90 per cent of the school population of primary school age. At the secondary level efforts were also being made to ensure equal opportunity. Education was already free at the university campus at Cave Hill for those qualifying for entry.

Chile

The Government informed the Secretary-General that it had adopted, through its Ministry of Public Education, the measures to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

For the most part, these measures involved widespread distribution of the Declaration in educational establishments and the organization of academic activities designed to study it. For this purpose the Ministry of Public Education had given the relevant detailed instructions to all educational establishments in the country.

Denmark

In a communication to the Secretary-General transmitting information concerning efforts being made to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Government of Denmark stated that the Danish United Nations Association, which embraces a large number of national organizations - political, industrial, educational, etc. - decided to organize the following activities. A petition would be submitted to the Prime Minister asking him to make a statement on Denmark's radio on 10 December 1978; the Minister of Education would be requested to ask schools to celebrate the Anniversary; all public libraries would be asked to arrange suitable exhibitions of literature, publications and other material on human rights; as in previous years, the Danish Human Rights Prize would be awarded on Human Rights Day to the person who had been the most fervent champion of the cause of human rights; the parliamentary group of the Danish United Nations Association would hold a public debate; the Copenhagen chapter of the Danish United Nations Association would prepare an essay contest for students in the Copenhagen area on various aspects of human rights; the Danish United Nations Association would publish a book entitled "Human Rights - 30 years later"; and, finally, posters containing the text of the Universal Declaration would be distributed to schools.

German Democratic Republic

The Secretary-General was informed that for the Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was an occasion to redouble their efforts - consistent with the provisions set forth in Commission on Human Rights resolution 3 (XXXIII) - "to promote international understanding, co-operation and peace as well as the universal and effective respect for human rights".

This purpose would be served by a central commemorative event to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration, scheduled to be held in the German Democratic Republic's capital, Berlin, as well as by other meetings of working people in State-owned enterprises, co-operatives and institutions.

The same applied for planned activities of social organizations, such as the trade unions, the youth organization, the women's league, the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge or the Committee of Anti-Fascist Resistance Fighters, as well as for the wide variety of contributions to be published in the press or broadcast by radio or television. For the German Democratic Republic the above-mentioned measures to mark the anniversary are a consequence of the humanist principles and aims enshrined in its Constitution, according to which the realization of human rights was a fundamental element of the strengthening and the development of socialist society and its State order.

Central to the efforts undertaken by the German Democratic Republic was the safeguarding of the most fundamental of human rights - the right to peace. Its action, therefore, was focused on achieving effective steps towards arms limitation and disarmament and heading off the danger of a thermonuclear holocaust. It was in this context that the Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic also lent their active support to the world-wide protest campaign, currently in progress, under the slogan "In the name of life: Ban the neutron bomb".

On 17 May 1978 the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques. The German Democratic Republic considers the fact of its being a party to the Convention as a constructive contribution to the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, because the former instrument met one of the most important challenges of our time: that of protecting the environment for the sake of preserving the conditions basic to man's existence.

The struggle against fascism, racism, apartheid, neocolonialism, alien domination and the methods of exploitation employed by transnational monopolies as well as massive and gross violations of human rights was another focus of the measures envisioned by the German Democratic Republic to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration with the main emphasis falling on support for the struggle being waged against the racist oppressors in southern Africa, the fascist régime in Chile and against the policy of aggression pursued by Israel.

The German Democratic Republic is working persistently for the success of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the International Anti-Apartheid Year. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the

Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic affirmed once again that socialist Germany would do everything within its power to help end the inhuman and illegal policy of apartheid. In this spirit there was established a Government Commission charged to promote and co-ordinate the wide-ranging initiatives launched in the Anti-Apartheid Year and to implement a programme of active solidarity with the national liberation movements.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights coincided with a period of intense preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Responding to the appeal contained in a Joint Manifesto of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front, the working people of the German Democratic Republic were making remarkable achievements in the fulfilment of economic plans. The German Democratic Republic, pursuant to its fundamental strategy based on the indivisibility of economic and social policies, was implementing its programme for constant improvement of the citizen's material and cultural needs, which was adopted by the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and continued developing socialist democracy. As a result there emerged ever more favourable conditions for the realization of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

Germany, Federal Republic of

The year 1978 was considered of special significance for the Federal Republic of Germany, not only because it marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also because it marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the European Agreement on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to which the Federal Republic is a party. This latter event was considered alongside the thirtieth anniversary and a number of events were organized and contemplated.

The Federal Ministry of Justice, jointly with the German Society for the United Nations, organized a panel discussion on human rights in the Federal Republic and in the international framework. The discussion was held on 24 April 1978 in Essen and attended by three hundred participants. Members of the discussion panel were the Parliamentary Secretary of State in the Federal Ministry of Justice, a member of the Bundstag, who is also editor for the West German radio and the member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee.

On 10 December 1978 a lecture was planned in Bonn by the Federal Ministry of Justice jointly with the German Society for the United Nations. The main speaker would be the Federal Minister of Justice; prominent politicians as well as journalists would also be invited to attend. The Federal Government was planning for the beginning of June to the end of September 1979 a tour exhibition in ten towns in the country. The exhibition would include a section sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Justice on the subject "The implementation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Germany by means of the Constitution".

A number of documents, brochures and special publications on human rights would be issued during the year and distributed to schools and the public.

Special prizes would be awarded by the Federal Minister of the Foreign Office for the best essays in a European schools competition on the subject of human rights. The prize winners will be invited to go on an informative trip to the United Nations in New York and Geneva.

Greece

In a note to the Secretary-General concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Government of Greece stated that it was conscious of the vital importance of the promotion and the encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. To that end it had decided to undertake special efforts, particularly in the field of public information and education for the celebration of the anniversary. The authorities concerned would distribute the text of the Declaration; publish articles and essays concerning the anniversary and elaborate a special programme for the celebration of the anniversary in all educational institutions.

The Government also informed the Secretary-General that it had organized a colloquium which was held in Athens under the auspices of the Council of Europe, and attended by eminent personalities in the field of science and politics.

Hungary

In a communication to the Secretary-General concerning activities being undertaken to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the Government stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs called upon the press, radio and television, along with other organs and organizations concerned, such as the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO and the Hungarian Lawyers Association to take into account in their activities and programmes the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration.

On the basis of information already available to the Government, it could be stated that the Ministry's appeal had been met with a good response in the country and that different State bodies, social organizations and the organs responsible for mass communications were making wide-ranging efforts to mark the anniversary.

The relevant plans which were being drawn up during the year, include the publication of a book and a study on human rights, as well as joint programmes and scientific session by several legal institutions. The Hungarian postal authorities planned to issue a commemorative stamp. The press, radio and television have also drawn up appropriate programmes for the anniversary.

Jordan

The Government informed the Secretary-General that a Joint Government Committee had prepared the following programme for the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

The Committee proposed that His Majesty the King would make a royal address to the nation to mark the anniversary; the Prime Minister would address an anniversary message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the Ministry of Education

would designate a week during which students in secondary schools and higher education would receive lessons on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the provisions of the Jordanian Constitution which are relevant to human rights, as well as efforts exerted to promote human rights, including resistance to racial, ethnic and sectarian discrimination; an essay competition on a number of human rights topics would be organized among students in secondary schools, specialized institutions and universities on civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and on Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. The winners in the competition would be awarded prizes by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Information would organize television interviews with the winners and would also produce a film on human rights based on the nation's experience. The Ministry of Information would also urge local newspapers to organize seminars and publish features, photographs and commentaries condemning Israel for its violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and exposing repeated crimes against Arab citizens in these territories. Newspapers would focus on Jordan's achievements in the field of economic, social and cultural rights.

The programme to commemorate the anniversary would also include a poster design competition to select the three best posters for circulation in Jordan to mark the anniversary; the issuing of a special postal stamp and the circulation of copies of the Declaration; the inclusion on radio and television programmes of seminars on human rights, with leading politicians and thinkers participating; the production by the Ministry of Information of a documentary on Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied territories and the distribution of the film to all Jordanian embassies abroad for exhibition whenever possible. The executive Office for the Occupied Territory Affairs would also prepare detailed studies on the same subject for distribution to press and publication establishments abroad in English, French, German and Spanish.

Finally, the Joint Committee proposed that activities on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary should also include visits by Jordanian representatives abroad, jointly with Arab diplomats and in close co-operation with the Arab League Offices, to all mass media establishments in foreign countries as well as trade unions and all relevant bodies to provide them with information on Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied territories and to explain the Jordanian and Arab views on this question.

Kuwait

The permanent mission of the State of Kuwait informed the Secretary-General that in connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the competent authorities of the State of Kuwait decided to print commemorative stamps.

Portugal

In connexion with the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that it intended to take the following measures: the production of two or three posters on articles of the Declaration with a total of ten thousand copies; printing of the same number of copies of stickers with a phrase from the

text of the Declaration; distribution of about 6 thousand copies of a book entitled "Livres e Iguais" (Free and Equal), published in June 1978, in collaboration with the Presidency of the Republic. The Portuguese Postal and Telecommunications Administration would also issue a series of stamps on 7 December 1978 on the human rights theme entitled "Thirtieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and "Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the European Convention on Human Rights". The Government would also widely circulate a book entitled "Tu és um ser humano" (You are a human being) which was recently published by the Directorate of the Press and Information Service of the Council of Europe, in German, French and English.

Sweden

In a note to the Secretary-General on the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in Parliament stressed the importance that within the school system instruction should be given on human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this connexion she expressed the intention of the Government to lay further stress on the issue in a new plan of instruction being drawn up for compulsory schools.

Already in the existing plan of instruction attention was paid to instruction on human rights and fundamental freedoms for the compulsory school and the secondary school. Many of the basic ideas embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had been incorporated in the "Objectives and Guidelines of the Plan" for these schools. The theme "human rights and fundamental freedoms" was being taught in Swedish schools as part of several general subjects, such as history, civics and religion.

The draft plan of instruction for the compulsory schools would provide for an even more comprehensive elucidation of questions relating to human rights. The over-all objective of the teaching of human rights, as reflected in the draft plan, was "to help the pupils to achieve attitudes and appraisals implying respect and responsibility for everything alive and understanding for the equal value of all individuals and enhance their ability to influence and improve their own living conditions as well as those of other peoples, to show concern and to take responsibility to meet a changing world as well as to live in it".

At the university level instruction was being given on human rights on several lines of education. Law students are provided the possibility to study various international instruments relating to human rights. The students of international law are required to have a thorough knowledge of the Universal Declaration and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

Other types of education, such as those for administrative, social and nursing professions, also take up the subject of human rights, in particular questions of international solidarity, equality and minorities, but also individual rights and freedoms. The regular courses for law enforcement personnel as well as the training courses for military personnel embrace, inter alia, instruction on the relevant individual rights and freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration.

It should also be mentioned that the non-governmental organizations in Sweden play an important role in the dissemination of knowledge and the creation of attitudes in the field of human rights. Many of the courses and study groups which are being arranged by educational associations connected with non-governmental organizations embrace questions relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The general objective of the Swedish educational system is to disseminate knowledge of, and thereby create respect for, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Both within and outside the formal school system, emphasis is placed on the dissemination of the humanitarian principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

United Arab Emirates

The Government informed the Secretary-General that in connexion with the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Wakfs prepared legislation to ensure the implementation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This was being done in accordance with the principles of the Provisional Constitution of the State of the United Arab Emirates. A federal bill had been prepared on employment and workers which ensured economic rights for workers in accordance with the principles of justice and equality and the practice of international organizations in this regard. Another bill had also been prepared on the procedures before criminal courts which ensured individuals of the right to a just and legal trial and afforded every guarantee respecting their persons and the inviolability of their homes.

The State of the United Arab Emirates had acceded to international conventions which upheld and promoted human rights, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It was also in the process of acceding to the 1926 Slavery Convention and the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

The Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Wakfs had always aimed at ensuring consistency between internal legislation and international conventions to which the State of the United Arab Emirates had acceded and which related to the combating of racial discrimination and the protection of minorities, as well as other conventions designed to promote human rights.

United Kingdom

The Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that its programme to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would include the following measures: the United Nations flag would be flown in Parliament Square at the time of the anniversary; Her Majesty's Stationery Office was arranging special displays at their bookshops; annual grants to two non-governmental associations, the International Institute of Human Rights and the International Commission of Jurists had been increased; a public meeting on human

rights had been organized by the United Nations Association with government financial support; a commemorative postmark would be issued at the time of the anniversary; a leaflet would be issued including the full text of the Declaration there would be editions in English, Welsh and the five main immigrant languages; a poster depicting the main themes of the Declaration would be produced for distribution to main libraries and local authorities; and a special payment of £1,000 would be made to the British Institute of Human Rights.

III. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Organisation informed the Secretary-General of the following activities undertaken by the Organisation for the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

(a) The December 1978 issue of ILO Information would contain an editorial signed by the Director-General of the International Labour Office to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which would review ILO action in the field of human rights for the past 30 years, major changes which have occurred in attitudes on social policy issues during this period, and the perspective for the future;

(b) "Labour Education" (an ILO publication intended for trade unions, workers' education institutions and others concerned with labour education) would in its final issue of 1978 contain an article on workers' education and human rights, which would indicate the significance of the adoption of the Universal Declaration for the worker and the action of the ILO aimed at the protection of workers' interests;

(c) Chapters on the work of the ILO in the field of human rights have been contributed to two publications which have recently appeared or are about to be published, namely, the UNESCO manual for human rights teaching in universities entitled "International Dimensions of Human Rights" and the commemorative volume "Human Rights: Thirty Years after the Universal Declaration";

(d) A representative of the ILO addressed the International Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights, organized by UNESCO in Vienna in September 1978, as one of the activities to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration. He outlined relevant ILO action and, on the basis of the Organisation's experience, suggested a series of general principles which should govern the teaching of human rights;

(e) The International Institute for Labour Studies, which had for long included human rights questions related to ILO standards in its courses, has been giving greater and wider emphasis on human rights both to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration and as a continuing measure. The Institute's Regional Workshop for East Africa on Employment, Industrial Relations and Development, in April 1978, included a discussion on human rights questions as they affect development in developing countries. The Institute intends to include human rights questions as regards both ILO and United Nations concerns as a permanent feature in all appropriate educational (and other) activities;

(f) Concern with the promotion and protection of human rights continues to be a major aspect of all ILO programmes, whether they relate to freedom of association, equality in employment, the abolition of forced labour, employment promotion, the improvement of conditions of work and life or the development of

social institutions. Of special significance was the initiation in 1978 of the arrangements for ILO collaboration in the procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: the first report by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations concerning observance of provisions of the Covenant relating to employment, conditions of work, trade union rights and social security was presented to the Economic and Social Council in the Spring of 1978. Reference may also be made to the ILO's participation in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in August 1978, to its continuing studies on apartheid in labour matters in South Africa and the special sessions devoted to this problem at the 1978 session of the International Labour Conference.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization informed the Secretary-General that the Director-General would issue a special message to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition WHO had prepared the following measures for the anniversary: an article in the July 1978 issue of "World Health" entitled "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Thirty Years On"; the announcement of Human Rights Day in the November 1978 issue of World Health together with the reproduction of the symbol approved for use in connexion with the observance of the anniversary; a detachable insert in the December 1978 issue of World Health entitled "The right to health" carrying relevant quotations from the Director-General of WHO and from other sources; and the distribution of a feature based on the above-mentioned quotations.

IV. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN AT THE UNITED NATIONS LEVEL

To celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly in its resolution 32/123 requested the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate activities at the United Nations level such as those indicated in the annex to that resolution. In compliance with this request the following activities were undertaken in connexion with the anniversary:

(a) A special seminar within the programme of advisory services, at the world-wide level, on the subject of national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights was held in Geneva from 18 to 29 September 1978. As requested by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 23 (XXXIV) the seminar has formulated certain possible guidelines for the structure and functioning of national institutions.

In compliance with this resolution the Secretary-General by his note of 9 October 1978 circulated both the resolution and the aforementioned guidelines to Member States for their comments and suggestions regarding future guidelines which could be available to Governments of Member States for their assistance in setting up such national institutions in the field of human rights. Member States were also requested to communicate to the Secretary-General all relevant information on that subject. As requested by the resolution the Secretary-General would be preparing a report containing all the information so received from Member States, and would circulate this report to the members of the Commission on Human Rights as early as possible, before the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

The report of the seminar (ST/HR/SER.A/2 and Add.1) was submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration at its thirty-third session.

(b) A special agenda item entitled "Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: International co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

This item was considered by the plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 11, 12 and 14 December 1978. In a note contained in document A/33/295 and Corr.1 the Secretary-General gave a summary of the various measures taken at the United Nations level in connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/123 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 3 (XXXIII).

Statements were made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. The President of the General Assembly communicated the names of the countries whose Heads of State or Government had sent messages and indicated that those messages would be incorporated in an official document of the General Assembly and that they would be issued as press releases. The meeting then continued with a general debate on this item in which a large number of delegations took part.

The report of the seminar referred to above was also considered by the General Assembly under this special item.

Following its consideration of the report of the seminar the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/46 by which it took note with appreciation of the report. In operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the resolution the General Assembly repeated the request to Member States contained in Commission on Human Rights resolution 23 (XXIV) concerning their comments and suggestions on the guidelines suggested by the seminar, which was already transmitted by the Secretary-General to Member States in his note verbale mentioned above.

The Commission on Human Rights was requested to consider the suggested guidelines by the seminar and to send its recommendations in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, which could then be made available to Governments of Member States for their assistance in setting up national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. The Secretary-General was requested to ensure that the participation by Member States in seminars organized at a world-wide basis is based on the principle of equitable geographical representation. The Secretary-General was also requested to transmit this resolution to all Member States for appropriate action. In compliance with this request a note verbale to that effect was sent out to all Member States on 5 January 1979.

In addition to the meetings devoted to the special item, a special commemorative meeting was held on 11 December 1978, during which Human Rights Prizes were awarded to persons and organizations for their outstanding achievements in the field of human rights in accordance with recommendation C of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2217 (XXI). The recipients of the awards were: Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King (posthumously), Mrs. Helen Suzman, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Amnesty International, Vicaría de la Solidaridad (Chile) and Union nationale des femmes de Tunisie.

(c) On 10 December 1978 special messages were issued by the Secretary-General and by the President of the General Assembly to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Both messages were released to the press and given the widest possible distribution.

(d) On 7 December 1978 a briefing was given by the Director of the Division of Human Rights to non-governmental organizations at the United Nations Headquarters with the theme "Thirty years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

(e) The Office of Public Information published a pamphlet entitled "The International Bill of Human Rights" (OPI/598) and would reissue the pamphlet "Questions and Answers on Human Rights" in English, French and Spanish. An updated version of the booklet entitled "United Nations and Human Rights" was also being prepared and was published in English. Other language versions will follow.

(f) An updated version of the publication Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments of the United Nations was issued in all official languages, while an updated version of United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights is under preparation.

(g) A concert was held on 10 December 1978 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

(h) The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) proposed to mark the anniversary as follows: (i) relevant aspect of UNRWA operations (education and health) would be discussed in a special article in the December 1978 edition of its quarterly Newsletter, with a circulation of 13,500 copies and (ii) observance of Human Rights Day 1978 in the UNRWA area of operation would be covered in its monthly news, with a circulation of 5,000 copies.

V. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I

International Council of Women

In connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the International Council of Women informed the Secretary-General that its President had requested all national councils to undertake the following measures; to co-operate in their own country with the Government, with the national offices of the specialized agencies and, where appropriate, with other non-governmental organizations; to make representation to their Government if it had not ratified the United Nations International Instruments on Human Rights; and to acquaint their members with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments. The representatives of the Council informed the Secretary-General that they would be very honoured to take part in the commemorative ceremonies in New York and Geneva. The Secretary-General was further informed that two members of the Council would be participating in the Council of Europe's seminar in Athens in September 1978.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

In a communication to the Secretary-General concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the International Planned Parenthood Federation pointed out that the anniversary provided it with an opportunity to reaffirm its commitment to the protection of all the rights and freedoms contained in the Declaration as well as in other relevant international instruments, including the 1968 Teheran Proclamation on Human Rights, the World Population Plan of Action and the Women's Plan of Action. It also stated that it was a condition of membership of the IPPF that family planning associations did not discriminate with regard to race, creed, colour, politics or sex.

In 1978, which marked not only the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights but also the tenth anniversary of the Teheran Proclamation, the first official international instrument to recognize family planning as a basic human right, a draft policy statement on family planning and human rights was under consideration by IPPF member associations and policy-making bodies. If adopted by the Federation's Central Council in November 1978, the policy statement would contribute to the effective pursuit of IPPF's goals in this respect.

The Federation also informed the Secretary-General that its major policy had always been to promote family planning throughout the world as a basic human right for the health and welfare of individuals and couples, the well-being of children and the emancipation of women. It demonstrated its concern for these rights by its actions and by those of its member family planning associations.

At the national level the work of the IPPF had always been directed towards the elimination of political, legal and other barriers to the exercise of the right to family planning, regardless of political, economic and demographic considerations.

Inter-Parliamentary Union

The Inter-Parliamentary Union informed the Secretary-General that in connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the sixty-fourth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Sofia in September 1977, adopted unanimously a resolution by which it recommended that each national parliament should commemorate the anniversary and give special consideration to mutual understanding and international peace and co-operation and the effective enjoyment of human rights by all persons without distinction of any kind. It also recommended that national parliaments in countries which had not yet ratified the International Covenants on Human Rights take appropriate steps to ensure the early ratification of these instruments by their respective Governments.

The resolution called upon parliaments, in countries where ratification of the Covenants was pending, to consider the enactment of legislation, giving effect, as far as possible, to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights.

United Towns Organization

In a communication to the Secretary-General concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Towns Organization stated that its International Council, which met in Rimini, Italy, from 15 to 16 June 1978, adopted unanimously a resolution on human rights by which it decided to make an appeal to all towns and villages, asking them to organize the commemoration of the anniversary on 10 December 1978. It proposed as its theme "the role of the town in the protection and promotion of human rights" - at the suggestion of the UTO legal advisory committee. It invited all towns in the world to organize regional and international symposia which would enable communities to participate more fully in this anniversary, and also to actively exchange information to ensure a more efficient protection of human rights, freedoms, duties and obligations.

World Federation of Trade Unions

In a communication to the Secretary-General concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the World Federation of Trade Unions stated that it had adopted a declaration to mark the anniversary. The declaration was published in the Union's weekly publication entitled "Flashes from the Trade Unions", issued in five languages and addressed to all its affiliated and many non-affiliated trade union organizations and leaders throughout the world. In addition, the General Secretary of the Union addressed to all affiliated WFTU national centres a special letter inviting them to give the anniversary the widest possible publicity and to organize special events on this occasion in their respective countries.

In its declaration the WFTU noted that despite the fact that since 1948 considerable changes and great progress had been achieved throughout the world, the principles of the Declaration were far from being carried out in all countries. The present world still witnessed massive and flagrant violations of basic human rights in such phenomena as apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and oppression. Peoples were hindered from enjoying self-determination and sovereignty. The oppression and violation of human rights had always caused social problems and other conflicts on an international and national level.

In order to strengthen a lasting peace and create a better and more just world, the international community should eliminate everything which endangered the application of human rights. This entailed above all, the fight against imperialism and its instruments, and the establishment of a new international economic order, which would banish unemployment and provide all workers with the right to productive, socially useful and fairly paid work, as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Trade Union Rights, which laid down a whole range of objectives for the struggle and united action and solidarity of trade unions for democratic and trade union liberties and human rights.

WFTU appealed to workers and their trade unions all over the world to fight by every means for those objectives so that all human beings might live in peace, in accordance with the noble principles laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Category II

Amnesty International

In a report on its activities to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Amnesty International informed the Secretary-General that it was committed to the observance of the anniversary and welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to lay emphasis on the importance of education on human rights during the year's activities. The coming into force of the United Nations Covenants and the American Convention on Human Rights provided new encouragement and stimulation to international non-governmental organizations working in the field of disseminating information regarding the existence of human rights and the means for their protection. Amnesty International is also committed to an international campaign for the ratification of the United Nations and other intergovernmental instruments, and, at an International Council Meeting held at Cambridge in September 1978, it committed itself to pursue this objective throughout 1978 and 1979.

Amnesty International also informed the Secretary-General that it had devoted considerable resources to the gathering and dissemination of information and publications relating to human rights and their protection and promotion. In addition to drawing the special attention of its members to international instruments on human rights, the national section of Amnesty International had been encouraged to approach their respective Governments to stress to them the importance of signing and/or ratifying the International Covenants on Human Rights and to stress the importance of the adoption by the General Assembly in 1978 of a code of conduct for law enforcement officials.

In the field of human rights education, Amnesty International stated that it had encouraged its national sections and groups to approach teachers and organizations in the field of education in order to have human rights included in teaching programmes at all levels.

In compliance with Amnesty International's consultative status with UNESCO, its representatives were involved in the preparation of the non-governmental organizations input to the Vienna Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights held in September 1978. At its suggestion a special seminar on "Content and Methods of Education for Human Rights" was held in Paris in April 1978, one of the main objectives of which was the preparation of the Vienna Congress. The report with recommendations of the seminar was presented to the Director-General of UNESCO and was part of the working documents of the Congress. The Final Document of the UNESCO Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights, reflected to a large extent the recommendation of the non-governmental organizations and stressed the importance to which Governments and non-governmental organizations attach to human rights education and the raising of human rights awareness.

Bahá'í International Community

In a note to the Secretary-General the Bahá'í International Community stated that it had made special efforts to give wider publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights and that the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would be used by a large number of national and local Bahá'í communities to focus once again on the valuable programmes of the United Nations in this field. The Secretary-General was also informed that the Community had arranged a number of local and international activities to mark Human Rights Day.

Christian Peace Conference

In response to the Secretary-General's note concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the Christian Peace Conference stated that this important anniversary would be an occasion for it to call the attention of its constituency to human rights problems.

International Association of Youth Magistrates

The International Association of Youth Magistrates informed the Secretary-General that in connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the Association would be holding its tenth Congress in July 1978, in Montreal, Canada. The theme of the Congress would be "The Judge and the Environmental Pressures on the Young and the Family", and particular emphasis would be laid on the education and training of the young, both within and outside the school system. The Congress would consider questions relating to family unit, education and employment, preventive and remedial measures, and the sanction of the law. In addition, the Congress would discuss the question of the battered child and the root causes of this grave problem.

International Catholic Child Bureau

In connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the International Catholic Child Bureau informed the Secretary-General that through its Bulletin, l'Enfance dans le Monde, it suggested that it would be interesting for its members to "compare the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) with the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), the similarities and the differences both in the text of the documents and in their application in everyday life." Copies of these two documents were made available to its members in several languages.

The Bureau also informed the Secretary-General that it sent to all its members the 1978 kit for Universal Children's Day, which had as its theme "The Rights of the Child" and which could be used not only to make adults aware of children's rights but also to help children become aware of the whole concept of human rights.

International Council for Adult Education

The Council informed the Secretary-General that a major objective of the Council was the advancement of human rights through education offered to all people throughout their lives. Much of its activities were directed towards energizing the institutions, programmes and delivering systems of adult education to advance human rights. In connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Council would organize a special international seminar which would deal with matters such as disarmament, peace and peace research, and interrelationships with human rights. The Conference was scheduled to be held in the Netherlands in the Spring of 1978. The Council also informed the Secretary-General that its publication, the international journal of adult education, "Convergence", which has always featured the issues of human rights, would now give greater attention to and focus more on these matters.

International Federation of Social Workers

The International Federation of Social Workers informed the Secretary-General that in connexion with the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the Federation's General Meeting, held in Tel Aviv in August 1978, adopted a resolution by which it called upon member associations to make such representation as might be possible to their respective Governments to work towards the setting-up of an educational programme aimed at increasing the awareness of their people of the basic human rights recognized by the United Nations.

The member associations concerned would report on the implementation of this resolution in their own countries at the next general meeting of the IFSW.

International Federation of University Women

In connexion with the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the International Federation of University Women informed the Secretary-General that in September 1977 a circular letter was addressed to all its national affiliates calling their attention to the anniversary and encouraging them to mark it alone or in co-operation with others. The Federation co-operated with other international non-governmental organizations in activities organized in connexion with the anniversary, for example the seminar on the content and methods of education for human rights, held in Paris in April 1978, in the framework of UNESCO. A number of its national affiliates reported on their respective programmes in connexion with the anniversary as follows:

(a) The Argentine Federation had appealed for joint action to make people aware that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights concerns each individual. A consciousness-raising campaign would be launched to change indifference into concern. In addition, pertinent topics were to be introduced into a project on civic education for women which had been recommended to all branches of the Argentine Federation;

(b) The Bangladesh Federation held a seminar in July 1978 to mark the anniversary. The findings of the seminar, which laid stress on the education approach to human rights, both within and outside the school system, were communicated to UNESCO by the IFUW Headquarters;

(c) The French Association recommended that its activities during the anniversary should be action-oriented to include concrete projects, however modest, which would encourage respect for human rights and be beneficial to the Third World;

(d) The Irish Federation planned to hold a study weekend in October 1978 which would discuss subjects such as individual rights, future structure and necessary changes, and

(e) The Swiss Association encouraged local branches and individual members to commemorate the anniversary with action-oriented programmes which featured such topics as the equality of men and women, the Year of the Child and the revision of the Swiss family law.

International University Exchange Fund

The International University Exchange Fund informed the Secretary-General concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that the symbol it had approved for use in connexion with the anniversary had been incorporated in the letterhead of the International Non-governmental Organization Conference for Action Against Apartheid which was held in Geneva from 28 to 31 August 1978.

Women's International Zionist Organization

The Women's International Zionist Organization informed the Secretary-General that the Organization, since its inception in 1920, had been promoting, encouraging and protecting human rights in all the fields of its activities. WIZO takes pride in its work for education and assistance to women, youth and children. In connexion with the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the Organization was planning a special programme of lectures and seminars and other activities related to the subject. In the educational curriculum of its institutions special emphasis would be placed on the introduction of subjects related to the anniversary. The Organization would devote a special issue of its publication WIZO REVIEW with a view to drawing the attention of its members to the further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It had requested its federations to stress the importance of work on the child and human rights and on the promotion of women's rights in the political, economic, civil, social and educational fields. Copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights along with copies of resolution 5 (XXXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights, translated into English, French, Spanish and German were sent to all its federations.

World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP)

In response to the Secretary-General's note concerning the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the World Conference on Religion and Peace submitted a memorandum from sixteen non-governmental organizations setting out a number of proposals for modifying the present machinery of the United Nations to make the world organization more effective in the field of human rights.

World Peace Through Law Centre

The Secretary-General received information from the World Peace Through Law Centre that in connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights it had distributed pamphlets entitled "International Legal Protection for Human Rights". This pamphlet was prepared for World Law Day, which was devoted to the international protection of human rights.

World Scout Bureau

The World Scout Bureau informed the Secretary-General concerning the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that it had adopted a resolution in which it affirmed its support for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also stated that scouting was an important form of out-of-school education and that with its stress on building a world understanding and brotherhood it was a significant force for the promotion and practice of human rights in the lives of its 15 million members in over 100 countries.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations informed the Secretary-General that in connexion with measures to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it sent a circular letter to its affiliated organizations inviting them to participate in the celebration of the anniversary by making special efforts to promote co-operation, peace and the universal and effective respect for human rights as well as laying stress on education.

All the responding affiliated organizations, including the national organizations in Australia, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway, had reported activities in connexion with the respect and promotion of human rights. As for special efforts to be undertaken in connexion with the commemoration of the anniversary, the responding organizations included a number of projects in their programme such as (a) the continuation of the study of the Declaration and promotion of its study in schools, colleges and other educational groups; (b) efforts to ensure that every branch of the organization had a copy of the Declaration; (c) requests that the text of the Declaration be read out at meetings of various groups and parish councils and in schools and branches of the organizations; (d) establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee to study the Declaration; and (e) referral of any injustices to the Law Reform Commission. The New Zealand organization considers that the best way in which it could mark the anniversary would be to prepare for the International Year of the Child. At the international level the organization informed the Secretary-General that it had recently set up a commission on the rights of the human being.

Roster

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

In connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace informed the Secretary-General that it would be issuing in the near future its twenty-fifth report entitled "New Aspects of the International Protection of Human Rights". The report would contain a summary and interpretation of recent developments in the following fields: implementation of human rights instruments; science, technology and human rights; freedom from torture; freedom from terrorism; international protection of women's rights; the rights of indigenous peoples; and measures to protect religious freedom. The report would also contain recommendations for future action by the United Nations and its Member States, especially the United States.

The Commission expressed the hope that this report would be useful to Governments, Permanent Missions to the United Nations, the Secretariat of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the general public. Referring to its eighteenth report entitled "The United Nations and Human Rights" which was prepared in 1968 as a contribution to the International Year for Human Rights, the Commission also hoped that the Commission on Human Rights and other bodies concerned with this important subject would find the new study equally valuable during the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

International Movement A.T.D. Fourth World

In connexion with the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the International Movement A.T.D. Fourth World, whose aim is both to demand the observance of human rights in the Fourth World and to promote knowledge of such rights among the population concerned, submitted to the Secretary-General a document entitled "The Fourth World A.T.D. International Movement and the Promotion of Human Rights". The document described in detail the Movement's efforts to promote human rights among the most disadvantaged members of the industrialized countries.

The Movement is particularly interested in respect for the right to work; the right to medical care; the right to housing; the right to a decent livelihood; the right to social security; the right to participate in political and cultural life; the right to education; and the right to freedom of expression.

It informs public opinion of the injustice of the situation in the Fourth World by all the usual means, including public lectures, press releases, television and radio broadcasts, publications, congresses and public events of all kinds.

In a special commemoration of the anniversary, the Movement stated that it would participate in public demonstrations arranged to celebrate the anniversary; it had also decided to finance the publication in the press of a statement signed by prominent persons anxious to promote the defence of human rights of members of the Fourth World.

The Secretary-General was also informed that during the biennium 1978/1979, the Movement would be launching an appeal in order to promote the right to education and intended to forcefully denounce the disadvantaged situation of the poorest children with regard to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

In 1978 the Movement made proposals to the Council of Europe on the occasion of the debate on the extension of the European Convention on Human Rights to new economic and social rights.

Universal Esperanto Association

In its "Plan of Action" for the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Association has designated the period between 10 and 15 December 1978 as "Human Rights and Esperanto Week", during which it would encourage Esperanto Associations and local Esperanto Societies to link the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with that of the birth of L.L. Zamenhof (15 December) the creator of Esperanto, in their activities. During the week in question, the Association would encourage its members to bring this double celebration to the attention of the press, and at the same time to encourage them to study the Universal Declaration. The Association's magazine Esperanto would give special attention to the

anniversary in its November ~~or~~ December issue. It would particularly emphasize rights having to do with language, and on linguistic obstacles to the realization of human rights and the fulfilment of human needs. The Association anticipated the publication of a new study in the series Esperanto Documents on Human Rights and Language. The Association would also give special attention and concrete help to the organizers of international Esperanto meetings on human rights.

In the field of education the Association would study the recommendation of UNESCO on Education for International Understanding in the context of the sixty-third World Congress of Esperanto which would be discussing "International Language-International Education". An organizer's guide to help national and local Esperanto organizations give suitable attention to the anniversary would also be published.

World Federation of Christian Life Communities

In its communication to the Secretary-General, the World Federation of Christian Life Communities pointed out that the thirtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was of special interest to its world movement. In this connexion, in 1978 the organization designated 25 March, which is its traditional anniversary date, to be observed with a special human rights theme as part of its programme to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration.

Circulars, including excerpts from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were sent out to its 48 member countries to help them prepare to mark the anniversary.
