

FINAL ACT
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Teheran, 22 April to 13 May 1968



UNITED NATIONS

**FINAL ACT
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE
ON HUMAN RIGHTS .**

Teheran, 22 April to 13 May 1968



**UNITED NATIONS
*New York, 1968***

NOTE

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FINAL ACT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The General Assembly of the United Nations, by resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, decided to convene an International Conference on Human Rights "to promote further the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to develop and guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular, to permit the elimination of *apartheid*". The specific purposes of the Conference were: (a) to review the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (b) to evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights, especially with regard to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the practice of the policy of *apartheid*; and (c) to formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights. By resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, the General Assembly had designated the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights.

2. A Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights was set up by resolution 2081 (XX) to complete the preparation for the Conference in 1968 and, in particular, to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, duration, venue, and the means of defraying the expenses of the Conference, and to organize and direct the preparation of the necessary evaluation studies and other documentation. The Preparatory Committee, after an increase in its membership at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, consisted of the following Member States: Canada, Colombia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

3. In resolution 2081 (XX), the Secretary-General was requested to appoint an Executive Secretary for the Conference from within the Secretariat and to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance. Pursuant to this request, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights, as Executive Secretary of the Conference.

4. The preparatory Committee submitted two reports to the General Assembly, at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions respectively (documents A/6354 and

A/6670 and Corr.1); the latter included a provisional agenda for the Conference and draft rules of procedure. These were considered and noted by the General Assembly which made certain amendments to the draft rules of procedure.

5. The Government of Iran extended an invitation for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held in Teheran. By resolution 2217 C (XXI) of 19 December 1966, the General Assembly accepted the invitation with appreciation. The General Assembly invited States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that it might decide specially to invite, to participate in the Conference and to include among their representatives eminent persons whose qualifications in the field of human rights would enable them to make valuable contributions to the work of the Conference. By resolution 2339 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights, including the holding of the International Conference on Human Rights, would "contribute significantly to the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion". It expressed the hope that the Conference would "devote particular attention to the adoption of measures to ensure the immediate and complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism".

6. The International Conference on Human Rights met in the New Majlis Building, Teheran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968. In the presence of His Imperial Majesty Mohamad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, Shahinshah of Iran, and of Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, declared the Conference open on 22 April 1968, and an inaugural address was delivered by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah. The Secretary-General delivered an address in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which also constituted his special message for the International Year for Human Rights. The texts of the two addresses are reproduced in annex II.

7. Special messages were addressed to the President of the Conference and read to the Conference. The texts of these special messages are reproduced in annex III.

8. At its first meeting the Conference, on the proposal of the representative of Uganda, observed one minute's

silence in tribute to the memory of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

9. The Governments of the following eighty-four States were represented at the Conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

10. United Nations bodies represented at the Conference were: the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the United Nations Children's Fund.

11. At the invitation of the General Assembly, the following specialized agencies were represented by observers at the Conference: the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO).

12. At the invitation of the General Assembly, the following regional inter-governmental organizations particularly concerned with human rights were represented by observers at the Conference: the Council of Europe; the League of Arab States; the Organization of African Unity; the Organization of American States.

13. Certain non-governmental organizations were invited, in pursuance of decisions of the General Assembly, to send observers to the Conference.

14. Participants in the Conference are listed in annex I.

15. Documents before the Conference are listed in annex VI.

16. The Conference elected as President Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi (Iran).

17. The Conference elected as Vice-Presidents the representatives of the following participating States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, France, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, The United Republic of Tanzania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

18. The Conference adopted as its rules of procedure the draft rules of procedure as drawn up by the

Preparatory Committee for the Conference and amended by the General Assembly in resolution 2339 (XXII), as further amended by the Conference in respect of rules 6, 13 and 45 (A/CONF.32/19).

19. The following committees were set up by the Conference:

(a) General Committee—Chairman: President of the Conference; members: President of the Conference, Vice-Presidents and Chairman of the First Committee and Second Committee.

(b) First Committee—Chairman: Mr. Taieb Slim (Tunisia); Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Daniel Barria (Chile) and Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark); Rapporteur: Mr. Saadollah Ghaoucy (Afghanistan).

(c) Second Committee—Chairman: Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela); Vice-Chairmen: Miss M. N. Gichuru (Kenya) and Mr. Gejza Mencer (Czechoslovakia); Rapporteur: Mr. Willibald Pahr (Austria).

(d) Credentials Committee—To which the following delegations were appointed: Ceylon, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Uruguay.

(e) Drafting Committee—Consisting of the following representatives: Chairman: Mr. C. K. Daphtary (India); Mr. H. F. Artucio (Uruguay), Mr. Branimir Janković (Yugoslavia), Mr. G. W. Kanyeihamba (Uganda), Mr. Ronald St. J. Macdonald (Canada).

20. After his departure on 23 April 1968, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented by Mr. José Rolz-Bennett, Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, from 23 April to 26 April 1968. From 27 April 1968 the Secretary-General was represented by Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights and Executive Secretary of the Conference.

21. The Conference adopted as its agenda the provisional agenda (A/CONF.32/1) which had been drawn up by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and noted by the General Assembly in resolution 2339 (XXII), with the addition of an item entitled "Respect and implementation of Human Rights in Occupied Territories" which had been proposed in a communication addressed to the President by the delegations of Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic and United Arab Republic (A/CONF.32/L.15). The agenda of the Conference (A/CONF.32/25) therefore read as follows:

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Address in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
4. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
5. Election of other officers.
6. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.
7. Constitution of committees and working groups, as necessary.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Review of progress achieved and identification of major obstacles encountered, at the international, regional and national levels, in the field of human rights since the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948,

- particularly in the programmes undertaken by the United Nations and specialized agencies.
10. Evaluation of the effectiveness of methods and techniques employed in the field of human rights at the international and regional levels:
 - (a) International instruments: conventions, declarations and recommendations;
 - (b) Implementation machinery and procedures;
 - (c) Educational measures;
 - (d) Organizational and institutional arrangements.
 11. Formulation and preparation of a human rights programme to be undertaken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, in particular:
 - (a) Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of *apartheid* in particular;
 - (b) The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of all human rights;
 - (c) Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism;
 - (d) Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;
 - (e) Measures to strengthen the defence of human rights and freedoms of individuals;
 - (f) International machinery for the effective implementation of international instruments in the field of human rights;
 - (g) Other measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in promoting the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including the improvement of methods and techniques and such institutional and organizational arrangements as may be required.
 12. Respect and implementation of human rights in occupied territories.
 13. Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference.
 22. On the recommendation of the General Committee, items 9 and 10 of the agenda of the Conference were considered jointly at plenary meetings, and item 12 was considered at plenary meetings. Also on the recommendation of the General Committee, item 11, sub-items (a), (b) and (c), were considered by the First Committee and item 11, sub-items (d), (e), (f) and (g), by the Second Committee.
 23. The First Committee held twelve meetings. The proceedings of the Committee are summarized in documents A/CONF.32/C.1/SR.1-12. The statement made by the Rapporteur of the Committee in introducing the Committee's report to the Conference is reproduced in annex IV (A).
 24. The Second Committee held thirteen meetings. The proceedings of the Committee are summarized in documents A/CONF.32/C.2/SR.1-13. The statement made by the Rapporteur of the Committee in introducing the Committee's report to the Conference is reproduced in annex IV (B).
 25. The Credentials Committee held one meeting. Mr. Dermot P. Waldron (Ireland) was elected Chairman. The proceedings of the Committee are summarized in document A/CONF.32/CRED/SR.1. The report of the Committee is reproduced in document A/CONF.32/32.
 26. The Drafting Committee held three meetings, under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. K. Daphtary (India).
 27. The Conference adopted:
 - (a) The Proclamation of Teheran, the text of which is reproduced in chapter II; and
 - (b) Three resolutions adopted without reference to a Committee and twenty-six resolutions adopted on the reports of the Credentials Committee, the First Committee and the Second Committee, the texts of which are reproduced in chapter III.
 28. The Conference invited the Secretary-General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations a number of draft resolutions and amendments thereto which it had not been able to consider for lack of time. The texts of these draft resolutions and amendments are reproduced in annex V.

II. PROCLAMATION OF TEHERAN

The International Conference on Human Rights, Having met at Teheran from April 22 to May 13, 1968 to review the progress made in the twenty years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to formulate a programme for the future, Having considered the problems relating to the activities of the United Nations for the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the Conference,

Noting that the observance of the International Year for Human Rights takes place at a time when the world is undergoing a process of unprecedented change,

Having regard to the new opportunities made available by the rapid progress of science and technology,

Believing that, in an age when conflict and violence prevail in many parts of the world, the fact of human

interdependence and the need for human solidarity are more evident than ever before,

Recognizing that peace is the universal aspiration of mankind and that peace and justice are indispensable to the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Solemnly proclaims that:

1. It is imperative that the members of the international community fulfil their solemn obligations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions;

2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states a common understanding of the peoples of the world concerning the inalienable and inviolable rights of all members of the human family and constitutes an obligation for the members of the international community;

3. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as other conventions and declarations in the field of human rights adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional inter-governmental organizations, have created new standards and obligations to which States should conform;

4. Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the United Nations has made substantial progress in defining standards for the enjoyment and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. During this period many important international instruments were adopted but much remains to be done in regard to the implementation of those rights and freedoms;

5. The primary aim of the United Nations in the sphere of human rights is the achievement by each individual of the maximum freedom and dignity. For the realization of this objective, the laws of every country should grant each individual, irrespective of race, language, religion or political belief, freedom of expression, of information, of conscience and of religion, as well as the right to participate in the political, economic, cultural and social life of his country;

6. States should reaffirm their determination effectively to enforce the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in other international instruments that concern human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. Gross denials of human rights under the repugnant policy of *apartheid* is a matter of the gravest concern to the international community. This policy of *apartheid*, condemned as a crime against humanity, continues seriously to disturb international peace and security. It is therefore imperative for the international community to use every possible means to eradicate this evil. The struggle against *apartheid* is recognized as legitimate;

8. The peoples of the world must be made fully aware of the evils of racial discrimination and must join in combating them. The implementation of this

principle of non-discrimination, embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other international instruments in the field of human rights, constitutes a most urgent task of mankind, at the international as well as at the national level. All ideologies based on racial superiority and intolerance must be condemned and resisted;

9. Eight years after the General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples the problems of colonialism continue to preoccupy the international community. It is a matter of urgency that all Member States should co-operate with the appropriate organs of the United Nations so that effective measures can be taken to ensure that the Declaration is fully implemented;

10. Massive denials of human rights, arising out of aggression or any armed conflict with their tragic consequences, and resulting in untold human misery, engender reactions which could engulf the world in ever growing hostilities. It is the obligation of the international community to co-operate in eradicating such scourges;

11. Gross denials of human rights arising from discrimination on grounds of race, religion, belief or expressions of opinion outrage the conscience of mankind and endanger the foundations of freedom, justice and peace in the world;

12. The widening gap between the economically developed and developing countries impedes the realization of human rights in the international community. The failure of the Development Decade to reach its modest objectives makes it all the more imperative for every nation, according to its capacities, to make the maximum possible effort to close this gap;

13. Since human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible, the full realization of civil and political rights without the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, is impossible. The achievement of lasting progress in the implementation of human rights is dependent upon sound and effective national and international policies of economic and social development;

14. The existence of over seven hundred million illiterates throughout the world is an enormous obstacle to all efforts at realizing the aims and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. International action aimed at eradicating illiteracy from the face of the earth and promoting education at all levels requires urgent attention;

15. The discrimination of which women are still victims in various regions of the world must be eliminated. An inferior status for women is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations as well as the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The full implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is a necessity for the progress of mankind;

16. The protection of the family and of the child remains the concern of the international community. Parents have a basic human right to determine freely and responsibly the number and the spacing of their children;

17. The aspirations of the younger generation for a better world, in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully implemented, must be given the highest encouragement. It is imperative that youth participate in shaping the future of mankind;

18. While recent scientific discoveries and technological advances have opened vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, such developments may nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and will require continuing attention;

19. Disarmament would release immense human and material resources now devoted to military purposes. These resources should be used for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. General and

complete disarmament is one of the highest aspirations of all peoples;

Therefore,

The International Conference on Human Rights,

1. *Affirming* its faith in the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments in this field,

2. *Urges* all peoples and governments to dedicate themselves to the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to redouble their efforts to provide for all human beings a life consonant with freedom and dignity and conducive to physical, mental, social and spiritual welfare.

*27th plenary meeting
13 May 1968*

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

I. Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories

(ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Being guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Having heard the statements made in the Conference with regard to the question of "respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories", and noting the note submitted by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/CONF.32/22),

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 regarding the protection of civilian persons in time of war,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) and General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) in which the Council and the Assembly considered that essential and inalienable rights should be respected even during the vicissitudes of war and called upon the Government of Israel to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the areas of military operations since the outbreak of hostilities,

Recalling further articles 7, 18 and 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and resolutions 2253 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 by which the General Assembly called upon Israel to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem, as well as resolution 2254 (ES-V) of 14 July 1967 by which the General Assembly deplored the failure of Israel to implement the earlier resolution,

Mindful of the principle embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights regarding the right of everyone to return to his own country,

Further recalling:

(a) Resolution 6 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights affirming the rights of the inhabitants who have left since the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return, and that the Government con-

cerned should take the necessary measures in order to facilitate the return of those inhabitants to their own country without delay,

(b) The telegram dispatched by the Commission on Human Rights on 9 March 1968, calling upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of Arab civilian population inhabiting areas occupied by Israel,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* for the violation of human rights in Arab territories occupied as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

2. *Draws the attention* of the Government of Israel to the grave consequences resulting from disregard of fundamental freedoms and human rights in occupied territories;

3. *Calls on* the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of Arab civilian population inhabiting areas occupied by Israel, and to respect and implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 in occupied territories;

4. *Affirms* the inalienable rights of all inhabitants who have left their homes as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return, resume normal life, recover their property and homes, and rejoin their families according to the provision of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

5. *Requests* the General Assembly to appoint a special committee to investigate violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel and to report thereon;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the matter under constant review.

*23rd plenary meeting
7 May 1968*

II. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Being guided by the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2331 (XXII) concerning "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance", which recognized the need for measures to halt nazi activities wherever they occur,

Noting resolution 15 (XXIV) of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights of 6 March 1968 concerning "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance",

Expressing its profound alarm at the recent renewal of activities by groups and organizations engaged in propaganda for nazism and other similar ideologies based on terrorism and racial intolerance,

Stressing that nazism and similar ideologies based on terrorism and racial intolerance are incompatible with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international instruments,

Considering that this ideology and this practice have in the past led to barbarous acts outraging the conscience of mankind and to other serious violations of human rights and ultimately to a war causing inexpressible grief to humanity,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two international Covenants on human rights stipulate that nothing in those instruments may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act, such as racist or nazi practices aimed at the destruction of any of the rights set forth therein,

1. *Strongly* condemns nazism, neo-nazism, racism and all similar ideologies and practices based on terrorism and racial intolerance as a blatant violation of the basic human rights and freedoms and of the principles of the United Nations Charter, the development of which might jeopardize the peace and security of peoples;

2. *Urges* all States, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to declare illegal and prohibit nazi and racist organizations and groups and any organized or other activity based on nazi ideology and any similar ideology that is based on terrorism and racial intolerance and to declare participation in such organizations and activities to be a criminal act punishable by law;

3. *Calls upon* all States and peoples and national and international organizations to take all necessary measures for the immediate and final eradication of nazi and any other similar ideology and practice based on terrorism and racial intolerance;

4. *Requests* the United Nations General Assembly to examine at a regular session the question, "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance";

5. *Considers* that the question of measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance should be kept under continuing review by the appropriate organs of the United Nations so that appropriate measures can be taken promptly as required;

6. *Appeals* to States, scientific institutions, institutes of learning and other organizations to take measures to disseminate progressive ideas with regard to respect for the individual and his fundamental rights, freedoms and ideas, which strengthen the friendship and co-operation of peoples on a footing of equality and without any discrimination.

24th plenary meeting
11 May 1968

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

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights, Determined to uphold the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to human rights,

Bearing in mind the desire of the international community to implement the promise of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Believing that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that they are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood,

Having regard to the fact that since its inception the United Nations has been seized with the question of apartheid and the Government of the Republic of South Africa has continued to insult the international community by rejecting the decisions of the United Nations,

Recalling Security Council resolution 134 (1960) of 7 April 1960 in which the Council recognized that "the situation in South Africa is one that had led to international friction, and if continued might endanger international peace and security",

Recalling also the several occasions on which the Commission on Human Rights and other organs of the United Nations have passed many resolutions, condemning the brutal and inhuman practice of apartheid, which is inflicting untold miseries upon nearly twenty million inhabitants of South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia,

Having studied the report of Professor M. Ganji, the Special Rapporteur on apartheid appointed by the Commission on Human Rights under its resolution 7 (XXIII) which revealed that the policy of apartheid is not only continued but is being escalated and intensified,

1. *Endorses* with appreciation the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur;

2. *Deplores* the Government of South Africa's continuous insult to humanity;

3. *Condemns* the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its continued implementation of the policy of apartheid;

4. *Declares* that the policy of apartheid or other similar evils are a crime against humanity punishable in accordance with the provisions of relevant international instruments dealing with such crimes;

5. *Further declares* that the policy of apartheid is a threat to international peace and security;

6. *Also declares* its emphatic recognition and vigorous support of the legitimacy of the struggles of the people and patriotic liberation movements in Southern Africa toward the achievement of their inalienable rights to equality, freedom and independence in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Recommends* to the Security Council of the United Nations to resume consideration of the question of *apartheid* and to take appropriate action against the Republic of South Africa under Chapter VII and in particular under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, including strong economic sanctions;

8. *Appeals* to all States and organizations to give appropriate moral, political and material assistance to the non-white people of Southern Africa in their legitimate struggle to achieve the rights recognized in the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Urges* all States to comply fully with the resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, particularly the resolution of the Security Council calling for a complete embargo on the sale of armaments and equipment for their manufacture;

10. *Condemns* the major trading partners of South Africa for their failure to comply with all the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions with regard to the application of sanctions against South Africa;

11. *Calls upon* the Security Council to enforce its earlier decision with regard to the administration of the international territory of South West Africa;

12. *Condemns* the practices of South Africa and Portugal which provide support to the illegal, racist white minority régime in the colony of Rhodesia;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering power of the colony of Rhodesia, to take all necessary measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal, racist minority régime of the white rebels of Rhodesia;

14. *Requests* the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particularly ILO and UNESCO, to intensify their information and publicity activities with regard to the dissemination of the evils of *apartheid* on a continuous basis and to devise ways and means to ensure optimum effectiveness of these activities;

15. *Appeals* to non-governmental organizations and all international and national information media to intensify their activities with regard to the publicity of the evils of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in Southern Africa and the activities of the United Nations aimed at combating these evils.

*24th plenary meeting
11 May 1968*

IV. Treatment of persons who oppose racist régimes

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling that Article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, provide that all peoples have the right of self-determination,

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle on the part of persons who oppose the racist minority régimes of South Africa, South West Africa and in Southern Rhodesia and of other parts of Southern Africa,

Considering that under the Red Cross Geneva Conventions of 1949 there are provided minimum standards of treatment in respect of a wide range of persons affected by an internal conflict, including those who have laid down arms,

Recognizing that the foregoing provisions of the Red Cross Geneva Conventions constitute general principles of law recognized by the community of nations,

Concerned that those persons who oppose the racist minority régimes in South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and in other parts of Southern Africa are not, when captured, treated in accordance with the minimum standards of the Red Cross Geneva Conventions,

1. *Declares* that such treatment constitutes:

(a) A flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) A contemptuous disregard of the standards set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights;

(c) A flagrant defiance of the universally accepted minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners of war;

2. *Condemns* the foregoing acts of the racist minority régimes in South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and in other parts of Southern Africa;

3. *Calls upon* these régimes to put an end to their cruel, repressive and inhuman practices and to treat such individuals in conformity with the universally accepted standards applicable to prisoners of war.

*24th plenary meeting
11 May 1968*

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

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the right to life, health and dignity depends for any man and for his family on the possibility of his obtaining justly remunerated employment,

Considering that any person who possesses the qualifications for a post, particularly as a government employee in his own country, has the right to be treated on an equal footing with other citizens, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, religion or opinions,

Recalling that democracy and social justice require that all should be equal before the law.

Reaffirming the principle of non-discrimination as set forth in article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Convention concerning Dis-

crimination in respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958,

Calls on all Governments to observe fully the principle of non-discrimination in employment as contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the 1958 ILO Convention, so as to ensure that human beings do not remain unemployed by reason of their race, colour, sex, religion or opinions.

24th plenary meeting
11 May 1968

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

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Deeply concerned about the manifestations of racial discrimination still occurring in various countries and regions of the world, which disturb the conscience of all mankind, constitute gross violations of the United Nations Charter and are contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November and 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, whereby the General Assembly of the United Nations condemned the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination as a crime against humanity,

Recognizing that racial discrimination is a deep-rooted and acute social problem, which severely affects the position of broad sections of the population,

Noting that due attention has not yet been given, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,

1. *Welcomes* the convening of a Seminar on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination at New Delhi in 1968;

2. *Affirms* that the privileges and facilities which are the attributes of nationality should be fully respected at all times;

3. *Again firmly condemns* racial discrimination and all ideologies based on racial intolerance as gross violations of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate and effective steps to eliminate all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination;

5. *Appeals* to those States which have not yet done so and particularly those States in which inequality and racial discrimination are practised, to ratify or accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other conventions directed against discrimination in the field of employment and education;

6. *Recommends* that in the implementation of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in concert with the specialized agencies concerned, due emphasis should be given to the elimination

of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

24th plenary meeting
11 May 1968

VII. Establishment of a new, additional United Nations programme on racial discrimination

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaim the principle of non-discrimination,

Deeply concerned by the intensification of racial discrimination in various parts of the world and the need for effective measures to back up the demands of those struggling for racial equality and the elimination of racial discrimination,

Noting that the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not being observed as a result of the various forms of racial discrimination practised in some parts of the world in the field of political, socio-economic and cultural rights,

Noting the role of the United Nations in the struggle against all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Considering that Article 10 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 20 November 1963 (General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII)) provides *inter alia* that the United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations shall do all in their power to promote energetic action which, by combining legal and other practical measures, will make possible the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination and that they shall, in particular, study the causes of such discrimination with a view to recommending appropriate and effective measures to combat and eliminate it,

Recalling Article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by which States Parties undertake *inter alia* to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups,

Noting the preliminary report by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on its comparative study of policies and measures applied to combat different forms of racial discrimination in several national societies, and the progress of the Special Study on Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres which is being prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Noting also UNESCO's programme in this field and, in particular, the Statement on Race and Racial Prejudice drawn up by eighteen experts,

Believing that it is imperative to eradicate all kinds of racial discrimination,

Believing that efforts should also be made towards the solution of those problems of racial discrimination and racial relations which exist in many countries whose governments wish to resolve them and to promote racial harmony and equality,

1. *Urges* the States which have not yet done so, and particularly those States in which inequality and racial discrimination are practised, to take immediate steps to ratify and give practical effect to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to put an end to racist excesses and arbitrary action against people opposing racism and racial discrimination;

2. *Recommends* that the United Nations should develop constructive programmes designed to assist governments, organizations and individuals in their efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and to promote racial harmony and equality by all appropriate means, in particular by making available to them the results of research into the causes of racial discrimination and measures to eliminate them, as well as measures to promote inter-racial understanding and harmony;

3. *Recommends* further that

(a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested to prepare regular reports summarizing material from the studies of the problems of race relations and the creation and maintenance of racial attitudes prepared by the specialized agencies, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and other institutions, international and national, active in the field, and to make these available to the United Nations bodies concerned for use in their consideration of these problems;

(b) Governments of Member States should be invited to make available to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and appropriate United Nations bodies reports of their experience in dealing with problems of race relations in particular fields so that these reports may be compared to mutual advantage;

(c) The possibility of using the resources of the Programme of Advisory Services in the field of human rights for seminars, fellowships and the provision of technical assistance in this field should be brought to the attention of Member States.

*24th plenary meeting
11 May 1968*

VIII. The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial peoples and territories as well as all the other United Nations resolutions on the question of colonialism,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V),

Recalling further that among the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter are respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and particularly the right to self-determination,

Considering that the subjugation and oppression of a people by another is a serious violation of the main objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Considering the legitimate armed struggle being waged by the populations under Portuguese domination and the barbarous and inhuman repression to which they are subjected by Portugal,

Concerned about the continued violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent neighbouring countries by the colonial régime of Portugal and the minority racist régime of Rhodesia which constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security.

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the continued refusal by the colonial régimes to comply with United Nations resolutions with regard to the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

1. *Notes* with satisfaction the work accomplished by the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee for its efforts to secure the complete and effective implementation of the said Declaration;

2. *Condemns* all colonial régimes, particularly that of Portugal, for their continued refusal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

3. *Supports* the firm determination of the liberation movements and the peoples in their struggle for liberty and independence;

4. *Recognizes* the right of freedom fighters in colonial territories when captured, to be treated as prisoners of war under the Red Cross Geneva Conventions of 1949;

5. *Appeals* to all States and organizations dedicated to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace for their political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling for their freedom and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the General Assembly to draw up a specific programme for the granting of independence to territories under colonial rule;

7. *Calls upon* the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of decolonization and expedite the granting of independence and self-determination to colonial countries and peoples;

8. *Condemns* South Africa and Portugal for their open assistance to and collaboration with the rebel minority régime of Rhodesia in defiance of the resolution of the United Nations;

9. *Condemns* South Africa for its refusal to comply with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) with regard to the international territory of South West Africa;

10. *Calls upon* the Security Council to enforce its earlier decision with regard to the international territory of South West Africa;

11. *Condemns* the Governments of those countries particularly members of NATO for their continued supply of arms and ammunition to Portugal which are used to suppress the indigenous people under Portuguese domination and calls upon these States to stop forthwith their supply of arms;

12. *Urges* the African countries no longer to permit the installation and maintenance of military bases belonging to NATO Powers on the national territory of their States so long as those Powers persist in aiding and abetting Portugal or the rebel régime of Rhodesia in their unjust and inhuman policies;

13. *Urges* the Government of the United Kingdom to take immediately all the necessary measures including the use of force to put an end to the illegal minority racist régime of Rhodesia as well as to grant independence to the people of Rhodesia based on the principle of majority rule;

14. *Condemns* the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring independent States by racist and colonial régimes;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations to take appropriate measures to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these States.

*24th plenary meeting
11 May 1968*

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

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Considering that, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, women should be recognized as having a right to the development of their full potentialities in the family, in work and in public life,

Concerned that, despite the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and despite the progress made in the matter of equality of rights, there continues to exist considerable discrimination against women in the political, legal, economic, social and educational fields and that the Conventions adopted by the United Nations in these fields have not been ratified by many Member States,

Noting that the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women proclaims that discrimination against women, leading to the denial or limitation of equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity,

Convinced that satisfactory progress for humanity as a whole depends on more rapid progress in respect of the status of women and that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields,

Believing that for more effective social and economic development the formulation and execution of national development plans needs the active participation of women at every level,

Considering that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and with the welfare of the family and of society, prevents their participation, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries and is an obstacle to the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Considering that colonialism, *apartheid* and racialism in regions where they continue to exist aggravate the injustice from which women suffer,

Bearing in mind the great contribution made by women to social, political, economic and cultural life and the part they play in the family, particularly in the rearing of children,

Considering that it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of men and women,

Convinced that any advancement in the status of women depends to a very large degree on changes in traditional attitude, customs and laws based on the idea of the inferiority of women:

1. *Endorses* the basic objectives of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women suggested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/CN.6/467, page 67), namely:

“(a) To promote the universal recognition of the dignity and worth of the human person and of the equal rights of men and women in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

“(b) To enable women to participate fully in the development of society in order that society may benefit from the contribution of all its members;

“(c) To stimulate an awareness among both men and women of women's full potential and of the importance of their contribution to the development of society”;

2. *Urges* the States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and their peoples to take immediate and effective measures to conform to the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in order to ensure the equality of men and women and to eliminate discrimination against women in accordance with the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

3. *Invites* Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to draw up and execute, in co-operation with national commissions on the status of women or similar bodies and appropriate voluntary organizations, long-term programmes for the advancement of women within the context of national development plans where they exist;

4. *Recommends* that, to the ends indicated in operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, every effort be made:

(a) To ratify as soon as possible the following Conventions adopted under the auspices of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies:

- (i) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949;
- (ii) Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1952;
- (iii) Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 1957;
- (iv) Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962;
- (v) ILO Convention on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, 1951;
- (vi) ILO Convention on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958;
- (vii) UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education, 1960;
- (viii) International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965;

(b) To amend or add to constitutions and other national laws so as to bring them into harmony with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the conventions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and their resolutions and recommendations on the status of women;

(c) To intensify efforts to ensure the implementation of these various instruments especially by making at least elementary education compulsory for all, by adopting educational methods and programmes eliminating all discrimination between the sexes and promoting understanding of the equality of all human beings, by providing, in economic development plans, for optimal utilization of woman power and the social infrastructure on which it depends;

(d) To establish in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 961 F (XXXVI) national commissions on the status of women or appropriate bodies;

(e) To establish programmes for the utilization and development of human resources and community services through which women can contribute to national development;

(f) To create a Women's Social Service;

(g) To encourage educational programmes with special provisions, where required, to assure full attendance by girls and women, taking into account existing literacy and other needs, and using all methods of communication, including mass media, as appropriate;

(h) To promote vocational guidance programmes and means to facilitate vocational and professional training at all levels for the full participation of women in the economic life of their countries;

(i) To ensure the equality of men and women in the field of social and economic rights, including the right to work, the right to equal pay, the right to rest, the right to social security and the right to health protection;

(j) To ensure the equality of men and women in the field of civil and family rights;

(k) To establish educational programmes for boys and girls, as well as men and women, to prepare them to meet the responsibilities of family life;

(l) To give opportunities and to promote the access of women to public office and other responsible posts at all levels including the exercise of all public functions;

5. *Invites* Member States, specialized agencies and UNICEF and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to give the widest publicity to all the instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerning the status of women and, in particular, to the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to take all appropriate measures to give effect to their implementation;

6. *Invites* non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to inform and educate women all over the world;

7. *Requests* the General Assembly to invite Governments of Member States to transmit their national long-term programmes for the advancement of women to the Commission on the Status of Women for study and exchange of experiences, and to report each year on the progress made;

8. *Requests* the United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned to:

(a) Contribute, through appropriate technical assistance, to national long-term programmes for the advancement of women;

(b) Establish or review their budgetary priorities, as appropriate, with a view to meeting the requirements of national long-term programmes for the advancement of women, particularly in developing countries;

(c) Recommend to the Commission on the Status of Women to accord priority in its work programme to the examination of problems concerning the education of women and their contribution to the economic and social development of their countries;

(d) Recommend to the Commission on the Status of Women to consider drafting conventions on the status of women in family law and in other fields of private law, and in all other fields where discrimination exists and where conventions are still missing;

(e) Recommend to the Commission on the Status of Women to reconsider and to adapt its programme and methods of work to meet the needs of women in the contemporary world;

(f) Encourage studies to be made by experts regarding attitudes and values in different societies which affect the advancement of women and the promotion of their equal rights with men as well as the implementation of these rights.

25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968

X. Model rules of procedure for bodies dealing with violations of human rights

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling Economic and Social Council Resolution 1164 (XLI) of 1966 under which the Commission on Human Rights was requested to give annual consideration to the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid*, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2144 (XXI) which confirmed the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1102 (XL); and Economic and Social Council Resolution 1235 (XLII) of 1967,

Noting the action taken by United Nations bodies in particular those taken by the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to its resolutions 2 (XXIII) and 2 (XXIV) in appointing an *ad hoc* working group and in enlarging the mandate of this group,

Taking into account the experience of this working group and of other similar bodies of the United Nations and the problems they have encountered in the discharge of their functions,

Taking into account further the report of the Secretary-General on the methods of fact-finding (Doc. A/5694),

Recognizing the importance of well defined rules of procedure for the orderly and efficient discharge of their functions by the United Nations bodies concerned with the field of human rights,

Noting that no such procedural rules exist to guide them,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it request the Commission on Human Rights to prepare at its earliest opportunity model rules of procedure for the guidance of the United Nations bodies concerned.

25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968

XI. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that scientific discoveries and their technological applications open up vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress and for raising the level of living, and that they can by that token constitute a decisive factor in the effective application of human rights for all individuals and all peoples,

Considering, however, that these discoveries and technological developments may entail certain dangers for the rights of the individual or of the group and for human dignity and that, in any event, their utilization raises complex ethical and legal problems with respect to human rights,

1. *Is of the opinion* that these problems require thorough and continuous interdisciplinary studies at

both the national and the international level, so that they may serve as a basis for drawing up appropriate standards, should the need arise;

2. *Recommends* that the organizations of the United Nations family should undertake a study of the problems with respect to human rights arising from developments in science and technology, particularly with regard to:

(a) Respect for privacy in view of recording techniques;

(b) Protection of the human personality and its physical and intellectual integrity in view of the progress in biology, medicine and biochemistry;

(c) The uses of electronics which may affect the rights of the person and the limits which should be placed on its uses in a democratic society;

(d) More generally, the balance which should be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity.

25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968

XII. Illiteracy

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that literacy is one of the essential conditions for the effective enjoyment of human rights, both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights,

Noting with regret that, despite efforts made by States and international organizations over 700 million persons in the world are still illiterate,

Considering that illiterate adults are defenceless in a society whose workings they cannot understand, in which they have no means of making a place for themselves; and in which they are unable effectively to exercise or to defend their rights as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration,

Considering that the right to education is solemnly proclaimed in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in many other international instruments, including the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling the conclusions of the World Congress of Ministers of Education held at Teheran in 1965,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Consultative Liaison Committee for Literacy set up under the auspices of UNESCO, and the solemn appeal made by its Chairman,

Invites

(a) The Governments of all countries in which illiteracy is still widespread to increase the intellectual and material resources marshalled to combat illiteracy, with a view to expediting the gradual elimination of this evil;

(b) The Governments of all countries, including those not faced with the problem of illiteracy, to intensify their co-operation with and support for programmes for the education of the millions of illiterate men and women;

(c) The General Assembly of the United Nations to draw the attention of organs having responsibilities

in the field of human rights to the importance of combating illiteracy as a means of ensuring the effective and positive enjoyment of rights possessed by every human being;

(d) The United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially UNESCO, to do their utmost to stimulate efforts for enhancing the contribution which literacy can make in the contemporary world to the safeguarding of peace, to economic and social development, to the emancipation of peoples and to the promotion of rights and freedoms.

25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968

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

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which the General Assembly called upon Governments "to co-operate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the performance of his functions concerning refugees falling under the competence of his Office, especially by:

(a) Becoming parties to international conventions providing for the protection of refugees, and taking the necessary steps of implementation under such conventions,

(b) Entering into special agreements with the High Commissioner for the execution of measures calculated to improve the situation of refugees and to reduce the number requiring protection,

(c) Admitting refugees to their territories, not excluding those in the most destitute categories,

(d) Assisting the High Commissioner in his efforts to promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees,

(e) Promoting the assimilation of refugees, especially by facilitating their naturalization,

(f) Providing refugees with travel and other documents, especially documents which would facilitate their resettlement,

1. *Considers* that in the present International Year for Human Rights all governments should concern themselves with the situation of refugees in the world, particularly with regard to the matters referred to in the above-mentioned preamble;

2. *Calls upon* Governments which have not yet done so to accede to the international instruments dealing with the protection of the rights of refugees and especially to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 28 July 1951, and the Protocol to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 31 January 1967;

3. *Affirms* the importance of the observance of the principle of *non-refoulement* embodied in the above-mentioned instruments and in the Declaration on Territorial Asylum adopted unanimously by the General Assembly in December 1967.

25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968

XIV. The rights of detained persons

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention,

Recalling further that Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides without prejudice to the provisions of Article 4 of that Covenant that anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him and that anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release,

Considering that nevertheless infringements of these rights continue to occur,

Recommends to Member States that they review their laws and practices relating to the detention of persons and take all possible steps to ensure that persons are not detained in prison for prolonged periods without charge and that the detention of persons awaiting trial is not unduly prolonged.

25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968

XV. The United Nations Children's Fund

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which calls for special care and assistance for motherhood and childhood,

Recalling further the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations as a separate international instrument to focus on the special needs and rights of the child in accordance with the concept that "mankind owes to the child the best it has to give",

Realizing that children are the most valuable of all resources the world has at its disposal as agents for social change, and that they embody all of man's hopes for a better and peaceful world,

Concerned, however, that despite the progress made in some fields to better the lot of children an enormous task still remains,

1. *Calls upon* Governments to implement the rights of the child as set forth in the Declaration through the integration of these rights in national economic and social development plans so as to ensure for all children full protection and the best possible opportunities to contribute to the progress of their countries;

2. *Reiterates* the appeal of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which "calls upon parents, upon men and women as individuals, and upon voluntary organizations, local authorities and national governments to recognize these rights and strive for their observance by legislative and other measures...";

3. *Expresses* its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations to help countries put into practical effect the aims proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child;

4. *Appeals* for greater support to international activities in the interest of the child.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XVI. Disarmament

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recognizing the world-wide economic and social consequences which a general and complete disarmament could have in the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting that the arms race as it prevails absorbs those resources urgently needed for the implementation of man's most elementary economic and social rights,

Noting also that a large part of scientific research is directly or indirectly undertaken for purposes aimed towards war,

Bearing in mind the enormous importance which these resources if released as a result of an agreement reached on general and complete disarmament could have for the attainment of accelerated economic and social progress throughout the world and international implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Appeals* to all States to co-operate actively with the competent organs of the United Nations towards an immediate conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament;

2. *Requests* the United Nations to urge that resources thus released be employed for economic and social progress throughout the world.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XVII. Economic Development and Human Rights

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Believing that the enjoyment of economic and social rights is inherently linked with any meaningful enjoyment of civil and political rights and that there is a profound inter-connexion between the realization of human rights and economic development,

Noting that the vast majority of mankind continues to live in poverty, suffer from squalor, disease and illiteracy and thus leads a sub-human existence, constituting in itself a denial of human dignity,

Noting with deep concern the ever widening gap between the standards of living in the economically developed and developing countries,

Recognizing that universal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms would remain a pious hope unless the international community succeeds in narrowing this gap,

Considering the close relationship between the terms of international trade and other economic, fiscal and monetary measures, national or international, on the one hand, and the possibility of narrowing this gap by rapid economic development, on the other,

Believing that such a situation is not conducive to international peace and understanding,

Recognizing the collective responsibility of the international community to ensure the attainment of the minimum standard of living necessary for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons throughout the world,

Taking note of the study prepared by Mr. José Figueres entitled "Some Economic Foundations of Human Rights" (A/CONF.32/L.2),

Noting also the efforts made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development drawing the attention of all the members of the international community to the need for a readjustment of their economic and financial policies to meet their international obligations under Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter,

1. *Invites* all members of the international community to comply with their Charter obligations by regarding implementation of the Charter provisions on human rights and fundamental freedoms not only as a matter of national obligation but also as a matter of international obligation;

2. *Calls upon* all the economically developed countries to adjust their economic and financial relations with other countries in a manner which would facilitate transfer of adequate development resources and technology to the developing countries;

3. *Calls upon* all the economically developed countries to make at least one per cent of their Gross National Product available as international aid on equitable terms which do not entail additional burdens for the emerging national economies;

4. *Calls upon* the developing States to continue to make every effort to raise the standard of living of their people through effective use of all available resources and to reduce economic disparities within their jurisdiction;

5. *Calls upon* all members of the international community to assume their full responsibility in the field of economic and social development and to take immediate effective action with a view to establishing economic and social justice;

6. *Calls urgently* for the preparation of a global strategy of development by the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* competent organs of the United Nations to give high priority to assistance programmes having a direct bearing on a universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Requests* the United Nations General Assembly to invite the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and to the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XVIII. Human rights aspects of family planning

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter, to reaffirm

faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Considering that article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states *inter alia* that men and women of full age have the right to marry and found a family and that the family is the natural and fundamental group of society,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, which recognized *inter alia* the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies, with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family,

Recalling also UNESCO resolution 3.252 of 14 December 1966, the World Health Assembly's resolution WHA 20.41 of 25 May 1967 and the conclusions of the World Population Conference held at Belgrade in September 1965 on the subject of family planning,

Noting with interest that the Commission on the Status of Women has begun to study the relationship between family planning and the status of women,

Noting also the Declaration on Population of 10 December 1966, now signed by 30 Heads of State or Government,

Believing that it is timely to draw attention to the connexion between population growth and human rights,

1. *Observes* that the present rapid rate of population growth in some areas of the world hampers the struggle against hunger and poverty, and in particular reduces the possibilities of rapidly achieving adequate standards of living, including food, clothing, housing, medical care, social security, education and social services, thereby impairing the full realization of human rights;

2. *Recognizes* that moderation of the present rate of population growth in such areas would enhance the conditions for offering greater opportunities for the enjoyment of human rights and the improvement of living conditions for each person;

3. *Considers* that couples have a basic human right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and a right to adequate education and information in this respect;

4. *Urges* Member States and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to give close attention to the implications for the exercise of human rights of the present rapid rate of increase in world population.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XIX. Legal aid

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that "everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law",

Recalling that Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides in part that everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be entitled to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing and to be informed if he does not have legal assistance of this right and to have legal assistance assigned to him in any case where the interests of justice shall require and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it,

Believing that there are cases where the individual's recourse to competent tribunals to which he has a right of access is denied or hindered because of lack of financial resources to bear the expenses involved,

Believing further that it is not sufficient that an individual have merely a legal right to bring his complaint before some court but that such court should be governed by efficient procedures and processes so that the individual's complaint may be disposed of promptly and fairly,

Convinced that the provision of legal aid to aggrieved individuals would strengthen the observance and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recommends:

(a) That Governments encourage the development of comprehensive legal aid systems for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) That standards be devised for granting financial, professional and other legal assistance in appropriate cases to those whose fundamental rights appear to have been violated;

(c) That Governments consider ways and means of defraying the expenses involved in providing such comprehensive legal aid systems;

(d) That Governments take all possible steps to simplify laws and procedures so as to reduce the burdens on the financial and other resources of individuals who seek legal redress;

(e) That Governments co-operate to the extent appropriate in extending the availability of competent legal assistance to aggrieved individuals who need it;

(f) That the United Nations provide the necessary resources, within the limits of the human rights advisory services programme, to facilitate expert and other technical assistance to Member States seeking to extend the availability of competent legal aid.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

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

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the promotion, respect and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms are a significant aspiration for the contemporary world, the fulfilment of which implies changes in ways of thinking, the outlook of peoples and the stand they take towards the rights of man,

Recalling that, in the Charter, the United Nations has affirmed its faith in fundamental human rights, in

the dignity of the human person and in equal rights for men and nations,

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments of the United Nations and other competent institutions working for the rights of man,

Considering that the Universal Declaration was adopted in 1948 by the Member States represented at that time in the United Nations General Assembly and that eighteen years later the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which embody the principles of the Universal Declaration, were also adopted unanimously by a General Assembly with more than twice the membership of that of 1948,

Realizing, therefore, that the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights represent ethics common to all members of the international community,

Taking into consideration that it is the hope of humanity that there should be in the future a world in which there does not exist any transgression of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that to that end it is imperative to implant in the consciousness of youth lofty ideals of human dignity and of equal rights for all persons without any discrimination,

Recalling the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, and noting with satisfaction that UNESCO and other specialized agencies have been engaged in joint efforts to implement this Declaration,

Taking into consideration that youth is particularly sensitive to any infringement of human rights and appreciating its vocation and its legitimate desire to be useful to society and to have its full share in the accomplishment of the major humanitarian demands of our century, the fulfilment of which constitutes a primary condition for its happiness and for human progress in general,

Bearing in mind that nowadays, within the process of social, economic and spiritual renewal in which humanity is engaged, the enthusiasm and the creative spirit of youth must be dedicated to eliminating any kind of violation of human rights,

Convinced that youth must know, respect and develop all the good that humanity has achieved so far to reinforce respect for the human personality,

Convinced furthermore that States, international organizations, youth organizations and society in general should undertake continuous and permanent efforts in order to educate youth in the spirit of the most noble ideals of humanity,

1. *Calls upon* States to ensure that all means of education should be employed so that youth grows up and develops in a spirit of respect for human dignity and for equal rights of all men and all peoples without discrimination as to race, colour, language, sex or faith;

2. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to prepare youth for social life, to stimulate its interest in the problems of the changing world and to secure for it an ever-growing and active share in the life and in the development of society;

3. *Calls upon* States to engage in directing wherever possible and encouraging information media, in order that youth may learn of the aspirations of the world of today and learn to appreciate human values and to understand other peoples and in order to strengthen its resolve to fight for the promotion of moral and spiritual health of society;

4. *Calls upon* States to promote among youth a broad dissemination of ideas and knowledge, based on objective information and free discussion, as an essential prerequisite for enhancing respect for the dignity of man and the variety of human culture;

5. *Recommends* the fulfilment of initiatives designed to promote amongst youth the most noble ideals of humanity by means of practical programmes instituted by States, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and especially UNESCO, and by youth organizations;

6. *Invites* UNESCO to develop its programmes aimed at making children aware, from the time they start school, of respect for the dignity and rights of man and at making the principles of the Universal Declaration prevail at all levels of education, particularly in institutions of higher learning where the future cadres are trained;

7. *Recommends* that youth organizations should pay special attention to international gatherings and exchanges which should lead to better knowledge and better exchanges of views among the young in order to arouse in them an active interest in the cause of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Recommends* that the functional organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies concerned should start a detailed examination and study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to organize from time to time an exchange of information on the action taken by the different States in order to ensure that youth is educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere, so that youth can freely direct its destiny;

10. *Suggests* that the Secretary-General should plan a series of biennial seminars for youth, under the programme of Advisory Services in the field of human rights, on subjects of special concern to youth.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XXI. Realization of economic, social and cultural rights

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

*The International Conference on Human Rights,
Bearing in mind* the United Nations Charter,

Considering General Assembly resolution 421 E (V), which states that "when deprived of economic, social and cultural rights, man does not represent the human person whom the Universal Declaration regards as the ideal of man",

Noting that in the modern world the enjoyment of civil and political rights and freedoms also requires the

realization of economic, social and cultural rights and that these human rights and fundamental freedoms are closely interconnected and interdependent,

Noting also General Assembly resolution 2200 (XXI) on the adoption of International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and on Civil and Political Rights,

Considering the recommendations of the Kabul and Dakar Seminars on human rights in developing countries and of the Warsaw Seminar on the Realization of Economic and Social Rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, held in August 1967,

Noting the close relationship between public administration, the participation of citizens in the decision making, planning, or programming process and the fulfilment of economic and social rights,

Recognizing the efforts made by different States to speed up the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and the trend towards incorporating these rights in national constitutions and providing means of defence against violations of these rights,

Convinced of the need for further measures to attain the full realization of economic and social rights mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to sign and ratify, within the shortest possible time, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to that Covenant;

2. *Considers* that the problems of economic, social and cultural rights should receive due and increasing attention in the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the general context of measures in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms in view of the increasing importance of realizing these rights in the modern world;

3. *Suggests* that the United Nations should intensify the co-ordinating function of its own bodies and of the specialized agencies in the field of formulation and study of the problems of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Welcomes* the action of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-fourth session in studying the realization of economic and social rights provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 11 (XXIV) of 6 March 1968);

5. *Requests* the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development and the United Nations specialized agencies to consider, as soon as possible, the question of intensifying their activities for promoting the respect for and the development of economic, social and cultural rights;

6. *Calls upon* all governments to focus their attention on developing the material means of protecting, promoting and realizing economic, social and cultural rights, as well as on developing and perfecting legal

procedures for prevention of violations and defence of these rights;

7. *Requests* governments, in order to further the realization of economic and social rights, to ensure the informed participation of all citizens in the decision making process affecting national development;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations to take measures within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights so that States could share their experiences on effective methods and means adopted for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

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

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Noting that the United Nations has adopted a considerable number of multilateral international instruments designed to promote the observance and protection of human rights for signature and ratification or accession by States,

Considering that for the universal and truly effective implementation and protection of human rights it is essential to secure the widest possible participation in international instruments relating to human rights, and above all in the International Covenants and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as being the most comprehensive of all,

Considering that the Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 is a universal declaration on the rights of all members of the human family, of all peoples and nations,

Bearing in mind that the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is according to Article 1 of the Charter one of the main aims of the United Nations,

Taking further into consideration that in Article 55 c of the Charter the United Nations pledge themselves to promote the universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Considering that the principle of universality of human rights is firmly embodied both in the preamble of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as in the texts of other international instruments on human rights,

1. *Invites* the States to consider their participation in international instruments relating to human rights with a view to their accession to as many of them as possible;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations General Assembly to take steps in order to ensure the principle of the universality of human rights and the widest possible accession to such instruments.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XXIII. Human rights in armed conflicts

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that peace is the underlying condition for the full observance of human rights and war is their negation,

Believing that the purpose of the United Nations Organization is to prevent all conflicts and to institute an effective system for the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Observing that nevertheless armed conflicts continue to plague humanity,

Considering, also, that the widespread violence and brutality of our times, including massacres, summary executions, tortures, inhuman treatment of prisoners, killing of civilians in armed conflicts and the use of chemical and biological means of warfare, including napalm bombing, erode human rights and engender counter-brutality,

Convinced that even during the periods of armed conflict, humanitarian principles must prevail,

Noting that the provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 were intended to be only a first step in the provision of a code prohibiting or limiting the use of certain methods of warfare and that they were adopted at a time when the present means and methods of warfare did not exist,

Considering that the provisions of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of all analogous liquids, materials and devices" have not been universally accepted or applied and may need a revision in the light of modern development,

Considering further that the Red Cross Geneva Conventions of 1949 are not sufficiently broad in scope to cover all armed conflicts,

Noting that States parties to the Red Cross Geneva Conventions sometimes fail to appreciate their responsibility to take steps to ensure the respect of these humanitarian rules in all circumstances by other States, even if they are not themselves directly involved in an armed conflict,

Noting also that minority racist or colonial régimes which refuse to comply with the decisions of the United Nations and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights frequently resort to executions and inhuman treatment of those who struggle against such régimes and considering that such persons should be protected against inhuman or brutal treatment and also that such persons if detained should be treated as prisoners of war or political prisoners under international law,

1. *Requests* the General Assembly to invite the Secretary-General to study:

(a) Steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts;

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for possible revision of existing

Conventions to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to draw the attention of all States members of the United Nations system to the existing rules of international law on the subject and urge them, pending the adoption of new rules of international law relating to armed conflicts, to ensure that in all armed conflicts the inhabitants and belligerents are protected in accordance with "the principles of the law of nations derived from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity and from the dictates of the public conscience";

3. *Calls on* all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968

XXIV. International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter,

Recognizing the need to intensify action to give effect to the principles of equal rights and of action to combat racial discrimination enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Noting the role of measures taken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the aims of intensifying the struggle against the inhuman policy of *apartheid* and racism and racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations,

1. *Urges* the United Nations General Assembly to consider the possibility of declaring 1969 or the following year as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Urges* all Member States, international and national organizations and all people of good will to participate actively in 1969 in carrying out measures to intensify the struggle against and elimination of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with Member States, to prepare for consideration at the twenty-third session or the twenty-fourth of the United Nations General Assembly an outline of a programme of measures for the observance in 1969 or a subsequent year of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968

XXV. Publicity for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recognizing that in order to make effective use of human rights, everyone must understand the nature of these rights and his responsibility to exercise and defend them in fulfilment of the dignity of man,

Believing that activities inspired by Human Rights Year, especially at the national and local levels, have opened the way for wider efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Appreciating also the many affirmations of freedom and justice which have become the precious heritage of nations, and continue an inspiration to their peoples,

1. *Urges* every Government to make the Universal Declaration of Human Rights available to its citizens, together with the great national documents of freedom which have meaning in its own history and present experience;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to keep Members informed of the many languages in which the Universal Declaration is available, and to provide translations into additional languages if needed;

3. *Invites* UNESCO to consider the possibility, as part of its programme for advancing human rights, of publishing a list of official texts and relevant material, including radio programmes, records, tapes and other items which are suitable for use by those who are not yet literate and which are available from the United Nations and the specialized agencies so that libraries and reference centres might keep them on hand for writers, teachers, organizations and others interested in promoting the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Suggests* that the Commission on Human Rights invite Governments to include in their periodic reports on human rights information on the dissemination of the Universal Declaration in their countries.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XXVI. Transmission of draft resolutions and amendments submitted at the Conference to the competent United Nations organs*

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recognizing that during the time provided for the Conference it was not possible to consider all the draft resolutions which were submitted,

Being confronted with the following draft resolutions and amendments thereto which could not be considered for lack of time:

A/CONF.32/L.14 and Corr.1,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.4 and amendments thereto contained in A/CONF.32/C.2/L.62,

* For the texts of draft resolutions and amendments thereto presented to the Conference which the Conference was unable to consider owing to lack of time, see annex IV.

A/CONF.32/C.2/L.14 and amendments thereto contained in A/CONF.32/C.2/L.63,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.18 and amendments thereto contained in A/CONF.32/C.2/L.44,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.22,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.28,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.29 and amendments thereto contained in A/CONF.32/C.2/L.50,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.31 and amendments thereto contained in A/CONF.32/C.2/L.57,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.33,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.34,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.35 and amendments thereto contained in A/CONF.32/C.2/L.58,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.36 and amendments thereto contained in A/CONF.32/C.2/L.70,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.37,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.38,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.39,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.46,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.48,
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.52 and amendments thereto contained in A/CONF.32/C.2/L.69,

Fully aware of the importance of the above-mentioned resolutions and amendments,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit these draft resolutions, together with the amendments thereto, to the competent organs of the United Nations for further consideration;

2. *Expresses* the hope that these documents will be considered at the first opportunity.

*25th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XXVII. Credentials of representatives to the International Conference on Human Rights

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee (A/CONF.32/32).

*26th plenary meeting
12 May 1968*

XXVIII. Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular

(ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Referring to its decisions as contained in resolution III,

Heartily endorsing the decision of the International Olympic Committee not to allow South Africa to participate in the Mexico Olympic Games,

Alarmed by the fact that, in spite of these decisions, recommendations and appeals, various international sports federations and associations, and in particular

the International Lawn Tennis Association, still allow South Africa to take part in their competitions,

1. *Strongly recommends* that these international federations and associations, and in particular the International Lawn Tennis Association, exclude South Africa from their membership until such time as the heinous policy of *apartheid* is brought to an end in that country.

2. *Requests* the Governments to take appropriate measures in order to influence their national sport federations/associations towards the realization of the recommendation contained in paragraph 1 of the present resolution.

*27th plenary meeting
13 May 1968*

XXIX. Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference

(ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Having met in Teheran from 22 April to 13 May, 1968, at the invitation of the Government of Iran,

Having adopted the Final Act of the Conference, including the Proclamation of Teheran,

Convinced that the Conference shall ever remain a landmark in man's quest for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Thanks* His Imperial Majesty, the Shahinshah of Iran, for his inaugural address to this Conference;

2. *Thanks* the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his message on the International Year for Human Rights, delivered at this Conference;

3. *Compliments* Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi for her distinguished role at this historic Conference and for the impartiality, fairness and dignity with which Her Imperial Highness has presided over its deliberations;

4. *Places on record* its deep sense of appreciation for the excellent arrangements made by the Government of Iran for this Conference and for the warm welcome the delegates and the observers received from the people of Iran;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Executive Secretary of the Conference and other members of the Secretariat for their efficient and helpful discharge of their functions, going beyond the call of duty in many ways.

*27th plenary meeting
13 May 1968*

IV. SIGNATURE OF THE FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the President and the Executive Secretary of the Conference have signed this Final Act in the English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese languages, in the City of Teheran, this 13th day of May 1968, each text being equally authentic. These texts will be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who will send certified copies to each of the Governments invited to send representatives to the Conference.

The President of the Conference:

(Signed) Ashraf PAHLAVI

Executive Secretary of the Conference:

(Signed) Marc SCHREIBER

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

I. States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies

Afghanistan

Representatives

- H.E. Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak
Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Head of the Delegation
- Mr. Saadollah Ghaoucy
Director for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Abdul Rahman Abhat
First Secretary, Royal Afghan Embassy
- Mr. S. M. Farouk Farhang
Member of the Department of International Relations and United Nations Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Secretary

Miss Zarim Parsi

Algeria

Représentants

- S.E. M. M'Hamed Yazid
Chef de la délégation
- M. Djameleddine Berrouka,
Conseiller des Affaires étrangères
- M. Mustapha Benamar
Secrétaire des Affaires étrangères
- M. Kaddour Sator
Avocat
- M. Mohieddine Djender
Procureur général à la Cour suprême

Conseiller

Mme Nafissa Laliem, Docteur en médecine
Présidente de l'Union nationale des Femmes algériennes

Argentina

Presidente de la delegación

S.E. Sr. Carlos A. Casal
Embajador de Argentina en Irán

Representante

Sr. Ricardo P. Quadri

Australia

Representatives

- The Hon. Mr. N. H. Bowen
Attorney-General of Australia, Head of the Delegation
- Mr. O. L. Davis,
First Assistant Secretary, Department of External Affairs
- Senator L. K. Murphy, Q.C.
- Mr. A. S. Peacock
Member of Parliament

Alternate Representative

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H.E. Mrs. Agda Rössel
Ambassador of Sweden to Yugoslavia, Head of the Delegation

Mr. Per Olof Forshell
First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations

Alternate

Mr. Sven Tage Pousette
Counsellor, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Sweden to Iran

Switzerland

Représentant

S.E. M. August Lindt
Ambassadeur de Suisse en URSS, Chef de la délégation

Suppléant

M. Yves R. Moret
Premier Secrétaire au Bureau de l'Observateur permanent de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies

Conseiller

M. Jean Olivier Quinche
Deuxième Secrétaire à l'Ambassade de Suisse

Syria

Representatives

H.E. Mr. Adib Daoudy
Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head of the Delegation

Mr. Ihsan Marrach
Director of the East European Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Zakaria Sibahi
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Abdo Ali Al-Deri
First Secretary, Embassy of Syria

Thailand

Representatives

Mr. Amorn Chandara-Somboon
Legal Counsellor, Juridical Council, Office of the Prime Minister, Head of Delegation

Mr. Sanan Plangprayoon
Chief of Social Division, International Organization Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Trinidad and Tobago

Head of the Delegation

H.E. Mr. G. T. Daniel
Ambassador of Trinidad and Tobago to Ethiopia

Tunisia

Représentants

M. Taieb Slim
Secrétaire d'Etat, Représentant personnel du Président de la République, Chef de la délégation

M. Dhaoui Hannablia
Député à l'Assemblée nationale

M. Mohamed Helioui
Conseiller à la Cour de cassation

M. Sadok Bouzayen
Sous-Directeur au Secrétariat d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères

Mme Fatma Haddad
Professeur assistant à l'Université de Tunis

Turkey

Représentants

M. C. S. Hayta
Ambassadeur, Conseiller supérieur au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Chef de la délégation

M. F. Bereket
Directeur général adjoint au Département de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, Ministère des Affaires étrangères

Suppléants

M. B. Simsir
Chef de section, Ministère des Affaires étrangères

Mme F. Dincmen
Premier Secrétaire, Ambassade de Turquie, Téhéran

Conseillers

M. T. Iskit
Premier Secrétaire, Ambassade de Turquie, Téhéran

M. N. Külünk
Deuxième Secrétaire, Ambassade de Turquie, Téhéran

Uganda

Representatives

- Mr. G. W. Kanyeihamba
Legal Adviser, Makerere University College, Head of the Delegation
- Mr. J. W. B. Nyagahima
Senior Labour Officer, Ministry of Labour
- Mr. J. B. W. Mahaya
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ukrainian SSR

Representatives

- Mr. P. E. Nedbailo
Representative on the Commission on Human Rights; Professor, Kiev State University; Head of the Delegation
- Mr. V. G. Sokurenko
Professor, Dean of Law Faculty, Lvov State University
- Mr. Y. K. Kachurenko
First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representatives

- Professor V. M. Tchikvadze
Associated member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Director of the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the State Legal Commission of the USSR, Vice-Chairman of the International Association of Legal Sciences, Vice-President of the International Association of Political Sciences, Head of the Delegation
- Mrs. N. Y. Sergeeva
Vice-Chairman, Supreme Court of the RSFSR, Deputy Representative
- Mr. Y. Ostrovsky
Deputy Director of the Treaty and Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR
- Professor G. V. Ivanov
Dean of the Law Faculty of Moscow State University

Adviser

- Mr. I. I. Yakovlev
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

General Secretary of the Delegation

- Mr. S. Beliaev
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

United Arab Republic

Représentants

- M. Mohamed Awad Mohamed
Chef de la délégation
- M. Mohamed Mahmoud El-Sayad
Sous-Directeur du Collège des jeunes filles, Université d'Ein Shams

Conseillers

- Mme Mervat Mehanna Tellawi
Troisième Secrétaire au Ministère des Affaires étrangères
- Mlle Khadiga Alaa El-Din Abdel-Rahman
Troisième Secrétaire au Ministère des Affaires étrangères
- M. Ahmed M. Abdel-Rahim
Troisième Secrétaire au Ministère des Affaires étrangères

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representatives

- Mr. G. O. Roberts
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the Delegation
- Mr. D. E. T. Luard
Member of Parliament

Sir Samuel Hoare, C.B.

United Kingdom Representative on the Commission on Human Rights

Alternates

- Mr. J. G. Taylor
Foreign Office
- Mr. A. J. Coles
Foreign Office

Adviser

- Mr. H. J. Arbutnott
Foreign Office

United Republic of Tanzania

Representatives

- The Hon. Mr. R. S. Wambura
Junior Minister, Second Vice-President's Office, Head of the Delegation
- Mr. J. Warioba
State Attorney
- Mr. N. M. Lugoe
Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mrs. Z. Yahya
District Secretary

United States of America

Representatives

- Mr. Roy Wilkins
Head of the Delegation
- Mr. David H. Popper
Deputy Head of the Delegation
- Mr. Morris B. Abram
- Mr. Bruno V. Bitker
- Mr. John H. Grogan

Alternate Representative

- Mr. Armin Meyer

Advisers

- Mr. Donald McHenry
- Mrs. Rachel C. Nason
- Mrs. Kirsten C. Paulos
- Mr. Larry W. Semakis
- Mr. David F. Squire
- Mr. Henry Kirsch
- Mr. John Armitage

Observers

- Mr. Ernest Colantonio
- Mr. Miles Beran

Uruguay

Presidente de la Delegación

- Profesor Hugo Fernández Artucio
Embajador Extraordinario ante la Conferencia Internacional de Derechos Humanos, Director del Instituto Alfredo Vásquez Acevedo, Montevideo

Representante alterno

- Doctor Rémolo Botto
Embajador Permanente del Uruguay ante UNESCO

Venezuela

Representantes

- Sr. J. Núñez Aristimuño
Ministro de Justicia, Presidente de la Delegación
- S.E. Sr. J. J. Navarette
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Venezuela en Irán
- Sr. Andrés Aguilar
Representante de Venezuela en la Comisión de Derechos Humanos

Sr. J. I. Lessman Vera
Consultor Jurídico, Ministerio de Justicia

Consejero

Sr. Napoleón Giménez
Consejero de la Embajada de Venezuela en Irán

Yemen

Representative

H.E. Dr. A. Albaidani
Ambassador to Lebanon

Yugoslavia

Représentants

M. Josip Brncic
Président du Conseil de la Justice, Chef de la délégation

M. Ziga Vodusek
Ambassadeur de la Yougoslavie à Téhéran

Mme Mara Radić
Ambassadeur au Secrétariat d'Etat des Affaires étrangères

M. Branimir Janković
Président de la Communauté des Universités yougoslaves,
Recteur de l'Université de Nis, député

M. Mihailo Stupar
Professeur titulaire à la Faculté de droit à Beograd, Direc-
teur de l'Institut de la politique sociale, député

Suppléant

M. Milenko Jovanović
Secrétaire de la Cour suprême de Yougoslavie

Conseiller

M. Milena Kandijas

Zambia

Representatives

The Hon. Mr. Robert S. Makasa
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the Dele-
gation

H.E. Mr. Josiah Soko
Ambassador to Moscow

H.E. Mr. Ali Simbule
Ambassador to the Ivory Coast

Alternate

Mr. Laban Lubamba
Advocate

Secretary

Miss E. M. Johnson

II. United Nations bodies

United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri
Chairman of the Committee

Mr. C. R. Gharekhan
Rapporteur of the Committee

Mr. M. Cawen
Representative of Finland on the Committee

Mr. Kenneth Dadzie
Principal Secretary

Mr. H. Ben Aissa
Political Affairs Officer

Miss L. M. Wilkinson
Secretary

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

H.H. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. Assadkhan Sadry

United Nations Children's Fund

Mr. Sigurd Norberg
Area Representative for Iran and Iraq

Mr. Włodimierz S. Pawlik
Alternate

Mr. Manoutcher Assadi-Baiki
Alternate

III. Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization

Mr. Nicolas Valticos
Chief of the International Labour Standards Department

Food and Agriculture Organization

Mr. Charles Weitz
Co-ordinator, Freedom from Hunger Campaign

Mr. Fuat Adali
FAO Mission, Iran

Mr. Angsar Welle
FAO Mission, Iran

Miss Doris Danielian
FAO Mission, Iran

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. R. Maheu
Director-General (until 25 April)

Mr. Hanna Saba
Assistant Director-General for International Standards and Legal Affairs

Mr. A. Deleon
Director of the Department of Adult Education and Youth Activities

Miss J. Hersch
Director of the Division of Philosophy in the Sector of Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture

Mr. S. Tanguiane
Director of the Division of Rights of Access to Education in the Sector of Education

Mrs. M. Glean
Social Sciences

World Health Organization

Dr. A. H. Taba
Director of the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Medi-
terranean (during the first week)

Dr. S. C. Edwards
WHO Liaison Officer in Iran (during the second week)

IV. Regional intergovernmental organizations

Council of Europe

Mr. Polys Modinos
Deputy Secretary-General
Mr. A. H. Robertson
Head of the Directorate of Human Rights

League of Arab States

Dr. Sayed Mohamed Nofal
Assistant Secretary-General
Mr. Yehia Abu-Bakr
Mr. Abou Seif Radi

Mr. Ishak Moussa Alhusseiny

Organization of African Unity

Mr. Samuel Alemayehou
Head, Bureau of Sanctions and Decolonization

Organization of American States

Mr. Manuel Bianchi
Chairman, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
Mr. Luis Reque
Executive Secretary, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

V. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Mr. Enzo Friso

International Organization of Employers

Mr. Massoud Ghayour

International Union of Local Authorities

Mr. Anoushiravan Sadr

Inter-Parliamentary Union

Mr. Ezzatollah Yazdanpanah

Mr. M. A. Rashti

United Towns Organization

Mr. René Monory

Mrs. Yves Castan

World Federation of Trade Unions

Mrs. Stana Dragoi

Mr. Carlos De Angeli

World Federation of United Nations Associations

Mr. J. A. F. Ennals

Category B

All India Women's Conference

Mrs. L. Kotha Raghuramaiah

All Pakistan Women's Association

Begum Anwar G. Ahmed

Amnesty International

Mr. David Carliner

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem

Mr. B. P. H. Coursier

Catholic International Union for Social Service

Mr. Tadeusz Szmitkowski

Mr. Dimitri Prince

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Mr. André-Dominique Micheli

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

Mr. Gustav Warburg

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations

Mr. Jules Braunschvig

Mr. Armand Himy

Mr. Moses Moskowitz

Mr. Alexander E. Salzman

Mrs. Betti H. Salzman

International Abolitionist Federation

Mrs. M. Leroy-Boy

International Alliance of Women

Begum Anwar G. Ahmed

International Association of Democratic Lawyers

Mr. Kazimierz Kakol

Mr. Mihály Samu

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers

Mr. Jules Wolf

International Bar Association

Mr. Parviz Kazémi

International Catholic Child Bureau

Dr. Emile Inglessis

International Commission for Jurists

Mr. Sean MacBride

Miss M. S. McHugh

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services

Mr. A. Eskenazi

Mr. Morris Rombro

International Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. Shamsi Hekmat

Mrs. Miriam Warburg

International Council of Women

Mrs. Nayereh Ebtehaj-Samii

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

Miss A. Travelletti

International Federation for the Rights of Man

Mr. André Boissarie

Mr. S. Someritis

Mr. Jules Wolf

Mr. M. Perlzweig

International Federation of University Women

Mrs. Germaine Cyfer-Diderich

Mrs. Sheybani

Mrs. Farzad

Miss Ehteshami

International Federation of Women Lawyers

Mrs. Mehranguiz Manoutchehrian

Miss Poursan Salami

International Law Association

Mr. M. Shahkar

International League for the Rights of Man

Mr. Sidney Liskofsky

International Prisoners Aid Association

Mrs. Safiyeh Firouz

International Society of Social Defence

Mr. Angelo De Mattia

League of Red Cross Societies

Mrs. Sorour Mazaher

Pan-Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association

Miss Ellestan J. Dusting

Pax Romana

Mr. Tadeusz Szmitkowski

Women's International Democratic Federation

Miss Deana Levin

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Mrs. S. Azraq

World Assembly of Youth

Mr. H. H. Purvis

World Federation for Mental Health

Professor Ebrahim Tchehrazi

World Jewish Congress

Mr. Maurice L. Perlzweig

World Muslim Congress

Mr. Inamullah Kban

Mr. Haidar Kamel Husseini

Dr. Nazer Z. Karmani

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Mrs. Marya Tchiloyan

World Young Women's Christian Association

Mrs. Phoebe Shukri

Category "Register"

Boy Scouts World Conference

Mr. Hossein Banai

Mr. Mahmoud Saeb

Catholic International Education Office

Mr. Iliia Maryoussefede

International Council of Nurses

Mrs. Nassereh Roboobi

International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations

Captain R. Millang

Captain J. Sterndale

International Planned Parenthood Federation

Mrs. S. Farman Farmaian

Dr. Isam Nazer, F.R.C.S.

Mrs. Frances H. Dennis

International Student Conference

Mr. Ram Labhaya Lakhina

Medical Women's International Association

Mr. I. Aalam

St. Joan's International Alliance

Mrs. M. Leroy-Boy

Zonta International

Mrs. S. Ezzat-Malek Soudavar

Mrs. Waleeh Moore

Mrs. Saiiden Neguini Zahedi

VI. Non-governmental organizations not in consultative status, invited by the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights under General Assembly resolution 2339 (XXII)

Anti-Apartheid Movement

Mr. J. A. F. Ennals

International Defence and Aid Fund

Mr. Dennis V. Brutus

International Organization of Journalists

Mr. Jean-Maurice Hermann

World Association of World Federalists

Mr. Francis Gerard

Mr. A. Houman

Mr. André Doneux

VII. United Nations Secretariat

U Thant

Secretary-General of the United Nations (22-23 April 1968)

Mr. José Rolz-Bennett

Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Representative of the Secretary-General (22-26 April 1968)

Mr. Marc Schreiber

Director of the Division of Human Rights, Executive Secretary of the Conference, Representative of the Secretary-General after the departure of Mr. Rolz-Bennett

Mr. Edward Lawson

Deputy Director of the Division of Human Rights, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Conference

Mr. Valentin Romanov

Chief, Reports and Publications Section, Secretary of the plenary meetings and of the General Committee

Mr. Ilhan Lütem

Chief, Section on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Secretary of Committee I

Mrs. Margaret Bruce

Chief, Section on the Status of Women, Special Assistant to the President of the Conference and Secretary of Committee II

Human Rights Officers

Mr. V. Duckworth-Barker

Mr. Maxime Tardu

Mr. Emmanuel Mompont

Mr. Georgio Pagnanelli

Mrs. L. Shahani

Mr. J. L. Arroyave

Mr. Francis Deng

Special Assistants to the Executive Secretary

Mr. A. Hatami

Mr. Ibrahim al-Wahab

Mr. T. Zoupanos

Secretary and Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Mrs. Jean van Eyssen

Secretary to the President of the Conference

Mrs. J. Bartfeld

Secretary to the Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs

Miss S. Ballinger

Secretary to the Secretary of the plenary meetings and of the General Committee

Miss J. Cooper

Secretaries and meeting room assistants

Miss E. Burgess

Miss R. le Fleming

Miss N. Holland

Miss A. Owen

Miss T. Reason

Office of Public Information

Mr. U. Tin Aung

Chief Press Officer

Mr. J. Quijano

Chief, Radio and Visual Services

Mr. N. Rashed

Director, United Nations Information Centre, Iran

Conference Services

Miss Joan L. Day

Officer-in-Charge of Conference Services

Mr. A. Butta-Calice

Administrative and Finance Officer

Mr. G. Chamot

Supplies Officer

Miss J. Sheppard

Secretary

Mr. P. Stoeckel

Documents Control Officer

Mr. A. Lehmann

Chief of Languages Service

Mr. F. Ronkin

Chief of Interpreting Section

Mr. Chun-Chi Chen

Chief of Chinese Translation Section

Mr. A. Tchirikoff

Chief of French Précis-Writing and Translation Section

Mr. V. Krasheninnikov

Chief of Russian Translation Section

Mr. S. Delclos

Chief of Spanish Translation Section

Miss B. Brett

Supervisor of English Stenographic Section

Mrs. M. Delaunay

Supervisor of French Stenographic Section

Mrs. N. Champaloux

Supervisor of Russian Stenographic Section

Mr. A. Mazo

Supervisor of Spanish Stenographic Section

VIII. Iranian Centre for International Conferences

Executive officers

H.E. Dr. M. Boushehri

Secretary-General of ICIC

Mr. R. Emami

Acting Secretary-General of ICIC

Miss S. Samii

Executive Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. A. A. Ghaffari

Chief of Conference Division and Iranian Liaison Officer to the United Nations

Mr. K. Sheybani

Chief of General Services

Mr. S. McKellip

Chief of Technical Department

Miss E. Antoniadis

Chief of Travel and Reservations

Miss A. Afsari

Conference Planner and Co-ordinator of ICIC, assistant to Mr. Ghaffari

Mr. Vokhshour

Assistant to the Chief of Technical Department, and Chief Supervisor of all technical staff

Mr. Taleghani

Public Relations

Mr. B. Panahi

Social Activities and Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Hospitality Committee

Mrs. S. Sanatizadeh

Mrs. M. Shojaii

Mrs. R. Kamran

Annex II

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

A. Address delivered by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah Aryamehr

Mr. Secretary-General,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to welcome you in our capital, both in my own name and on behalf of the entire people of Iran.

My compatriots are profoundly aware of the historic importance of the meeting which is opening today under the auspices of the United Nations. They are very proud that their country should have been chosen as the site of the first International Conference on Human Rights. Their pride is the more legitimate in that, in their view, a remarkable coincidence underlies this choice; for I need hardly tell you that the ancestor of the documents recognizing the rights of man was promulgated in this very country by Cyrus the Great about two thousand years ago.

It is true that the interval between the liberal charter of those early times, which accorded to the different peoples of the Achaemenid Empire the free exercise of their rights, and the Universal Declaration, whose twentieth anniversary we celebrate in this year 1968, has witnessed scientific and social achievements on an impressive scale, the accomplishment of mankind dedicated to advancement. What in former times belonged to the world of dreams and of the imagination has found a very natural place in the new moral code of our world, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948.

It seems appropriate, accordingly, and even necessary, to stress at the very beginning of this Conference not only the great symbolical value of the Declaration as an inspiration but also its great practical impact and its vast influence.

It was conceived and drafted at a time when the abhorrent memory of the physical and moral degradation inflicted upon many individuals and groups of human beings during one of the most murderous conflicts of history was still vividly present in the mind of mankind.

The undeniable merit of the Declaration is that it enunciated the principles which crystallized the aspiration of all to a better life, to greater freedom and to a greater dignity.

But in a world of explosive transition, where everything is changing at an ever-faster pace, a twenty-year interval is a considerable period and gives occasion for reflection.

While we still revere the principles laid down in the Universal Declaration, it is nevertheless necessary to adjust them to the requirements of our time. The conditions of man's political and material life have been changing throughout these two decades, and the very notion of human right should consequently be regarded in a new light. As I have said repeatedly in the last few years, human rights until not very long ago meant first and foremost the political and juridical equality of individuals.

In our day, however, political rights without social rights, justice under law without social justice, and political democracy without economic democracy no longer have any true meaning.

Viewed in this light, the real progress of our time consists in breaking daily some more of the chains which privileged minorities have for centuries imposed on the less fortunate masses.

The effective realization of justice under law, of civic rights and of political democracy—duly accompanied by social justice, social rights and economic democracy—constitutes in our time not only the national duty of every State but also the most precious gift which any Government can offer to the community of man and to international peace. This is the condition on which human rights can be truly assured; and it is on this condition that mankind will be able to escape the scourges of hunger, disease, ignorance and war.

Despite certain discouraging events which occur here and there, we must retain our hope intact. For more and more glimmers of hope appear on the horizon which seem to suggest that mankind, after having suffered for centuries the burden of history and violent clashes, is about to achieve the institution of a certain humanitarian morality. But this objective will not be truly attained until the flagrant injustices left by history are repaired, nor until the inequitable disequilibrium between the rich and the developing nations is rectified.

The gap which is constantly widening between the developing nations and the more privileged ones is one of the most powerful brakes hampering the full realization of human rights.

For so long as the conditions have not been fulfilled for giving to all human beings access to the benefits of scientific and technical progress, the rights laid down in the Universal Declaration may well remain a dead letter in many parts of our world.

We should urgently take stock of this situation and we ought to abandon the obsolete structures of the past.

In other words, our final objective—the total and unconditional realization of human rights—cannot be fully attained unless we agree to approach problems strictly from the point of view of the demands of the future; and these demands stand out with unmistakable clarity.

I made these few reflections, which I commend to your attention, because the purpose of your Conference is precisely to evaluate the obstacles which still beset the cause of human rights and to formulate programmes of action for the future.

The General Assembly of the United Nations has entrusted to you a most noble task: it involves nothing less than promoting a more balanced distribution of human enterprise on this globe and achieving a virtual humanization of the earth.

In conclusion, I express the sincere hope for the full success of your endeavours in order that a decisive step may be taken toward the effective respect of the dignity of the human person. For the true battle of mankind now is the crusade for removing discrimination and social injustice at the national as at the international level.

B. Address delivered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

I should like to begin by expressing my sincere gratitude to His Imperial Majesty and to the Government of Iran for their generosity in offering to act as host to this very important International Conference on Human Rights, by which we com-

* This text also constitutes the special message on the International Year for Human Rights which the Secretary-General was requested to issue in 1968 in response to recommendation A of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2217 (XXI).

memorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is very fitting that we should commemorate such an anniversary in a land whose culture and civilization are among the oldest in the world. May I express the warmest appreciation of all of us for the excellent arrangements that have been made by our hosts for the holding of this Conference. We are well aware of the magnitude of the task involved and cannot fail to be impressed by all that has been done for us.

When towards midnight on 10 December 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations, meeting in Paris for its third regular session, formally approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the President of the session, Dr. Herbert Evatt of Australia, declared that the adoption of the Declaration was "a step forward in a great evolutionary process". He added that:

"It is the first occasion on which the organized community of nations had made a declaration of human rights and fundamental freedoms; that document was backed by the authority of the body of opinion of the United Nations as a whole, and millions of people, men, women and children all over the world, will turn to it for help, guidance and inspiration".

Since that memorable date United Nations organs have given consistent and unreserved support to the Universal Declaration. Its initial provisions boldly proclaim as its philosophical basis and an article of faith that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." Consequently everyone is entitled to all rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration "without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status" and no distinction is allowed as to the political status of the territories to which the Declaration applies.

These basic principles of freedom and dignity for all, of non-discrimination and tolerance embodied in the Universal Declaration are as relevant today as when, in the wake of the horrors of the second world war, they were initially enunciated.

As an expression of the conscience of the United Nations on the rights of the individual in society, it has often been used as a yardstick to measure the degree of respect for human rights and as a basis of exhortation and action by various organs of the United Nations itself, by international conferences, as well as by national Governments. A significant point was reached when, in 1960, twelve years after its adoption, the General Assembly itself proclaimed in another Declaration, namely, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, that "All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" as well as the new Declaration which was then being adopted.

Within the United Nations family, specialized agencies, such as the International Labour Organisation and UNESCO, have found inspiration for specific actions of special importance in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Outside the United Nations it may be recalled that among many other international instruments, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in Rome in 1950, lists the Universal Declaration as the international instrument which led the signatory Governments to conclude the European Convention. The Universal Declaration was involved in the Declaration of the Caracas Conference of American States of 1954; as well as in the pronouncements of the Bandung Conference of Asian-African States of 1955, and the purposes of the Organization of African Unity include that of promoting international co-operation "with due regard for United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

The impact of the Declaration on national constitutions, on legislation and, in some instances, on court decisions, is another

area of the effective influence exercised by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. No fewer than forty-three recently enacted constitutions are clearly inspired by the provisions of the Universal Declaration and very often reproduce its phraseology. The examples of legislation enactments expressly quoting or manifestly reproducing provisions of the Declaration are very numerous and can be found in the law of countries of all continents.

It may safely be said therefore that the Declaration has guided and inspired many statesmen and legislators. It has undoubtedly also helped the men, women and children for whom it had been proclaimed. Those who suffered from inequities, from prejudices, from humiliations, from fear and insecurity, found in it a justification for their complaints and protests and additional grounds for their claims for redress. Those who defended the victims of violations demanded its universal and effective recognition and observance. Governmental as well as non-governmental institutions greatly helped in spreading its knowledge by teaching and the use of educational and information media.

As regards the United Nations, "the great evolutionary process", to which the President of the third regular session of the General Assembly referred, continued through the years. The adoption of the Universal Declaration was followed by the approval of a number of other United Nations Declarations and Conventions which found their inspiration and guide-lines in the Declaration and progressively led to the building of a body of principles and legal rules for the conduct of those whose responsibility it is to ensure respect for human dignity. These principles and rules constitute now a rapidly developing branch of international law which the United Nations elaborated for all States of the world and all communities.

In recent years, this movement of setting worldwide standards continued at an accelerated pace. The more pressing concern of the Members of the United Nations for the respect of human rights everywhere found its expression in a rapid succession of significant international instruments. The Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which was approved by the General Assembly in 1963 was followed in 1965 by the adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Nineteen States have now ratified or acceded to that Convention; eight other ratifications are needed to bring it into force. In 1966 the International Covenants on Human Rights and an Optional Protocol were adopted after many years of consideration and study. The vote of all 106 participating Member States was unanimous and it underlined the gradually emerging common philosophy within the United Nations regarding the right of every individual, without distinction, to secure respect for his dignity as a human being—whether in the political and civil or the economic, social and cultural fields—and of the right of peoples to self-determination. The principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration and the right of self-determination of all peoples were placed in an incontestable legal context. The International Bill of Rights, for the enactment of which fervent hopes had been expressed in the early years of the United Nations and which was to consist of the Universal Declaration, the Human Rights Covenants and the measures for their implementation, was thus completed.

At its last session, the General Assembly adopted two other important Declarations, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and a Declaration on the Right of Asylum. By a unanimous vote of 112 Members, it also called for the acceleration of the process of ratification of the Human Rights Covenants by all eligible States. Their coming into force will be a great moment in the history of mankind.

The inclusion of measures of implementation in recent human rights instruments corresponds to what I believe is a discernible and largely held hope that the United Nations role should be strengthened in promoting, assisting and reviewing national and local efforts to apply the standards which the United Nations has itself proclaimed and defined. Without awaiting the

coming into force of these instruments, significant initiatives were taken under directives of the General Assembly to permit consideration by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council of certain persistent situations involving gross violations of human rights, the principal example of which is the policy of *apartheid* practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

The ultimate objective of United Nations efforts must obviously be the implementation of the standards at the levels where they can be enjoyed and exercised by the people concerned.

* * *

In the light of these developments and the increasing world concern, the time seems to have come for taking stock of United Nations programmes and activities for the promotion of human rights. On the one hand, there is the remarkable effort by the international community to define common aspirations on a worldwide and on a regional basis. On the other hand, it is clear that in spite of the greater awareness and demand for the respect of the individual, serious violations of human rights, including resort to violence and terror, continue to occur in a number of places and these are made known and publicized more than ever before. Practices of discrimination prevail in many territories and in large parts of the world economic imbalances prevent in fact the enjoyment of economic and social rights, a situation which also has adverse consequences in the area of civil and political rights. The inadequacy of the international community's institutions to help in correcting these deplorable situations and in effectively encouraging desirable levels of compliance with United Nations standards is often pointed out.

Four and a half years ago, at the time of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration, the General Assembly declared that the whole of 1968, the twentieth anniversary year of the adoption of the Universal Declaration, should be devoted to intensified national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights and designated 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights.

This International Conference was convened by the General Assembly because it was felt that an extraordinary event of such importance could most effectively assist in furthering the purposes of the International Year.

It was undoubtedly useful to depart from the routine succession of United Nations meetings on human rights for the purpose of a detached stock-taking and long-term planning. It was important to call on Governments to send specially qualified persons, including some of those who have participated in United Nations activities, as well as many who were active in the field of human rights outside the United Nations framework, in a great confrontation of cultures, historical traditions, political conceptions, religious and philosophical outlooks. A review of the situation as regards human rights in the world, if conducted in a constructive spirit designed to lead to future international cooperation, may undoubtedly contribute to a better understanding of the tasks ahead. The Preparatory Committee for the Conference has stressed the need for moderation, restraint and objectivity and of an atmosphere as free as possible from political recrimination in order to achieve the desirable results from such a review.

An examination of the degree of effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations, its family of organizations and possibly of the role of existing regional organizations can lead to conclusions as to the strengthening and better functioning of competent United Nations organs, their present status within the Organization and their future needs.

But it is the programming of future action by the United Nations which will in all likelihood retain the most active attention of the Conference.

One of the provisions of the Universal Declaration may perhaps be usefully recalled. Article 28 states that "Everyone

is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized". This far-reaching assertion by the United Nations has many implications. The experience of the last twenty years has abundantly shown that the international order which it is the purpose of the United Nations to promote and finally to establish is very closely linked with adequate respect for the rights of all human beings. It was said in the first paragraph both of the Universal Declaration and of each of the International Covenants that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation not only of freedom and justice but also of peace in the world. It has also been repeatedly stated that, in the absence of international or internal peace, chances of genuine respect for human rights are slight.

The pattern of history before the establishment of the United Nations, and unfortunately also since the establishment of our Organization, has shown the extent to which preoccupations for the life and the well-being of the individual give way to requirements of military imperatives. Violence breeds violence. Fear breeds fear. Restraints of those who possess force disappear in situations where the use of force is openly encouraged.

Independently of international and internal conflicts, any observer of present-day realities can hardly fail to be alarmed by the persistence or even the increase of violence and brutality in today's world. Massacres, tortures, arbitrary arrests, including cruel detentions of those who are already victims of various forms of discrimination, and summary executions are reported by information media so frequently that the natural human reaction of horror tends to be dulled. The necessity of better compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration, which refers to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, needs particular stress. In addition, violence seems to have been consecrated in many parts of the world as an essential element of the entertainment media, featuring prominently, for example, in television, movies and popular literature, to the point that it becomes a daily ingredient in people's lives. Such saturation of violence cannot but have grave consequences in the behaviour of communities and nations.

Economic development which should permit the achievement of essential economic and social rights—those to adequate nourishment, to medical services, to education, to work, to social security, and hence to political and civil rights and fundamental freedoms—requires mutual understanding and co-operation between nations. The common philosophy which has emerged within the United Nations regarding what are no longer mere aspirations, but rights, of every individual without distinction to secure respect for his dignity and essential needs as a human being, is an important factor of harmonious world economic and social development.

In the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights and particularly in the preparation for this Conference and the listing of its objectives, special stress was rightly given to the importance and urgency of the United Nations struggle against racial discrimination and to the persistent and intense efforts which must be made to secure its eradication, and in particular the abandonment of the policy of *apartheid* which, in the words of the General Assembly, constitutes one of the most flagrant abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is indeed essential that the principles laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as in the related conventions of the specialized agencies, be put into practice not at some future time but in our own generation.

The impact of inferior status, of lack of opportunity to attain adequate standards of living, of permanent humiliation of the individuals concerned, is clear to all. The consequences for

humanity as a whole are no less obvious. In an address to the Algerian House of Assembly which I made four years ago I said "There is the clear prospect that racial conflict, if we cannot curb and finally eliminate it, will grow into a destructive monster compared to which the religious or ideological conflicts of the past and present will seem like small family quarrels. Such a conflict will eat away the possibilities of good of all that mankind has hitherto achieved and reduce men to the lowest and most bestial levels of intolerance and hatred. This for the sake of all our children, whatever their race and colour, must not be permitted to happen."

I hope that in proposing programmes for the future you will reflect on these and other sad remnants of the past which, most regrettably, are also current ills.

You may also wish to project your thoughts into the future. Careful attention must be paid to certain rapid developments of our societies which contain certain ominous warnings. I shall only refer to a few of these signs of danger.

Everywhere in the world the family constitutes a natural and fundamental unit and both parents as well as the children and adolescents must benefit from measures designed to allow them to live their full life. Considerable thought and concern was expressed in the last few years regarding the problem of the size of families and that of the effects of the rapid increase in world population. On Human Rights Day 1967, Heads of States or Prime Ministers of thirty countries transmitted to me a "Declaration on Population". These world leaders stated their belief that a great majority of parents desire to have the knowledge and means to plan their families and that the opportunity to decide the number and spacing of children is a fundamental human right.

The unprecedented technological development of the last two or three generations has already and will increasingly have effects on the status and self-respect of the individual. The promise which science offers is understandably high, but, having invented and perfected the machine, is man going to become himself the slave of the machine or of those few in number who will be in the position to manipulate it? Can man and his essential right to a minimum of privacy be protected against the ever-present listening and seeing electronic or other devices? How can we escape being led on the road to anonymity and emptiness so strikingly predicted by some well-known contemporary authors? Will science fiction in its degrading aspects become reality? How will democracy and the right to self-determination of peoples be preserved in a world of advanced and domineering technical development? But, of course, science and technology, although posing problems which need to be identified and tackled in time, offer as well exciting possibilities for a decisive attack on poverty, disease and ignorance which still continue to afflict such a large part of humanity. It is to the ways and

means of turning science and technology from destruction to the enhancement of life that we should devote our urgent efforts.

* * *

The importance of this Conference needs therefore hardly to be underlined. Having examined past achievements and failures, having assessed the effectiveness of the United Nations machinery, it will have to point the way ahead. It must find the means to make the principles which guide the United Nations in the field of human rights more than simply words. It must examine the soundness of those principles and of the programmes built upon them as a lever for the promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of all peoples everywhere. It must reaffirm the determination of the world community to put an end to serious violations of human rights. And it must evaluate the methods followed by the United Nations up to the present time in the light of both the tremendous needs and difficulties and the amazing possibilities that can be foreseen for the future.

In short, the Conference must find new means of carrying out the continuing struggle for the recognition and enjoyment of human rights which is so closely linked to the struggle for peace, for prosperity and for all the other basic aims and objectives of the United Nations. If it succeeds in this task, it will succeed in contributing to the improvement of the condition of mankind. For it may be, if sufficient dedication is shown and a sufficient effort is made, that it will be the historic privilege of our generation to bring about conditions in which human beings would be assured of life in the kind of dignity which our civilization can perhaps for the first time afford to provide and which men, women and children everywhere so richly deserve.

In order to be effective these noblest of efforts must in our time be international and co-operative in character.

Last summer in a speech I made in the United States, I expressed my profound belief that real and effective international co-operation can only be achieved if there is an awareness at all levels that no man can save himself or his country or his people unless he consciously identifies himself with and deliberately works for the whole of mankind.

The magnitude of our task is obvious. Its importance is paramount. I invite the Teheran Conference to seize the opportunity of a unique worldwide gathering to make a decisive contribution. I convey to those in Government and official positions, in universities and schools, in workers' and employers' organizations, the lawyers, the women, the young, all the humanitarians who have accepted the challenge of the International Year for Human Rights, my appreciation for the work they are doing and my high expectations of the results which they will achieve for their fellow men.

This is my message for the International Year for Human Rights.

Annex III

SPECIAL MESSAGES ADDRESSED TO THE CONFERENCE*

A. Message from His Holiness Pope Paul VI

[Original: French]

We learnt with lively satisfaction that the United Nations Organization, wishing to commemorate as is fitting the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, decided to convene an international conference. And replying willingly to the invitation extended to Us, We have appointed a delegation to represent Us, whose leadership We have entrusted to Our dear son Theodor Hesburgh, Rector of Notre Dame University.

If this Declaration has "raised objections and been the subject of justified reserves", as Pope John XXIII pointed out, there is nevertheless no doubt that it has marked an important step "towards the establishment of a juridico-political organization of the world community", as the unforgettable Pontiff also emphasized with joy: "it acknowledges to all human beings the dignity of a person; it proclaims for every individual the right of free movement in the search for truth and in the attainment of moral good and of justice, and also the right to a dignified life, while other rights connected with these mentioned are likewise proclaimed".

So, in his Encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, a true spiritual testament which still lives in the memory of us all, Our venerated predecessor spoke of it with good reason as a "sign of the times". He immediately added, moreover, with realism: "May the day soon come when this United Nations Organization will effectively guarantee the rights of the human person, which derive directly from his dignity as a person, and which are therefore universal, inviolable and inalienable rights".

When the Vatican Ecumenical Council was being held in Rome, We Ourselves, as the interpreter of this fraternal Assembly, had the honour of making this United Nations programme Our own, at the rostrum of the Organization itself: "The ideal mankind dreams of in its pilgrimage through time, the greatest hope of the world: the fundamental rights and duties of man, his dignity, his freedom, and above all religious freedom". For the Church, which shares "the joys and hopes, the griefs and anxieties of the men of this age" (*Gaudium et Spes*, para. 1), resolutely demands that "every type of discrimination with respect to the fundamental rights of the person... be eradicated as contrary to God's intent" (*ibid.*, para. 29, No. 2).

Who does not see it? There is a long road to tread in order to put into effect these declarations of intention, to translate the principles into deeds, to eliminate the numerous and constant violations of principles justly proclaimed "universal, inviolable and inalienable". Therefore We considered as a "duty of Our office", in Our Encyclical on the development of peoples to echo the legitimate aspirations of men today, not hesitating to see there the action of "evangelical ferment in the human heart" calling with deep concern and hope on all men to live as brothers, since they are all sons of the living God (*Populorum Progressio*, paras. 2, 6, 13, 21).

With all men of good will, We shall follow with great interest this conference in Teheran which means to formulate and

prepare a programme of measures to be taken in the prolongation of this Human Rights Year. Racial discrimination raises so many troubles, social injustice, economic misery and ideological oppression, so many revolts, that "recourse to violence, as a means to right these wrongs to human dignity, is a grave temptation". However, it must be repeated: "a real evil should not be fought against at the cost of greater misery" (*ibid.*, paras. 30 and 31). May all men of heart join together peacefully in order that the principles of the United Nations may be not only proclaimed, but put into effect, and that not only the Constitutions of States may promulgate them, but public authorities apply them, so that all men may finally lead a life worthy of the name.

The extent and urgency of the action to be accomplished require the support of all, one with another. How can the means be found to give effect to international resolutions, for all peoples? How can the fundamental rights of man be assured, when they are flouted? How, in a word, can we intervene to save the human person, wherever it is threatened? How to make the leaders aware that this concerns an essential heritage of mankind, which no one may harm with impunity, under any pretext, without attacking what is most sacred in a human being, and without thereby ruining the very foundations of life in society? These are all grave problems and one cannot hide from this: it would be vain to proclaim rights if at the same time everything was not done to ensure the duty of respecting them by all people, everywhere, and for all people.

To speak of human rights is to affirm a common good of mankind, it is to work for the building of a fraternal community, for a world "where each man will be loved and helped as his brother, as his neighbour" (*ibid.*, para. 82). Such is the golden rule: "Whatever you wish that men would do to you, do so to them" (Matt. 7,12). Faithful to this teaching of her divine Founder, the Church reaffirms it in this Human Rights Year, desiring to co-operate with all those of good will in "building a world where every man, no matter what his race, religion or nationality, can live a fully human life..., where freedom is not an empty word" (*ibid.*, para. 47).

This peaceful enterprise destined—We said yesterday in our Easter message—to affirm human rights "in a clearer, more authoritative and more effective way" well merits the generous emulation of all men of heart. There is no doubt that the Teheran Conference will bring its welcome contribution. We are happy the Conference is taking place in a country whose people are eager in their efforts to overcome illiteracy and to give woman her legitimate place in society. And We gladly call on all its participants as on their noble hosts the abundance of blessings of the Almighty.

From the Vatican, 15 April 1968.

PAULUS P. P. VI

B. Message from the President of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly

[Original: French]

Mr. President,

The International Conference on Human Rights, which opens today at Teheran on the generous invitation of the Iranian Government, constitutes one of the most important events organized under the International Year for Human Rights marking the twentieth anniversary of the adoption and the proclamation

* The texts of messages addressed to the President of the Conference by Heads of States, Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers, the President of the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights and the Secretary of the International Telecommunication Union are reproduced in the order in which they were presented to the Conference.

by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Never before has the conviction been so widespread that peace and security cannot prevail in the world unless man enjoys his fundamental freedoms and rights and that the genuine exercise of these rights cannot be secured without political independence, the full affirmation of sovereignty and the strict respect of each people's right to self-determination—the supreme requirement in a world which has attained an advanced stage of civilization.

In spite of all the efforts made, there still exist in our era of staggering technical and scientific advances peoples who are fighting to shake off colonial domination and forms of neo-colonial dependency in order to defend their national entities. Colonialism constitutes the most flagrant violation of the dignity and worth of the human person and the most patent negation of the right of peoples to independence and sovereignty. The liberation struggle waged against colonialism and all forms of domination is an eloquent expression of the aspiration and right of peoples to decide their own fate without outside interference.

The respect of this right is the guarantee of the completion of the process whereby a nation is constituted and developed and the vital motive force for social and political development in the modern world.

In some parts of the world, we see the inhuman practices of racial discrimination and of the policy of *apartheid*, which constitute a flagrant breach of the principles of the Charter and at the same time jeopardize international peace and security.

It is the task of the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran to adopt a programme aimed at securing the future respect, throughout the world, of the fundamental human rights and freedoms, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or religion.

In the name of this noble objective, the international community must unite its efforts to bring about equality of rights for men, nations and States.

I wish the International Conference on Human Rights every success in its efforts to promote respect for human dignity, the free development of all nations in accordance with their wishes and fundamental aspirations, co-operation between all peoples on a basis of equality of rights, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, the only means of ensuring international peace and security.

Corneliu MANESCU

*President of the twenty-second session
of the United Nations General Assembly.*

C. Message from the President of the Republic of Finland

[Original: English]

To the President of the International Conference on Human Rights on the occasion of the International Conference on Human Rights it gives me great pleasure to send my best wishes to the Conference in the hope that it will successfully fulfil its important task in promoting the respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms all over the world, in the maintenance of freedom, justice and peace in the world and the development of friendly relations among nations. It is essential that the dignity and worth of the human person are recognized. To this end all efforts should be made in order to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the right of peoples to self-determination and to develop machinery on national, regional and international levels aimed at their protection. The Conference, which is one of the main events of the International Year for Human Rights, will certainly have a significant contribution to make in this task.

Urho KEKKONEN

President of the Republic of Finland

D. Message from the President of the Republic of Turkey

[Original: French]

The Republic of Turkey, the Constitution of which recognizes the primacy of human rights and fundamental freedoms and guarantees them within a State which respects the law, attaches particular importance to this Conference.

Turkey is taking part in the Teheran Conference in the conviction that it will constitute an international forum for the examination of the measures necessary to promote international respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without distinction, at the international level.

I wish you all success in your work, to be carried out as part of the International Year for Human Rights, in the hope that it will culminate in results of benefit to the whole of mankind, and I offer my congratulations to the distinguished representatives participating in the Conference and my thanks to Iran, a fraternal and friendly country, which was kind enough to offer its customary hospitality to this important gathering.

Cevdet SUNAY

President of the Republic of Turkey

E. Message from the President of the United States of America

[Original: English]

Twenty years ago the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a basic statement of common human rights for the whole family of man. Today our Conference—highlighting the observance of International Human Rights Year—calls for reassessment and rededication by all of us.

While it will record two decades of substantial progress, it will also reflect an unfinished agenda of goals yet to be reached.

Through our achievements in securing human rights, we share a source of strength. Through our resolve to do more, we are joined as brothers in a relentless quest for freedom, dignity, and justice.

We in the United States are committed by word and will to give reality to rights embedded in our laws. We are struggling—hourly—to translate those laws into better, fuller lives.

We pledge ourselves once again to the holy struggle for human dignity. I pray that this Conference will give us new strength to accomplish the tasks that remain.

Lyndon B. JOHNSON

President of the United States of America

F. Message from the President of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

[Original: Russian]

Mr. President, on behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and on my own behalf, I welcome the participants of the International Conference on Human Rights, which is meeting in the capital of the friendly country of Iran. The Conference has before it the important task of taking stock of the results of the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights, deciding the direction to be followed and working out a programme of measures for increasing the effectiveness of these activities. In the last few years, important international instruments have been adopted in the United Nations which reflect the determination of the peoples to put an end to colonial lawlessness, oppression and racism. The adoption of these instruments by all States, and the strict and unqualified observance of the Charter of the United Nations, constitute the necessary prerequisite for ensuring in full measure the basic freedoms and human rights. The participants at the Conference are aware that the situation as it is today in the field of human rights gives ground for great anxiety. The peo-

ples of the world are greatly concerned about the policy of imperialist aggression which is causing death and suffering to millions of people. In a certain number of countries, the principles and decisions of the United Nations concerning human rights are being flagrantly violated. Up to this day, the people of certain countries are still subjected to colonial slavery and are the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination. The re-birth of neo-nazism constitutes a growing danger. The reactionary forces are having recourse in large measure to political terror as an arm of reprisal against the democratic organizations and large masses of the population. Such a situation is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of other international texts. It is essential to take effective measures to put an end to such violations and to strengthen rights and liberties. An active role by the United Nations in this direction is a vital condition for solving pressing tasks in its fight for democracy, social progress, national independence, security and freedom for the peoples of the world. The Soviet Union on its side will continue steadily to support the cause of defending the right of peoples and democratic freedoms and to fight against imperialist aggression, colonialism, racism and neo-nazism, and will render every assistance and staunch support to the peoples fighting for freedom and independence. The Government of the Soviet Union extends to the participants of the Conference on Human Rights its best wishes for fruitful work in dealing with the urgent problems before the Conference.

A. KOSYGIN

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR,
Kremlin, Moscow, 21 April 1968.*

G. Message from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[Original: English]

I send my warmest personal wishes and those of Her Majesty's Government for the session of the International Conference on Human Rights.

Twenty years have passed since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This is an appropriate moment for the nations of the world to reaffirm, through their representatives assembled in Teheran, the principles of tolerance, non-discrimination, individual freedom and dignity which that historic document enshrined in perpetuity. This is a field where there should be incomparably more to unite us than to divide us, for all of us must have as our aim the creation of conditions in which a life of full freedom and equality of opportunity, in prosperity and peace, can be assured for men and women throughout the world.

It is now for the Conference in Teheran, on the basis of the principles of the Universal Declaration, to draw up a constructive programme of work for the United Nations in the field of Human Rights in the years ahead. May I extend to all the Delegates, through you, my warmest wishes for the success of the Conference in this inspiring task?

H. Message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden

[Original: English]

The twenty years that have elapsed since the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights have been dedicated to untiring efforts within the world organization to create international norms for the many aspects of human rights. The 1965 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the 1966 Covenants on Human Rights are some, and perhaps the most important, of the achievements made so far in this field. Much has been achieved and much remains to be done. The many nations that are now meeting in Teheran will ponder the progress made and discuss the

programme for the future. It is our sincere hope that those deliberations will be the starting point for a new period of fruitful results and that the International Year for Human Rights will be a milestone in deed as well as in name in the promotion of the fundamental purpose of the United Nations.

I. Message from the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

[Original: Russian]

It is with great pleasure that I greet the participants in the United Nations Conference on Human Rights and wish them success.

Twenty years ago the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which, for the first time in history, the basic human rights were enunciated. In the framework of the international document many valuable achievements in the democratic and progressive development of mankind have become an integral part of the noble aims towards which the Member countries of the United Nations and all freedom and peace-loving countries are striving. The adoption of this document gave an impetus to the development of international relations, in which the respect for the human rights and freedom of all peoples will increase and be strengthened without distinction of race, sex, language or religion.

In the last twenty years considerable progress has been achieved in regard to the establishment of international standards for guaranteeing human rights. Unfortunately in many parts of the world we still witness gross and large-scale violation of human rights, which causes deep concern. It is sufficient to mention the war in Vietnam, the aggression in the Near East, the policy of racial discrimination in South Africa, Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies and elsewhere. These violations of the basic human rights represent, at the same time, a serious threat to peace and security. The increasing disparity in the level of economic development in the world is also a big obstacle to the realization of these aims. Precisely for these reasons it is necessary to make more decisive efforts to ensure the consequential respect for human rights and implementation of universally recognized principles. This would considerably promote the free and democratic development of mankind, the development of international relations based on equal rights, freedom, independence and peace in the whole world.

The Yugoslav people, like all other freedom-loving peoples of the world, therefore attach great importance to your Conference and hope that it will mark a new great step forward towards the establishment of a long-term world-wide programme of work for the collection of information and for the formulation of the necessary sound objectives for the consequential application of the adopted principles and for full respect for human rights.

JOSIP BROZ TITO

J. Message from the President of the Federal Republic of Germany

[Original: English]

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany I wish this Conference every success. I am confident that it will serve the attainment of justice throughout the world and thereby the well-being of all mankind.

HEINRICH LUEBKE

President of the Federal Republic of Germany

K. Message from the Chairman of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights

[Original: French]

Owing New York responsibilities deeply regret unable attend Conference. Wish all success and triumph for principles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights so that all men

may live in equality and dignity with mutual respect for each other's rights.

Ibrahima BOYE
*Chairman of the twenty-fourth session
of the Commission on Human Rights*

L. Message from the President of the Republic of Italy

[Original: French]

Madame President,

I request you to convey to the International Conference on Human Rights the deep satisfaction felt by the Italian people about this important event which is taking place in Teheran—a generous, friendly country—during the year 1968, which the United Nations has devoted to human rights.

Italy is participating in the Conference with renewed confidence in the action being taken by the international community for the increasingly widespread and effective promotion and protection of the rights of every human being without distinction.

The Italian people are firmly convinced that the path to human rights is also the path to peace.

As the spokesman of these feelings, I have pleasure in offering my most sincere wishes for the full success of the work of the Conference.

Giuseppe SARAGAT

M. Message from the President of Pakistan

[Original: English]

The year 1968 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The United Nations has therefore designated this year as International Year for Human Rights.

We in Pakistan welcome this decision and reaffirm our respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms, for the dignity and worth of the human person and for equal rights for all, irrespective of race, colour, religion or sex.

We hope that the proclamation of Human Rights Year will lead to an intensification of the universal struggle against injustice and discrimination in all their manifestations. Pakistan has been in the forefront of this struggle and will continue to support all international actions to enhance respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

It is particularly gratifying that Iran, a fraternal nation and neighbour, is playing host to the International Conference on Human Rights which begins today in Teheran. We sincerely hope that the Conference will succeed in formulating a programme of measures to promote further principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

N. Message from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru

[Original: French]

The opening of the great International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran opens a new chapter in the development and advancement of human rights. The efforts of statesmen and peoples in the noble cause of protection of the human person, which is the very foundation for democracy in the developing countries, are an encouragement for the whole of mankind. Stable democratic institutions are both a sign of progress and a guarantee of the respect due to the human person. Institutions responsible for ensuring respect for human rights are called upon to collaborate until such time as they have at their disposal basic instruments and provision for legal penalties. Although my Government has not been able to be represented at this extremely important Conference, it nevertheless supports the noble objectives pursued by the representatives of Governments meeting at Teheran and will subscribe to all decisions calculated to ensure the protection of human rights.

I offer Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Raúl FERRERO
Minister of Foreign Relations, Peru

O. Message from His Highness the Amir of Kuwait

[Original: English]

We send Your Excellency our best wishes for the success of your Conference. Our hopes go along with that of all mankind for the realization of the principles of rights, peace and justice for all humans. We would like to seize this opportunity to draw your attention to the flagrant violation of the human rights of the Palestinian Arabs on the hand of the Zionist usurpers, hoping that it will be taken into consideration by your Conference. With highest consideration,

SABAH ALSALEM ALSABAH
Amir of Kuwait

P. Message from the President of Czechoslovakia

[Original: French]

On behalf of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia I send greetings through you to the International Conference on Human Rights and those attending it and express the hope that the Conference will contribute to the edification of the world and that, freed from fear and poverty, men will enjoy human rights and freedoms. In keeping with the democratic and humanist nature of their socialist system, the Czech people profess the consequent application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and participate fully in the International Year for Human Rights, which we see as an assurance of the conditions for the development of all fronts of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the battle against violations wherever they may take place in the world.

Ludvik SVOBODA
President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia

Q. Message from the Prime Minister of Afghanistan

[Original: English]

On the occasion of the convening of the International Human Rights Conference in the capital of the brotherly country of Iran, I would like to express my most sincere wishes for the success of this important gathering in its endeavours for promoting further the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Nourahmad ETEMADI
Prime Minister

R. Message from the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union

[Original: French]

In order to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights and to mark the importance that the entire world attaches to that Declaration, the United Nations decided to make the year 1968 International Year for Human Rights.

Twenty years have elapsed since the United Nations decided on the main principles of the common ideal to be attained by all peoples and all nations in order to "ensure respect for the dignity and worth of the human person".

Since then great strides have been made to achieve that aim. It was vital, however, to take stock and to measure the distance travelled at an international conference, in order to determine the new stages to be achieved.

The International Telecommunication Union has fully supported all the decisions taken by the General Assembly of the

United Nations in this field. It considers your Conference to be an important step towards the improvement of human relations, better understanding, mutual respect of individuals and peoples, which are all vital prerequisites for ensuring a better life for mankind.

In its own particular field, our Union has endeavoured for more than a century to promote telecommunications so as to give all human beings the equal right to communicate as easily as possible and with complete respect for personal freedom.

It was in fact at the 1865 Convention, the first international convention called upon to regulate telegraphic communication, that the representatives of the countries concerned proclaimed that "the High Contracting Parties recognize the right of every person to correspond through the international telegraph service".

That right has been reaffirmed in every International Telecommunication Convention. The existing Convention, signed in 1965, stipulates that members of the Union recognize the right of the public to correspond through the international service for public correspondence. Charges and guarantees are the same for all users, in every category of correspondence, without priority or preference.

Noting that war is often only the result of misunderstandings and that international links would make it possible to establish continuing conversation between the scattered members of the human family, one of the participants at the Constituent Conference of ITU stated, over a century ago, "our meeting here is a veritable peace congress".

Since then, that spirit of understanding and mutual respect has always prevailed at the conferences and meetings held by ITU. As a result, it has been possible to make immense progress in the field of telecommunication.

Imbued with the same spirit, you are now meeting at this Conference, which offers so many hopes for mankind, for there can be no real peace without universal respect for the human person.

S. Message from the Prime Minister of the French Republic

[Original: French]

The International Year for Human Rights, and particularly the Teheran Conference, provides all with an opportunity for the solemn celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration, with which the name of Paris remains

linked. Although France has no monopoly of human rights, its philosophical, cultural and political traditions have helped to enrich the current which has finally culminated in the proclamation of these rights in a universal instrument.

It is only natural, and in keeping with a long-standing tradition, starting with the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789, that France should lend its assistance to the activities of the United Nations which, transcending cultural diversity and the divergencies of political and legal systems, has succeeded in defining an ethos and in translating it into standards in the form of declarations, recommendations and conventions, thus marking the universal and continuous character of certain fundamental values.

This Conference was convened to take stock of what the United Nations has done. However favourable the record may be, too much remains undone. Substantial efforts are still called for if the work begun is to be carried forward until the goal of completeness and universality is attained.

The examination of conscience which we are invited to make should, moreover, provide the occasion for a joint effort directed towards the major issues of the future.

In a world in which a scientific and technical revolution is opening up dazzling prospects, particularly in medicine, biology, the spread of ideas and culture, and, more generally, in economic and social developments, and giving rise to vast hopes, though perhaps also to serious hazards, this Conference will certainly feel itself bound to outline a programme bearing on the problems which this very revolution raises for human rights and international life.

In this endeavour, some responses to the profound aspirations of all the members of the great human family can be sketched out, and the efficiency of international co-operation, whose supreme quality lies in the universal flowering of human rights, will be strengthened.

The generous hospitality which Iran is once more extending to an international organization is a striking testimony to this will to co-operation.

The example offered of the harmonious synthesis of the values handed down from the past and the demands of the modern world cannot but be a happy inspiration to the International Conference on Human Rights in its deliberations. France, which has so many ties with Iran, would like to tender on this occasion a solemn and fraternal tribute.

Georges POMPIDOU

Annex IV

STATEMENTS MADE BY RAPORTEURS IN INTRODUCING THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND COMMITTEES

A. Statement by the Rapporteur of the First Committee, Mr. Saadollah Ghaoucy (Afghanistan)

I have the honour to put before you the report of the First Committee (A/CONF.32/33). Three topics were assigned to the Committee for examination: (1) the question of racial discrimination in general and *apartheid* in particular; (2) the question of colonialism; and (3) the question of slavery. The report is divided up into seven parts. The first four parts deal with questions of organization; the fifth part contains the various draft resolutions submitted to the Committee together with the relevant amendments. The sixth part is concerned with the voting on the drafts, and the last part contains the resolutions as adopted by the Committee.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), I have not included a special chapter on the matters covered in the course of the discussions. In any case, the views of the distinguished representatives in the Committee are given in the summary records of the meetings.

Ten draft resolutions were put before the Committee. Seven were adopted, two were rejected, and the tenth was withdrawn by the sponsors.

The Committee carried out its functions earnestly, in full awareness of the importance and gravity of the problems with which it was called upon to deal. In its resolutions, it advocated constructive measures aimed at the eradication of the evils of *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

The distinguished representatives in the Committee were unanimous in the view that the complete elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations was the most urgent task facing the international community. However, while noting that the existence of racism, in varying degrees, in many parts of the world formed a decided stumbling-block to the creation of a more just world, the Committee placed the main emphasis on the odious and intolerable situation which at present obtains in southern Africa.

Throughout the discussions, *apartheid* and the systematic policy of racial discrimination and segregation applied in Southern Rhodesia and in the Portuguese-dominated African territories were denounced and censured in the strongest terms. For the overwhelming majority of the delegations, that policy represents a crime against humanity and a threat to peace and international security. Some delegations ranked it with nazism. Others saw in *apartheid* a form of slavery based on colour and found it to be a direct consequence of the colonialist system, while others again considered that the policy of *apartheid* led inevitably to genocide. All recognized that *apartheid* and the systematic policy of racial discrimination pursued in Southern Rhodesia and the so-called Portuguese colonies was inconsistent with the accepted ideas of fundamental human rights as laid down in particular in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants recently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and that the tragic situation in southern Africa constitutes the vilest and most flagrant violation of human rights ever recorded in history.

The great majority of delegations considered, however, that the international community should abandon the line of recrimination, since the facts had been long since brought out into the open and clearly established. The state of degradation to

which the African populations in this region were reduced was no longer open to doubt. The time had therefore come resolutely to take specific and effective measures to bring about with the minimum delay the total eradication of the scourge prevailing in southern Africa. The general opinion was that it was no longer enough to issue mere verbal condemnations.

Repeated references were made to the efforts exerted by the United Nations since 1946 and the persistently defiant attitude of the South African Government. It was stressed that *apartheid*, far from being on the wane, is spreading beyond the frontiers of South Africa and that the racist régimes of Southern Rhodesia and Portugal are strengthening their grip.

A number of delegations, speaking of the bitterness caused in their countries by the ineffectiveness of the measures taken by the United Nations, queried the reasons for the apparent impasse in which the international community finds itself. Referring particularly to the resolutions which advocate sanctions against South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, they emphasized that the measures taken by the United Nations are valid and would have been effective if they had been faithfully applied.

Many delegations expressed the view that the basic cause of the setback of the United Nations is to be sought in the attitude of South Africa's main trading partners. According to them, by maintaining diplomatic, commercial, economic and military relations with South Africa those Powers are in fact giving support and encouragement to the minority racist régimes of southern Africa. Several delegations said they were convinced that without such assistance those régimes would have collapsed long since, and they therefore called upon South Africa's main trading partners to translate their condemnation of *apartheid* and racial discrimination into action. They pointed out that the equivocal attitude of those Powers has created an atmosphere of suspicion, which could have serious consequences, between the free States of Africa and those which in their opinion benefit and profit from *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

The majority of the delegations, however, took the view that despite all difficulties the international community should persevere in its efforts with a view to avoiding widespread recourse to violence by the oppressed inhabitants. They considered that the United Nations should adopt positive and effective measures with a view to putting an end to the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa. A number of suggestions were made in that connexion, including the suggestion that the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/949/Add.1-5) should be adopted *en bloc*.

Although some delegations questioned the effectiveness of coercive measures, the majority expressed the conviction that total economic sanctions had to be imposed and suggested that the Conference should recommend the Security Council to declare that the situation in southern Africa constitutes a threat to peace and international security and to invoke the provisions of Article 41 of the Charter.

The majority of the delegations also expressed the view that the Conference should denounce and vigorously condemn not only the racist minority régimes of southern Africa but also all States which, directly or indirectly, give them support and assistance of any kind. With regard to Southern Rhodesia, the responsibilities of the United Kingdom were stressed repeatedly, and the majority of delegations held the view that the Confer-

ence should call upon the United Kingdom to use every possible means, including force, to put down the rebellion. A number of delegations also suggested that the international community should recognize the legitimacy of the armed struggle against the racist minority régimes of southern Africa and should require those régimes to grant prisoner-of-war status to freedom fighters.

Several delegations also considered that the Conference should recommend intensified efforts by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in respect of education and the dissemination of information on the problem of *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

The question of the recrudescence of nazism was also discussed in the Committee. Although some questioned the importance of that problem, a number of delegations, linking nazism and *apartheid*, expressed the view that the Conference should follow the example of the United Nations General Assembly and make a pronouncement on the question.

On the subject of colonialism, many delegations expressed regret that despite resolution 1514 (XV), adopted by the General Assembly eight years ago, recommending the speedy granting of independence to countries and peoples under colonial domination, colonialism continues to flourish in various parts of the world. They pointed out that colonialism and the denial of the right of self-determination is a negation of the dignity of man and therefore violates the principles proclaimed in the Charter and the Universal Declaration. Accordingly, they considered that the Conference should demand that the States concerned should observe and give immediate effect to the provisions contained in the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution.

The foregoing are the various points of view embodied in the seven resolutions adopted by the Committee. I should like to take this opportunity to thank the distinguished representatives in the First Committee who expressed their confidence in me by electing me Rapporteur. I should also like to thank his Excellency, Mr. Taïeb Slim, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ilhan Lüem, Secretary of the Committee, and many other fellow-officers for their co-operation.

B. Statement by the Rapporteur of the Second Committee, Mr. Willibald Pahr (Austria)

I have the honour to submit to you and to the distinguished plenary of this Conference the Report of the Second Committee (document A/CONF.32/34).

This Committee was given the task of considering sub-items (d), (c), (f) and (g) of item 11 of the agenda of the Conference. In examining these sub-items the Second Committee was confronted with forty-six draft resolutions and sixteen formal draft amendments thereto. These draft resolutions dealt with such important and difficult questions as: Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world; human rights aspects of family planning; free legal aid; freedom from arbitrary arrest; freedom of expression; freedom of information; illiteracy; education of youth in the field of human rights; the specific problems of developing countries; human rights and scientific and technological developments; minorities; war crimes; universal accession by States to international instruments relating to human rights; disarmament and implementation of human rights.

The Committee had only thirteen meetings at which to consider all these and other questions. In fact, because of lack of time, the Committee could not consider all the problems which had been submitted to it in the various draft resolutions. This gave rise to several criticisms of the work of the Committee, especially by one delegation. I believe that I can state, on behalf of the overwhelming majority of the members of the Second Committee, that this criticism is not justified.

In the short time at its disposal the Committee considered most of the draft resolutions submitted to it and, after amalgamating some of these, adopted the eighteen draft resolutions which I now have the honour to submit to the plenary of the Conference for approval.

At the last meeting of the Committee, only seventeen draft resolutions and seven amendments thereto had not been considered. Bearing in mind the importance of the substantive matters dealt with in these draft resolutions and amendments, the Second Committee proposes, in draft resolution XVIII, that the Conference invite the Secretary-General to submit them to the competent organs of the United Nations for further consideration.

May I point out that the eighteen draft resolutions which the Second Committee recommends for approval by the Conference were adopted without any opposing vote, and six of them were adopted unanimously.

I think that the work accomplished by the Second Committee is of the utmost importance for the further development of human rights. To mention only a few of the draft resolutions adopted I may remind you that:

(a) Draft resolution I constitutes, I may say, a comprehensive programme for the advancement of women;

(b) Draft resolution III relates to one of the great problems of the modern world. It draws attention to the dangers and problems which modern scientific and technological development may create in the field of human rights;

(c) Draft resolution X deals with the question of family planning, which is today of great public interest. The draft resolution makes it quite clear that family planning must be based on the free and responsible decision of the individual couple. The draft resolution says "yes" to planning *by* the family, and "no" to planning *for* the family;

(d) Draft resolution XII stresses the importance of the education of youth in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. This draft resolution enables us to initiate the period of education in the field of human rights which was mentioned by some delegations in their opening statements at this Conference;

(e) Draft resolution XIII refers to the importance of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights in general;

(f) Draft resolution IX emphasizes the special problems of developing countries in this respect.

This brief reference to some of the draft resolutions adopted by the Second Committee does not diminish the value and importance of the others, but is intended only to give examples of the work accomplished by that Committee.

As regards draft resolution XVI, which deals with one of the present dangers for the protection of human rights, certain amendments have been orally suggested to me. These amendments which seek only to meet practical needs read as follows:

"Suggested amendments to draft resolution XVI: International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

"1. In operative paragraph 1, after the words 'to consider the possibility of declaring 1969' insert the words 'or the following year' so that operative paragraph 1, as amended would read: 'Urges the United Nations General Assembly to consider the possibility of declaring 1969, or the following year, the International Year for action to combat racism and racial discrimination'.

"2. Revise operative paragraph 3 to read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with Member States, to prepare for consideration at the twenty-third or twenty-fourth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly an outline of a programme of measures for the observance in 1969, or a subsequent year, of the International Year for action to combat racism and racial discrimination'."

I understand that these suggested amendments have met with the approval of the distinguished delegation of the USSR which was the original sponsor of the proposal. I therefore recommend to the Conference that it adopt these amendments.

May I also draw your attention to three errors of a technical nature which occurred during the reproduction of the report.

The first relates to draft resolution X, where the French translation does not correspond to the original English text. The English text of operative paragraph 1 reads "the present rapid rate of population growth". The present French text reads: "*la rapidité actuelle de la croissance démographique*" and should be amended to read: "*un taux excessif de la croissance démographique*".

The second correction relates to draft resolution XVIII. In the second preambular paragraph of that draft resolution, mention should be made of the draft resolution which was submitted by Haiti (A/CONF.32/L.14 and Corr.1). A further

correction should be made to paragraph 70 of the report where it is stated that the draft resolution on the accession of States to international agreements was adopted unanimously. This should read: "was adopted by 39 votes to none, with 17 abstentions".

Finally, permit me to express my thanks to all members of the Second Committee for the co-operative attitude they have shown during the work of the Committee. This is, at least in my personal opinion, one of the most positive signs of this Conference. This co-operative spirit shows the good will of all States represented to respect of human rights and it promises further successes in this field.

Annex V

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, WHICH THE CONFERENCE WAS UNABLE TO CONSIDER OWING TO LACK OF TIME

A. Haiti: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/L.14 and Corr.1)

The International Conference on Human Rights 1968,

Considering United Nations General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX), which designated 1968 as "International Year for Human Rights",

Considering that the sixth preambular paragraph of resolution 2081 (XX) stipulated that it would be desirable to intensify national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights and to review achievements in that field,

Recalling that under the terms of Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, the purposes of the United Nations are, in particular, to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Recalling that Article 7 of the Charter, which establishes the principal organs of the United Nations, allows for the creation of such new organs as may be found necessary to take account of the many problems of our modern civilization,

Noting that Articles 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66 of the Charter define the functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields,

Being of the opinion that the authority granted to the Economic and Social Council to "make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all" implies the recognition of a special field whose importance, emphasized by General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and complexity make it necessary to establish a new organ in this field at the same level as those established by the Charter,

Deeply concerned about the serious and repeated violations of human rights and the inveterate defiance of General Assembly measures and recommendations in that field,

Recognizing that the structure of the United Nations should be improved in order to adjust it to progress in all fields, taking account of the conflicts of all types brought about by developments in modern life,

Agreeing that a group of agencies whose functions, powers and procedures would be limited to the human rights field would enable there to be better co-operation within the United Nations and would increase the effectiveness of international action by expediting the solution of problems in that field,

Decides that measures to separate the Commission on Human Rights from the Economic and Social Council and to establish the Commission as a principal United Nations organ with its own aims, functions and powers should be considered and adopted as soon as possible;

Further recommends that an international court for human rights should be established as the supreme authority and should exercise its functions in close co-operation with the new Human Rights Council;

Further recommends that, at the national level, all States Members of the United Nations should enact laws instituting courts responsible for guaranteeing the protection of and respect

for human rights and for maintaining contact with the international court;

Suggests that, pending its establishment as a Council, the present Commission on Human Rights should consider and seek, with the collaboration of the States Members of the United Nations, all appropriate means for achieving these aims, it being understood that:

(a) the action of regional bodies should be consistent with that of the above-mentioned international court, as stipulated in Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) the action of the proposed court should embrace the protection of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(c) the education of youth and the public should be inspired by a concern to ensure the protection and enjoyment of those rights;

Invites the Executive Secretary of the Conference to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the necessary action.

B. Ivory Coast: draft resolution and explanatory statement

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.4)

The International Conference on Human Rights, currently meeting within the framework of United Nations activities for the further promotion of the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has a twofold task to perform:

First, to take stock of what has been achieved in that field since the establishment of the United Nations, and

Secondly, to determine the methods and techniques to be used in future action.

The Republic of the Ivory Coast intends to concentrate on the search for potentially effective solutions for the future. It will do so simply and solely because it finds that while admittedly there is much on the credit side where economic, social and cultural matters are concerned, mainly as a result of the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies: UNESCO, WHO, FAO and UNICEF; and while in recent years many nations the world over have attained independence thanks to the recognition of the principle of self-determination by the former colonial Powers, the security and equality of them have never been so unprotected as in the last few years.

Starting out from this promise, the Republic of the Ivory Coast is of the opinion that it would be utopian to attempt to organize in a short space of time a system which would ensure the uniform and universal application of all the rules contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The fact is that the political, economic and social factors underlying the application of these principles are not universal, nor, unfortunately, do they lend themselves in present circumstances to the formulation of an international law structure in any real sense, in other words to the formulation of rules carrying the weight of an international judiciary authority.

In that context, the difficulties encountered in attempting to establish regional systems of jurisdiction speak for themselves, though so far such systems have been confined to Europe, where the more serious obstacles are not found.

The Ivory Coast nevertheless believes that positive action is feasible, once it is recognized that throughout the world, all nations and all Governments unanimously censure certain acts and practices. This represents a common denominator on which all nations should be able to reach agreement, with a view to establishing an embryonic international law governing human rights, backed by the prestige of an international judiciary authority.

Such an embryonic international law governing human rights would have to be binding on all Member States as an automatic consequence of their membership of the Organization. Is it not true that at the present time action is paralysed by the fact that well-drafted conventions are produced which certain States do not ratify?

There is a twofold problem to be solved:

First, the practical task of listing the acts and practices which the world considers should be solemnly censured and punished.

Secondly, the need to evolve a procedure which, while effective, does not conflict unduly with the sovereignty of individual states.

With regard to procedure, the Ivory Coast believes that a judicial system could be evolved which would take due account of political factors.

Such a system might comprise the following elements:

A political organ set up either within the framework of the Commission on Human Rights as at present constituted, or in a framework such as that proposed by the International League for the Rights of Man to be known as the Council for Human Rights.

At the regional level, representatives of the central organization selected among those trained as judges.

The final instance would be the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

From a legal point of view, the system would function as follows:

The central organ would have cases referred to it either by States or by individuals. The preliminary investigation would be carried out by local officers of the central committee on the request of the latter. On the conclusion of the preliminary investigation, it would be for the central organization to decide whether or not the case should be brought before the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Once a case was referred to it as outlined above, the International Court would be called upon to pass judgement on the persons charged, in accordance with a procedure to be established. In view of the present circumstances, it would not, however, pronounce a sentence since there is no international police force which could carry it out. The Court would pronounce a general verdict of guilty on the individuals concerned. A central consolidated file of all these condemnations would be kept at United Nations Headquarters for dissemination to all Member countries, which would then be responsible for bringing proceedings against such persons for application of domestic penal law to the acts of which they had been found guilty by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The political aspects of the system derive mainly from the political nature of the central organ, which would bear the basic responsibility for deciding whether an inquiry should be held, and whether a case ought to be referred to the Hague Court.

There would be no lack of difficulties, both technical and political, in evolving such a system; nevertheless, if it materialized, it would be the starting-point for a genuine international system of justice governing human rights which could extend its competence gradually in step with advances made in the evolution of the implementation of human rights. The object of the procedure so laid down is of course to condemn, not States, but individuals who commit acts which lie within the competence of the new organs. Its advantage, depending naturally on the extent to which it was applied in practice, would be to deliver up for universal censure certain individuals

specified by name, who would become liable to receive due punishment for their misdeeds.

An inevitable consequence would be to exercise a measure of intimidation on the strong-arm type of person who more often than not goes beyond the powers given him by a Government over the persons placed in his charge.

The Ivory Coast does not expect the Teheran Conference to adopt the system outlined above. It merely requests that the question be considered and that two study groups be formed, with instructions:

(1) To draw up a list of the acts and practices unanimously censured by all nations;

(2) To work out the procedure for judging individuals convicted of such acts and practices.

Having regard to the foregoing, the Ivory Coast delegation submits the following resolution for a decision by the Teheran Conference:

"The International Conference on Human Rights,

"Considering that the application of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights calls, as an essential prerequisite, for the institution of a judicial procedure for imposing sanctions in the event of violations of those principles, as the only means of establishing them as genuine rules of law;

"Considering, moreover, that in the present state of affairs, deriving mainly from the political, economic and social differences between nations, a judicial procedure for the application, in their entirety, of the principles contained in the Declaration of Human Rights cannot be contemplated owing to the different conditions governing such application;

"Considering, however, that certain acts or practices constitute such serious violations of human rights as to incur the unanimous censure of nations, peoples and rulers, a list of such acts and practices should be drawn up in order to bring their perpetrators before an international judicial authority to be organized under the International Court of Justice at The Hague, the Commission on Human Rights or such body as may succeed it;

"Desires that two study committees should be set up:

"The first study committee to be responsible for drawing up the list of acts and practices considered by the concert of nations as being so serious that they must be made subject to the sanctions of an international court of law;

"The second committee to carry out a study of the organization of the international judicial system competent to pass judgement on such acts and to establish the means of implementation, including the procedure to be followed before the various organs and court of judgement".

India: amendments to the above draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.62)

1. Preambular paragraph 1

Replace the last phrase beginning with the words "a judicial..." by "appropriate procedure for the effective implementation of international instruments in the field of human rights".

2. Preambular paragraph 2

Replace the word "between" by the word "among".

Delete the phrase "in their entirety".

Replace the phrase beginning "owing.... application" by the phrase "at this stage of human development".

3. Preambular paragraph 3

Delete preambular paragraph 3.

4. Operative paragraph

To be rephrased as follows:

"Desires that the Commission on Human Rights establish a Working Group to study the feasibility of and formulate

the procedures for the international censure of gross and persistent patterns of violations of human rights in any part of the world."

C. Netherlands: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.14)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the United Nations has adopted a considerable number of multilateral treaties of varying scope in the field of Human Rights,

Noting the paper prepared for this Conference by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the acceptance of human rights treaties (A/CONF.32/15), which demonstrates difficulties of States in respect of ratification of or accession to human rights treaties,

Convinced that international and national protection of human rights will be enhanced by the acceptance of human rights treaties on a large scale, thus creating a closely woven network of legally binding international commitments of human rights standards,

Noting that the paper by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research indicates a number of practical measures for facilitating wider acceptance of human rights treaties,

Noting also the accumulated experience of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions of the International Labour Organization which has contributed much to the acceptance and implementation of international labour standards,

Recommends to the competent organs of the United Nations to consider the establishment of a committee of experts on ratification and acceptance, which would be entrusted with the task of systematic and regular review, on the basis of information supplied by States, of the state of ratifications of international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations, but not yet ratified by these States, or that they entrust an existing appropriate body of the United Nations with this task;

Advises that the functions to be exercised in this field include the following:

(a) Devising ways and means of facilitating the speedy ratification of or accession to international human rights treaties on the largest possible scale;

(b) Obtaining information from States at regular intervals regarding the steps taken in preparation for ratification of or accession to international human rights treaties and the difficulties encountered in this respect.

India: amendments to the above draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.63)

1. Preamble paragraph 2

Replace the word "demonstrates" by the word "explains" and add the word "some" before the word "States".

2. Preamble paragraph 3

Replace the word "of" after the word "commitments" to "on".

3. Operative paragraphs

Rephrase the operative paragraphs to read as follows:

"1. Invites all states to accede as quickly as possible to all international instruments on human rights adopted under the United Nations or its specialized agencies;

"2. Recommends to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to institute, under the Programme of Advisory Services, a system of expert assistance to a State, expressing the need thereof, to facilitate their speedy ratification of or accession to international human rights treaties;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to suggest to States Members of the United Nations system to include a review of the status of their ratification of or accession to international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations

system in their periodical reports to the United Nations on Human Rights, including preparatory steps taken by them for such ratification and accession and difficulties encountered by them in this respect."

D. Costa Rica, Iran, United States of America: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.18)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Noting that human rights commissions and similar bodies have been established in many countries, in some cases particularly for Human Rights Year,

Believing that such commissions have great potential for the advancement of human rights, and should continue and expand their activities,

Recommends:

1. That Governments take steps as necessary to establish national commissions on human rights, or similar institutions, and encourage the creation, for the same purpose, of similar local bodies;

2. That specific responsibilities be assigned to national commissions, particularly to examine individual complaints and seek the solution of problems involved, and to recommend legislation or other official action to strengthen the protection of individual rights;

3. That the Secretary-General continue to collect information on the organization and work of national commissions on human rights and provide reports which can aid Governments in improving activities for the promotion of human rights.

India: amendments to the above draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.44)

1. Operative paragraph 2: add the words "in order" before the words "to strengthen".

2. Operative paragraph 3: replace the word "collect" by the words "request Member States for", and replace the words "provide reports which can aid Governments" by the words "circulate reports received to all Member States so as to aid them".

E. Finland: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.22)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence nor to attacks on his honour and reputation,

Recognizing that the right to privacy protects the right of an individual against the disclosure of matters concerning his private life and personality that he would not consciously reveal,

Noting that scientific and technological development has made it possible to invade the privacy of individuals or interfere with the dignity and integrity of their personality through such means as wire-tapping, electronic listening devices, concealed cameras or tape recorders and pharmacological innovations,

Noting that the private life of individuals sometimes is given unauthorized publicity in mass media, thus constituting an interference with the right to privacy,

Considering that the publicity sometimes given in mass media to those who are accused or convicted of crimes may respectively hamper the objectivity of the trial or impede the return of a convict to a normal life in the society, thus amounting to an unjustifiable supplementary penalty,

Recalling the previous efforts of the United Nations and UNESCO to draw up an international professional code of ethics for journalists,

Considering that as a general procedural rule evidence obtained through methods that violate the privacy of individuals should not be admitted in court proceedings,

Recommends that the United Nations bodies concerned, as appropriate with the assistance of UNESCO and UNITAR, should undertake studies on the implications of scientific and technological development on the privacy and freedom of individuals and the protection of the dignity and integrity of their personality;

Recommends that the United Nations bodies concerned, as appropriate with the assistance of UNESCO and UNITAR, should study the scope and contents of existing professional codes of journalism insofar as they deal with the invasion of the right to privacy, having in mind the subsequent creation of model rules on this subject, without prejudice to the principles of freedom of information.

F. Nigeria: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.28)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Reaffirming its belief in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to human rights,

Believing that it is essential, if the world is to live in peace and harmony, that measures for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms must be effectively provided and faithfully implemented,

Considering that in spite of the fact that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted twenty years ago, too many cases of violations of human rights are still in evidence, in many areas of the world,

Considering that numerous international legal documents have been adopted in the past twenty years by the United Nations in the field of human rights,

Decides to make the following recommendations that:

I. MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THE DEFENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF INDIVIDUALS

1. The Economic and Social Council should be requested to ask the Commission on Human Rights to instruct the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) To codify all international instruments in the field of human rights adopted by the United Nations into a single international code on human rights,

(b) To undertake a study of all international Covenants dealing with the protection of civilian populations and combatants in armed conflicts and to make recommendations for the better application of humanitarian rules with particular reference to the provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Red Cross Geneva Conventions of 1949;

2. All eligible States ratify or accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

3. Those States which have not yet done so, ratify or accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and all other instruments in the field of human rights without delay;

4. All States should develop human rights programmes for all levels of education including adult education in their territories;

5. The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies should increase as well as improve their assistance to Member States and non-governmental organizations in their human rights programmes;

6. All means of information media, such as radio, television, films, newspapers and magazines, should make greater efforts to publicize the respect for, and observance of, human rights and

fundamental freedoms, as well as United Nations activity in the field of human rights;

II. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

7. Consideration should be given to the application of Article 41 of the United Nations Charter against countries proved to be guilty of *gross violations* of human rights in a *consistent pattern*;

8. A group of experts should be set up to define what constitute gross violations of human rights, and what constitute *consistent pattern* of such violations in lines exemplified in ECOSOC resolution 1235 (XLII);

9. The Economic and Social Council should be requested to ask the Commission on Human Rights to instruct the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to draw up measures of implementation for all previous international conventions for which no such measures have been provided;

10. Human Rights Committees already provided or which may be provided under the implementation measures of international conventions should be merged into a single body;

11. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights should be upgraded so as to have direct reporting access to the General Assembly;

12. A group of experts should be established under the Commission on Human Rights to deal with and consider communications at present received under ECOSOC resolution 728 F (XXVIII);

13. More Sub-Commissions and Expert Groups should be established under the Commission on Human Rights as necessary, and in particular to deal with specific subjects such as slavery;

14. The United Nations Division on Human Rights should be expanded in order to cope with increasing United Nations responsibility in the field of human rights;

III. FUTURE PROGRAMME

15. Regional Commissions on Human Rights should be established in those regions where no such commissions exist at present;

16. Member States should be requested to explore the desirability of setting up National Commissions and Courts on Human Rights.

17. The Economic and Social Council should be requested to ask the Commission on Human Rights to instruct the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) To make recommendations as to the desirability of establishing regional courts of human rights,

(b) To make recommendations for the establishment of an international jurisdiction to deal with crimes against humanity,

(c) To make recommendations for the establishment of a judicial fact-finding body to investigate such complaints as may be referred to it by the Commission on Human Rights;

18. A study group of scientific, technological and legal experts should be established to study the effects of scientific and technological developments on human rights and draw up an appropriate convention thereon for the protection of mankind.

G. Belgium, Philippines, United Kingdom and Venezuela: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.29 and Corr.1)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter by which all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of *inter alia* universal respect for, and

observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Considering that Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims the right of everyone to freedom of opinion and expression, which shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice, and that Articles 12, 29 and 30 define the circumstances in which the rights set out in the Declaration may be subjected to limitations,

Recalling Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which requires States parties *inter alia* to recognize the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity,

Bearing in mind that the UNESCO Declaration of Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted unanimously by the General Conference of UNESCO states *inter alia* that broad dissemination of ideas and knowledge based on the freest exchange and discussion is essential to creative activity, the pursuit of truth and the development of the personality,

1. *Declares* that freedom of expression, interchange of information and access of culture irrespective of political boundaries or of race, sex, language or religion are fundamental for the full development of the human personality and the promotion of international understanding;

2. *Declares* that all those engaged in cultural creation should be free to determine for themselves the content, form and style of their works, and that their means of expression should not be subject to pressure or distortion;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to respect the freedom of creative activity and to observe the principles in this resolution;

4. *Recommends* to UNESCO that with a view to promoting these principles it elaborates a Declaration on Freedom of Cultural Expression and Exchange.

India: amendment to the above draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.50)

Operative paragraph 2:

Add, at the end, the phrase "subject to the limitations set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

H. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.31)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations, determined to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, declared in the United Nations Charter that the achievement of international co-operation in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms was one of the purposes of the United Nations,

Noting that all Members of the United Nations pledged themselves to take joint and separate action for the achievement of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that the safeguarding of fundamental freedoms and human rights depends fully and exclusively on the States Members of the United Nations, which should take in their own territories legislative and other action to safeguard fundamental freedoms and human rights,

Realizing that an important factor in those purposes is strict and universal compliance with the principles and norms embodied in the international instruments relating to the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights,

Considering that these principles and standards are not observed by all States Members of the United Nations, some of which stubbornly refuse to assume international responsibilities for the protection and promotion of fundamental freedoms and human rights,

Notes that the participation of States in international agreements relating to the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights and the strict observance by all States of the principles and norms embodied in the relevant international instruments are essential conditions and that, unless these conditions are fulfilled, the successful development of United Nations activities in this field cannot be guaranteed;

Considers that the inadequate participation of some States in international agreements designed to protect fundamental freedoms and human rights and the systematic non-observance of the provisions contained in those agreements and other international instruments are not consonant with the responsibilities of those States under the United Nations Charter, which provides that they shall co-operate fully in the protection and development of fundamental freedoms and human rights;

Requests the General Assembly of the United Nations urgently to consider the question of measures which may be taken in this connexion, bearing in mind that continued stubborn disregard by some States of the norms and principles contained in international instruments constitutes a grave threat to the successful promotion of United Nations activities in this field.

Belgium: amendments to the above draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.57)

1. Delete the third paragraph.
2. In the fifth paragraph, delete the word "stubbornly".
3. In the seventh paragraph, delete the word "systematic".
4. In the eighth paragraph, delete the words "continued stubborn".

I. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.33)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Having considered the special study entitled "Methods Used by the United Nations in the Field of Human Rights" submitted by the Secretary-General (A/CONF.32/6 and Add.1),

Bearing in mind that the current system of operation of the United Nations organs dealing with the problems of human rights and freedoms conforms to the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter,

Considering that the methods of work of these organs have been determined and stabilized to a certain extent on the basis of the Principles of the United Nations Charter,

Noting at the same time that all the possibilities of improving the existing system of operation of the United Nations bodies have not yet been exhausted,

Considering also that greater collaboration among States in the matter of universal respect for, and observance of, fundamental human rights and freedoms for all requires improvements in the activity of the United Nations in the field of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the requirements of time,

1. *Considers* that attention should be devoted above all to perfecting the existing system of operation of the United Nations organs concerned with human rights and freedoms and to increasing their efficacy in working out universal norms and principles in the field of human rights as well as in their practical realization;

2. *Calls upon* the appropriate United Nations organs to consider, as soon as possible, the question of improving the organization of their operations and intensifying their activities to

promote further respect for and development of fundamental human rights and freedoms;

3. *Suggests* that the General Assembly and other appropriate United Nations organs devote more attention to the problems of collaboration between States in the field of human rights and freedoms and to the improvement of their activities associated with the discharge of their obligations within the framework of the United Nations Charter and other documents in the field of human rights;

4. *Considers* it necessary that the United Nations should intensify its co-ordinating role in respect of its own organs as well as the specialized agencies in formulating and achieving norms and principles in the field of fundamental human rights and freedoms;

5. *Recommends* that the appropriate United Nations organs focus their attention on the basic problems connected with gross and systematic violations of human rights, excluding secondary and minor questions from their programme of work.

J. Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.34)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the simultaneous existence of several international treaties, either universal or regional, and of resolutions of international organizations in the field of human rights implies, *inter alia*, the need to co-ordinate the various implementing machineries established by those treaties and resolutions, with a view to avoiding duplication and possible contradictions between the evaluations of the various implementing organs,

Noting that this need, which arises also in the case of national systems of periodic reports, is of particular importance with regard to the systems of petitions instituted under various conventions,

Noting that this problem will acquire even greater importance on the entry into force of certain international instruments, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Protocol thereto, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Protocol to the Convention against Discrimination in Education,

Invites the General Assembly of the United Nations to draw the attention of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Human Rights to the importance of studying this problem, in consultation with the other international organizations concerned.

K. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.35)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Stressing the importance and the urgent need for the faithful observance by all States of the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international acts,

Recognizing that for the actual realization of human rights in the various countries effective efforts by the State and society with a view to guaranteeing these rights in practice are of prime and basic importance,

Being seriously concerned that in a number of States and regions of the world, the proclaimed rights remain unrealized in the absence of effective guarantees to promote their realization,

1. *Declares* that the actual realization of the basic human freedoms and rights is determined primarily by the pursuance by each State of the policy of recognition and realization of

the most important political, social, economic and civil rights and by the creation of such social, political and economic institutions and conditions as would lead to the elimination of gross and large-scale violations of these rights and to their practical realization not only for individuals or groups but for the population as a whole;

2. *Calls upon* States to take effective measures aimed at creating social and economic conditions to promote the development and actual realization of the basic human freedoms and rights through the utilization of national wealth, the national economy and natural resources in the interest of consolidating independence and human rights for all and improving popular well-being;

3. *Calls upon* States to direct their efforts toward strengthening democracy and broadening the active participation of the people in State affairs so that the greatest possible number of people can take active part in solving the widest possible range of problems in all spheres of social, State and economic life;

4. *Calls upon* States to guarantee immediately in their existing law-giving instruments the basic political, social, economic and civil rights, providing not only for the proclamation of these rights but also, at the same time, for the strengthening of the conditions necessary to ensure their realization;

5. *Recommends* that States should make special efforts to strengthen and develop guarantees establishing legal procedures and means for the realization of human rights and to provide for effective means for their realization;

6. *Suggests* that States should set up effective State and social machinery provided with wide powers and the necessary means for giving effect to the constitutional and other law-giving instruments guaranteeing the political, social and economic rights of man.

Belgium: amendments to the above draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.58)

1. *In operative paragraph 1:*

(a) Replace the words "the most important political, social, economic and civil rights" by the words "civil and political, social, economic and cultural rights";

(b) Delete the words "gross and large-scale".

2. *In operative paragraph 2*, insert the word "particularly" after the words "basic human freedoms and rights" and before the words "through the utilization".

3. Replace *operative paragraph 3* by the following paragraph:

"3. *Calls upon* States to direct their efforts towards strengthening democracy by broadening the active participation of the people in the affairs of the State and of society and in the solution of the problems of public life in all social, economic and cultural fields".

IV. *In operative paragraph 4*, replace the words "the basic political, social, economic and civil rights" by the words "civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights".

V. Replace *operative paragraph 6* by the following paragraph:

"6. *Suggests* that the States should set up effective State and social machinery provided with wide powers and the necessary means for giving effect to the international instruments and the constitutional and legislative instruments which guarantee civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights".

L. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.36)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Guided by the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter,

Expressing the deep concern of the peoples at the application, in a number of States and regions of the world, of the policy of terror and mass repressions against broad sections of the population which results in the complete negation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and endangers the peace and security of peoples,

Noting that, as a result of that policy, democratic constitutions and laws have been abrogated, parliaments and representative institutions have been dissolved and made inactive and popular social organizations have been outlawed,

Seriously concerned about the lives of many persons detained, without trial or investigation, in prisons and concentration camps, where they are subjected to barbarous tortures and condemned to suffering, hunger and death,

Expressing the determination of peoples to put an end to such criminal violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to achieve the restoration of democracy and freedom,

1. *Condemns* the policy of terror and mass repressions against broad sections of the population as a grave violation of the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter and as a systematic and criminal outrage of human rights and fundamental freedoms incompatible with the Principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

2. *Demands* that Governments which follow the policy of terror and mass repressions against broad sections of the population desist forthwith from pursuing this criminal and inhuman policy and take urgent and immediate steps for the restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights;

3. *Demands* the immediate cessation of tortures and killings, the release of political prisoners detained without trial or investigation as a result of the policy of terror;

4. *Demands* the abolition of the system of concentration camps and fascist torture-chambers intended for physical reprisals against broad sections of the population;

5. *Demands* that persons guilty of pursuing the policy of terror and mass repressions and of performing tortures and other inhuman acts be brought to trial;

6. *Expresses* solidarity with and support for peoples fighting against the policy of terror and mass repressions and striving for their freedom and democracy;

7. *Suggests* that the General Assembly and other United Nations organs, as well as the specialized agencies concerned, should urgently consider the question of eliminating the grave and systematic violations of human rights occurring as a result of the policy of terror and mass repressions against broad sections of the population;

8. *Appeals* to all States and peoples of the world to raise their voices in protest against the criminal policy of terror and mass repressions against broad sections of the population and to take appropriate measures to put an end to that policy.

Belgium: amendments to the above draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.70)

1. *Second preambular paragraph*: Delete the words "mass", "against broad sections of the population", "complete" and "and endangers the peace and security of peoples".

2. *Third preambular paragraph*: Replace the phrase "popular social organizations have been outlawed" by the phrase "the freedoms of opinion, assembly and association have been abolished".

3. *Fourth preambular paragraph*: Replace the passage which follows the words "concentration camps" by the passage "where they are subjected in many cases to torture or to cruel, inhu-

man or degrading treatment, or are compelled to do forced labour".

4. *Fifth preambular paragraph*: Delete the word "criminal".

5. *Replace operative paragraph 1* by the following text: "1. *Condemns* the policy of torture or repression, which is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;"

6. *Replace operative paragraph 2* by the following text: "2. *Demands* that Governments which follow the policy of power and repression desist forthwith and bring their conduct into line, without delay, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights;"

7. *Operative paragraph 4*: Delete the word "fascist" and the entire passage which follows the words "torture-chambers".

8. *Operative paragraph 5*: Delete the word "mass".

9. *Operative paragraph 6*: Replace the word "peoples" by "those" and delete the word "mass".

10. *Operative paragraph 7*: Delete the words "grave and systematic", "mass" and "against broad sections of the population".

11. *Operative paragraph 8*: Delete the words "criminal", "mass" and "against broad sections of the population".

M. Israel: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.37)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling that in section 7 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and in article 5 of the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination in Education, the United Nations has stressed the rights of distinctive ethnic, linguistic or religious groups,

Reaffirming the importance of this subject for the promotion of peace and harmony in and between States,

Requests the Commission on Human Rights to call upon the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to pay renewed attention to this question and to submit at the earliest opportunity to the Commission on Human Rights a comprehensive programme for the protection of the rights of such distinctive groups.

N. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.38)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Reaffirming that according to the United Nations Charter the defence of fundamental human rights and freedoms is one of the purposes of the United Nations, connected directly with the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of peaceful relations and co-operation among nations,

Emphasizing that human rights can be effectively guaranteed mainly under conditions of peace and co-operation among nations,

Recognizing the need for the continuous reaffirmation and strict observance by all States of the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter,

Noting that, in the United Nations Charter and in the United Nations, the peoples of the world have created international machinery for the effective implementation of the international instruments in the field of human rights, which has been reaffirmed and developed in other international instruments on human rights and in the activities of the principal United Nations bodies and specialized agencies with a view to eliminating colonialism, *apartheid* and racism and guaranteeing fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the United Nations bodies are provided with the necessary authority for carrying out the tasks of the United Nations in the field of human rights,

Noting that the entire activity in the field of guaranteeing human rights should be in full agreement with the basic Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter,

1. *Calls upon* the United Nations to intensify its fight against gross and systematic violations of human rights which contravene the United Nations Charter and which threaten international peace and security, and to take effective steps, in accordance with the Charter, for eliminating the policies of *apartheid* and racism, terror and mass repressions against broad sections of the population;

2. *Considers* that effective steps should be taken, including if necessary enforcement action in conformity with the United Nations Charter, against régimes and Governments guilty of pursuing policies of *apartheid* and racism, terror and mass repressions against broad sections of the population;

3. *Recommends* that the United Nations intensify its activity for the general development of international co-operation among States and peoples aimed at promoting fundamental human rights and freedoms for all on the basis of strict observance of the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter;

4. *Recommends* that the General Assembly of the United Nations take steps to concentrate its entire activity in the field of human rights on urgent and primary tasks associated with the elimination of gross and criminal violations of human rights by the régimes of *apartheid* and terror, as well as on developing international co-operation for guaranteeing human rights;

5. *Suggests* that the General Assembly of the United Nations should formulate effective measures aimed at strengthening the efficacy and increasing the urgency of its activity in the field of human rights, including a review of the programmes of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, with a view to focusing their attention on the principal and urgent problems, improving the organization of their activities and eliminating duplication of their work;

6. *Recommends* that the General Assembly of the United Nations formulate measures for the further improvement of the composition of the United Nations bodies and of the specialized agencies dealing with human rights problems, taking into account the principle of universality and the subsequent realization of the principle of just geographic representation and the representation of States having different social and legal systems;

7. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General of the United Nations work out and submit for consideration to the General Assembly measures to enhance the efficacy of the activities of the United Nations Secretariat and of the specialized agencies with regard to the solution of the basic problems associated with guaranteeing human rights.

O. Poland and Ukrainian SSR: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.39)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946,

Noting with satisfaction that the General Assembly in its resolution 2338 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 decided "to give high priority to the completion of the draft Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity with a view to its adoption at its twenty-third session",

Further noting that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1158 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 invited the Commission on Human Rights "to consider and make any further recommendations it believes desirable with a view to developing international co-operation in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity",

Noting that compensation has already been paid to certain victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Noting also that the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General (a) to submit the study as regards ensuring the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity and the exchange of documentation relating thereto, entrusted to him under Economic and Social Council resolution 1158 (XLI) in time for consideration by the twenty-fifth session of the Commission; (b) to include in the above study the examination of criteria for determining compensation to the victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Recognizing that after last World War and other similar tragic experiences it is the duty of the United Nations to protect humanity against the repetition of such calamities,

Recognizing further that full solution of the question of responsibility for war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, both in internal legislation and in the international law, would constitute a very important element of such protection,

Considers that in its further work the United Nations should strive to achieve a speedy and full solution of the question of responsibility for war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, including the aspects of civil compensation for victims of such crimes.

P. Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Poland: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.46)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Concerned about the appropriate education of the younger generation,

Desirous of inculcating throughout the world, and more especially in the younger generation, the principles of democracy proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Considering that where a young person's start in the life of a democratic society, which begins at primary school age, depends solely on the material circumstances and social position of the parents, such dependence constitutes an injustice and prejudices the development of that society,

Desiring to guarantee to all young persons an education in keeping with their aptitudes and with the requirements of the national economy with a view to the realization of the principle of free, universal and compulsory primary education for all children such as will enable them to acquire technical or vocational qualifications, a general secondary education grounded in the national education system and a system of material assistance for young persons who require it,

Desiring to guarantee to the younger generation opportunities of employment in factories, workshops, offices and in agriculture, whereby they may earn their livelihood and obtain vocational qualifications,

Desiring to guarantee to all young persons the possibility of enjoying the benefits of cultural institutions and suitable leisure activities through the organization of youth clubs, cultural centres, libraries, open air sports activities, cinemas and theatres,

Desiring to guarantee to the younger generation the possibility of influencing their country's and their own future, through the encouragement of youth organizations and the gradual introduction of the principle of self-management by the young in schools, establishments of higher education, youth clubs, cultural centres, etc.,

Desiring to guarantee the direct influence of the young on the future of their country through participation in all elections as from the age of 21 years at the latest,

Convinced that every nation can find means of ensuring the realization of the principles enumerated above through appropriate reforms and through a corresponding fiscal and wages policy, with the support, where necessary, of international assistance and co-operation,

Recommends to the General Assembly of the United Nations the prompt preparation and adoption of a Declaration of the Rights of the Younger Generation.

Q. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.48)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Noting that the International Covenants on Human Rights develop and consolidate, in the form of international norms and State commitments, the requirements in regard to the implementation of social, economic, political, cultural and civil rights,

Recognizing the need for further increasing the effectiveness of United Nations activities in developing and consolidating the human rights laid down in the International Covenants on Human Rights,

1. *Calls upon* the General Assembly and other United Nations organs to review the system of periodic reports to ensure its consistency with the purposes underlying the implementation of the principles of the International Covenants on Human Rights;

2. *Recommends* the General Assembly to review the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, having regard to the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the need for increasing the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations in this field.

R. Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Thailand: draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.52)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Having regard to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which ensures to everyone the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including "freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers",

Recognizing that freedom of information is indispensable to the enjoyment, promotion and protection of all the other rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the deep interest which the United Nations has shown since 1947 in problems of freedom of information and the various measures, sadly inadequate, which it has so far taken to promote and safeguard this freedom,

Mindful that recent technological advances in the field of telecommunications, by enormously extending the reach and scope of words, images and ideas, have greatly magnified the potentialities for good or evil of the media of information,

Believing that the time has come for the international community to take renewed interest in measures calculated to promote freedom of information and to encourage the responsible exercise of this freedom,

1. *Affirms* the principle that the primordial duty of media of information anywhere in the world is to gather and impart information freely, fairly and accurately;

2. *Recommends* to States to take appropriate measures to guarantee to their citizens access to diverse sources of news and opinion within or outside their national boundaries;

3. *Recommends* further to States to ensure that the media of information operating within their respective territories shall accept in good faith their share of responsibility for the advancement of national progress, for the promotion of friendly relations between nations, and for combating propaganda for war or for national, racial or religious hatred;

4. *Draws* the attention of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to the continuing need for the development of information media in the developing countries in order to enable the latter to share in the benefits flowing from the modern technological revolution and to redress the dangerous inequality, in this field, between the developed and the developing countries;

5. *Commends* the existing practice of triennial reporting on freedom of information under the system of periodic reports on human rights and recommends the appointment, from time to time, of a Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Information to conduct an independent and objective study of the actual situation and developments in this field;

6. *Suggests* that, pending completion of the draft convention on freedom of information, the General Assembly shall give priority to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information so that it may serve as an inspiration and set a standard for the conduct and performance of information media as well as Governments anywhere in the world.

India: amendments to the above draft resolution

(A/CONF.32/C.2/L.69)

1. *Operative paragraph 1*

Replace the words "primordial duty" by the words "primary function".

2. *Operative paragraph 3*

Re-phrase the paragraph as follows:

"3. *Recommends* further that the media of information everywhere shall fulfil their responsibility for national advancement, for the promotion of international friendship and for combating war propaganda and propaganda aimed at fomenting hatred between groups, races, religions, nations and countries."

3. *Operative paragraph 4*

Delete the paragraph.

4. *Operative paragraph 5*

Delete the last portion beginning "and recommends" and ending "in this field".

5. *Operative paragraph 6*

Re-phrase the paragraph as follows:

"6. *Requests* the United Nations General Assembly to give priority, pending the completion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, so that it may serve as an inspiration and set a universal standard."

Annex VI

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

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A/CONF.32/L.3	Study entitled "International Institutions and Machinery of Implementation in the Field of Human Rights", prepared by Mr. T. O. Elias, Attorney-General of the Federation and Commissioner for Justice, Nigeria
A/CONF.32/L.4	Study entitled "United Nations and Human Rights", prepared by Mr. A. K. Brohi, Jurist, former Cabinet Minister of Pakistan
A/CONF.32/L.5	Study entitled "Problems of Realization of Human Rights and the Role of the United Nations International Co-operation in this Field", prepared by Mr. K. F. Gutsenko, Deputy Director of the All-Union Research Institute of Soviet Legislation, USSR
A/CONF.32/L.6 and Corr.1 (English only)	Study entitled "Civil and Political Rights in the Context of Development Assistance", prepared by Mr. Walter H. C. Laves, Professor of Government at Indiana University, United States of America, and former Deputy Director General of UNESCO
A/CONF.32/L.7	Study entitled "The United Nations and the Advancement of Women", prepared by Mrs. M. K. Baxter, former President of the National Council of Women of Great Britain.
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A/CONF.32/C.2/L.64	Text of resolution V adopted by the Second Committee at its eleventh meeting on 8 May 1968	11 (g)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.65	Text of resolution VI adopted by the Second Committee at its eleventh meeting on 8 May 1968	11 (e)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.66	Text of resolution VII adopted by the Second Committee at its eleventh meeting on 8 May 1968	11 (g)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.67	Text of resolution VIII adopted by the Second Committee at its eleventh meeting on 8 May 1968	11 (g)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.68	Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur	11
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.69	India: amendment to the draft resolution sponsored by Nigeria, Philippines and Thailand (A/CONF.32/C.2/L.52)	11 (g)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.70	Belgium: amendments to the draft resolution submitted by the USSR (A/CONF.32/C.2/L.36)	11 (e)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.71	Text of resolution IX adopted by the Second Committee at its twelfth meeting on 8 May 1968	11 (g)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.72	Text of resolution X adopted by the Second Committee at its twelfth meeting on 8 May 1968	11 (e)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.73	Text of resolution XI adopted by the Second Committee at its twelfth meeting on 8 May 1968	11 (e)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.74	Text of resolution XII adopted by the Second Committee at its thirteenth meeting on 9 May 1968	11 (d), (e), (f) and (g)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.75	Text of resolution XIII adopted by the Second Committee at its thirteenth meeting on 9 May 1968	11 (g)

A/CONF.32/C.2/L.76	Text of resolution XIV adopted by the Second Committee at its thirteenth meeting on 9 May 1968	11 (e)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.77	Text of resolution XV adopted by the Second Committee at its thirteenth meeting on 9 May 1968	11 (g)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.78	Text of resolution XVI adopted by the Second Committee at its thirteenth meeting on 9 May 1968	11 (e)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.79	Text of resolution XVII adopted by the Second Committee at its thirteenth meeting on 9 May 1968	11 (g)
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.80	Text of resolution XVIII adopted by the Second Committee at its thirteenth meeting on 9 May 1968	11

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