

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/7195
24 September 1968
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: VARIOUS

Twenty-third session
(Mimeographed)

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS*

MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN CONNEXION WITH THE
INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 7	4
II. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES	8 - 9	6
A. Information received from Member States	8	6
Argentina		6
Australia		6
Austria		7
Barbados		11
Belgium		12
Bulgaria		13
Cambodia		15
Cameroon		15
Chile		16
China		19
Colombia		20
Cyprus		20
Denmark		22

* Item 62 (a) of the provisional agenda.

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Ecuador		23
Finland		23
France		24
Guatemala		25
Guyana		25
India		28
Iran		29
Ireland		30
Italy		31
Jamaica		32
Japan		36
Laos		42
Libya		42
Luxembourg		47
New Zealand		47
Nigeria		48
Norway		49
Panama		50
Philippines		51
Poland		52
Romania		54
Sweden		54
Thailand		55
Trinidad and Tobago		57
Turkey		57
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		58
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		61
United States of America		62
Venezuela		66
B. Information received from non-member States	9	66
III. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS	10 - 33	67

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. Some further measures taken in order to co-ordinate activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights	10 - 11	67
B. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX)	12 - 14	67
(i) Conclusion of conventions in the field of human rights	13	67
(ii) Completion of draft declarations	14	68
C. Further implementation of parts of the programme for the International Year for Human Rights annexed to General Assembly resolution 2217 A (XXI)	15 - 26	68
D. Special activities of United Nations bodies	27 - 33	71
IV. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES	34 - 76	74
International Labour Organisation	35 - 43	74
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	44 - 57	75
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	58 - 72	79
International Telecommunication Union	73	82
Universal Postal Union	74 - 75	82
World Meteorological Organization	76	83
V. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY REGIONAL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	77 - 94	84
Council of Europe	78 - 83	84
League of Arab States	84	85
Organization of African Unity	85	85
Organization of American States	86 - 94	85
VI. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED	95 - 100	88
A. Information concerning measures and activities of the <u>Ad Hoc International Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for Human Rights Year, 1968</u>	96 - 100	88
B. Information concerning measures and activities by national and international organizations concerned	100	90
ANNEX: List of non-governmental organizations reporting on their activities in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights		/...

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 5 of resolution 2217 A (XXI) on the International Year for Human Rights, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session an interim report on the plans, preparations, arrangements, measures and activities referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the resolution. This interim report (A/6866 and Add.1 and 2), which contained information available to the Secretary-General as of 1 December 1967, was submitted as requested and considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session on the report of the Third Committee (A/7008).
2. In the preamble to resolution 2339 (XXII) on the International Year for Human Rights, 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, will 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.
3. In paragraph 1 of resolution 2339 (XXII), the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to those Member States, the specialized agencies, regional organizations and national and international organizations concerned that have supplied information on the measures and activities contemplated or undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights. In paragraph 2 of the resolution, it welcomed the measures taken or envisaged by the Secretary-General to co-ordinate activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and to implement the relevant parts of the programme for the Year set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2217 A (XXI).
4. In paragraph 4 of resolution 2339 (XXII), the General Assembly invited "Member States, the specialized agencies, the regional intergovernmental organizations and national and international organizations concerned to continue to intensify throughout 1968 their efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including measures set out in the annexes to its resolutions 2081 (XX) and 2217 A (XXI), and to keep the Secretary-General informed of these efforts and undertakings".
5. In paragraph 14 of resolution 2339 (XXII), the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session a further

progress report on the measures and activities referred to in paragraph 4 of the resolution.

6. Accordingly the Secretary-General submits this further progress report, which contains information received by him between 1 December 1967 and 15 August 1968.

7. Following the pattern of presentation in the report submitted to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, information received by the Secretary-General on measures and activities undertaken by States Members of the United Nations is set out in section II of the present report. Section III deals with some of the activities of the United Nations in compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the International Year. Section IV reproduces information received from the specialized agencies as to measures envisaged by them in connexion with the **International Year for Human Rights**. Section V contains information received on action by regional intergovernmental organizations and section VI summarizes some of the activities reported by national and international organizations concerned.

II. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES

A. Information received from Member States

8. The following information has been received by the Secretary-General from Member States on the measures and activities undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights between 1 December 1967 and 15 August 1968. Information on measures and activities of Member States prior to 1 December 1967 was included in the Secretary-General's report to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly (A/6866 and Add.1 and 2).

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]
29 December 1967

On 14 November 1967, the President of Argentina issued a decree adhering to the celebration of 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights and charged the Minister of External Relations and Culture with elaborating a programme of activities.

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]
3 April 1968

On 1 January 1968, the Governor-General made a statement declaring 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights. The Government is currently reviewing those conventions on human rights drawn up by the United Nations to which Australia is not a party. Australia will be represented at the United Nations International Conference on Human Rights, which will meet in Teheran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968. Information media in Australia are being asked to co-operate in the observance of the International Year for Human Rights. On 10 December 1968, the Minister for External Affairs will issue a statement to mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

/...

A National Committee has been established by voluntary organizations interested in human rights to organize a programme to observe the International Year for Human Rights. In addition to its other activities, the Committee held a two-day conference on human rights in Melbourne at the end of January. To assist the Committee, the Australian Government has made available a grant of \$10,000 to enable the Committee:

(1) To distribute a copy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to every secondary school student in Australia, to State human rights committees and interested non-governmental organizations;

(2) To distribute a set of the major United Nations documents on human rights, including the International Covenants on Human Rights, to every secondary school library in Australia, to State human rights committees and interested non-governmental organizations;

(3) To produce a Newsletter to keep schools, non-governmental organizations and State committees in touch with developments on human rights, at both national and international levels;

(4) To organize in Canberra a three-to-four-day working conference of about thirty persons drawn from State committees and non-governmental organizations actively concerned with human rights, to discuss the results of the inquiries and investigate all the various aspects of human rights undertaken during the year with a view to arriving at a consensus of opinion. (The conclusions of the conference would be submitted to the Government.)

AUSTRIA

Original: German
4 May 1968

In his New Year's message for 1968, the Federal President declared that 1968 was to be observed in Austria as the International Year for Human Rights.

The President of the National Council will deliver a commemorative address at the National Council's meeting of 10 December 1968 on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

/...

The Federal Chancellor will speak of the importance of human rights in a special message and will specify how Austria has implemented and will continue to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In 1968 Austria will ratify the Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

An Austrian delegation will participate in the United Nations Conference on Human Rights at Teheran.

On the occasion of the Austrian National Holiday and Europe Day 1967, the full text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and the Austrian proclamation of fundamental rights were made available to schools.

In a special edition of Pädagogische Mitteilungen (the Supplement to the Official Gazette of the Federal Ministry of Education), four model lessons entitled "Human Rights in Education and Teaching" in the form of contributions from noted specialists were sent to primary schools as a teaching aid in primary school education.

The publication Austria and the United Nations, published by the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy, which set forth the official Austrian attitude to the human rights questions dealt with in the United Nations, has been sent to all secondary schools and colleges.

The Catalogue of Fundamental Rights of the Community of Nations, published by the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy, has been made available to all secondary and junior high schools.

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was performed in the Grosser Musikvereinsaal, Vienna, to commemorate the International Year for Human Rights, 1968.

In the European Students Competition, a human rights subject was chosen for the essay for students of sixteen to twenty-one years of age. The formal distribution of the prizes awarded in the competition is to be arranged in such a way that the connexion with human rights is emphasized.

A study on the origins of and reasons for the difficulties and obstacles impeding the access of women and girls to technical professions will be carried out in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, 1968.

Considerable sums were donated after the earthquake in western Sicily to provide accommodation and decent living conditions for the victims. In other

similar cases, too, contributions will be made, particularly in the form of medical supplies and food, to help needy peoples throughout the world who suffer from sickness and hunger.

Efforts will be made to complete the drafting of the workers' protection bill in 1968. The purpose of this bill is to lay the foundations for a comprehensive system of protection for workers in the light of modern technical and medical advances. Under the bill, appropriate measures would be adopted to protect the life and health of industrial and transport workers and those employed in public enterprises, both Austrians and aliens.

The Austrian Post Office will issue a special stamp to commemorate the International Year for Human Rights, 1968.

The Vienna Landtag will hold a special meeting on the anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Land Vienna will award medals to persons who have distinguished themselves in the furtherance of human rights.

The city of Vienna will affix special plaques commemorating the International Year for Human Rights to schools and cultural and public buildings.

The Press and Information Service of the city of Vienna will commemorate the Year by publishing articles by eminent authors.

An essay competition with human rights as the subject is being organized by the Vienna Land Youth Department, in co-operation with the Vienna Municipal School Council.

The then Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Toncic-Sorinj, delivered an inaugural address on the International Year for Human Rights at the Assembly of the Austrian Federation of Districts. In addition, an account of the fifty years of the Austrian Republic and the International Year for Human Rights will be given at the Conference of Austrian Districts on 18 May 1968.

The Archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal König, stressed the special significance of human rights in his New Year's address commemorating the Year.

The Oecumenical Council of Churches in Austria will lay particular stress on the Christian ethic as the source of human rights in a proclamation commemorating the Year.

An article on human rights was published in the newspaper of the Jewish community. The community is also planning lectures on the subject.

Special articles in the magazine of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, Solidarität (circulation 1.5 million), and in the Civil Service magazine Arbeit und Wirtschaft will deal, in particular, with the problem of apartheid.

The Europa-Verlag (Europa Publishing House), which is closely connected with the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, and the Gewerkschaftsverlag (Trade Union Press) are planning publications on aspects of human rights.

Lessons on human rights problems (particularly apartheid) are included in the curricula of trade union schools.

Human rights problems will be dealt with in lectures and discussions in the trade union groups and youth groups of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions.

The Vienna Law Society will sponsor a debate on human rights between two eminent scholars.

The Austrian League for the United Nations will issue a seal reproducing the symbol of the Year.

Each issue of the monthly magazine The United Nations and Austria published by the League will contain at least one article on human rights. There will be a special issue on the subject in December 1968.

The Austrian League for the United Nations has chosen the theme "The Right to Health" to celebrate World Health Day. It is also planning a ceremony on 10 December 1968.

The League is planning to distribute about 40,000 copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to institute a programme of lectures in secondary schools, to disseminate information and exhibits and to project films on the subject.

The youth auxiliary of the Austrian League for the United Nations will devote its sixteenth competition to speeches on the subject "Human Rights Are My Obligation, Too". In addition, it is planning a monthly series of human rights seminars for members of the United Nations Youth Club and secondary school pupils, and also lectures on human rights during the summer seminars at the United Nations in Geneva.

The college section of the Austrian League for the United Nations held a human rights symposium in December 1967 at the University of Vienna. It is also planning a mock United Nations meeting on a human rights subject, separate lectures in its

"political club" and other events at the Universities of Graz, Salzburg and Innsbruck.

The Austrian League for Human Rights has devoted one issue of its official organ Human Rights to the Year.

The Federal Sports Council and the Federal Professional Sports Council have included a lecture on the International Year for Human Rights in the agenda of their council meetings in 1968. Particular emphasis will be laid in these lectures on the importance of sport in the promotion of human rights.

The Federal Sports Organization will request general and specialized Austrian sports clubs to pay some tribute to the Year at their annual meetings. These clubs will, in turn, direct their local subsidiaries to commemorate the Year at their meetings.

The press organs of sports clubs will devote at least one article in 1968 to the Year.

A seminar on human rights, with international lecturers, will be held as part of the European Forum at Alpach.

The young people's photographic competition on human rights, organized by Photokina and the German Committee for UNESCO, has also been publicized in Austria by the Austrian Committee for UNESCO.

BARBADOS

[Original: English]
5 July 1968

During January and February, the Government Information Service televised discussions on human rights in relation to the Constitution of Barbados. Two nation-wide radio networks carried recordings of these talks until March. In addition, in the months of April, May and June, government programmes featured the United Nations six-part radio series "The Great Involvement".

A special television programme is planned for 10 December 1968.

BELGIUM

[Original: French]
4 December 1967 and
23 July 1968

Belgium is a party to six of the nine conventions enumerated in operative paragraph 3 of resolution 2081 (XX): the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery; the ILO Conventions concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers and Freedom of Association; the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. On 17 August 1967, Belgium signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The human rights instruments, to which Belgium is not yet a party, continue to be the object of thorough study.

The Belgian non-governmental organizations have set up a National Committee for the International Year for Human Rights under the presidency of Mr. W.J. Ganshof van der Meersch, Procurator-General of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

On 27 June 1968, Mr. P. Vermeylen, Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Committee, communicated to the Press a declaration relating to the International Year for Human Rights.

The Committee has formed several commissions. The Commission for Economic and Social Rights is preparing a special issue of the Revue belge de la Prévoyance sociale as well as a folder, both devoted to economic and social rights, and to be disseminated in schools, trade union organizations and concerned associations. The Commission for Education and Youth is organizing classes on human rights to be held in schools in the autumn of 1968.

The Belgian Press has published many articles dealing with the International Year for Human Rights. Within the framework of its school programmes, the Dutch-speaking broadcasting network has interviewed Prof. J. de Meyer, a member of the Belgian delegation to the Teheran Conference.

The French-speaking Broadcasting Institute has also devoted a broadcast to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with the participation of Mrs. Ernst-Henrion, a member of the Belgian delegation to the Teheran Conference. The

Catholic radio and television network will organize a broadcast on human rights in September.

The Belgian League for the Protection of Human Rights is arranging prizes for essays on human rights written by three students at the Institut Saint Boniface (Ixelles).

On 4 April 1968, the Institute for European Studies of the Université Libre de Bruxelles organized a day of studies on the theme "The Work of the Woman", and the study group for the sociology of woman of the University Institute of Sociology has devoted a survey to the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

BULGARIA

[Original: English]
28 December 1967 and
3 July 1968

A national commission has been established in Bulgaria for the purpose of organizing the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights. The Vice-President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and President of the Bulgarian Association for the United Nations, Gueorgui Kulishev, has been elected Chairman of the Commission, which approved a special programme for the celebration in Bulgaria of the International Year for Human Rights. Some of the aims of the programme are:

(1) To propose that the importance of the International Year for Human Rights, as well as of the Universal Declaration for Human Rights, be marked and emphasized in the New Year address of the Government to the people;

(2) To contribute to the signing in 1968 by the People's Republic of Bulgaria of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(3) To contribute to the participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the International Conference on Human Rights which will be held in Teheran, Iran;

(4) To suggest the printing in the daily press and the scientific magazines of articles dealing with problems related to the impact of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(5) To propose the publishing of the Bulgarian texts of the international covenants on human rights in some of the country's scientific magazines;

(6) To propose the broadcasting over the national radio and television of special programmes in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights;

(7) To propose the organizing of public meetings in Sofia and other cities, as well as meetings of student and other youth organizations.

On 7 December 1967, a solemn meeting and concert was called in Sofia. A speech delivered by the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Gueorgui Kulishev, inaugurated the celebration in Bulgaria of the International Year for Human Rights. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences will hold a special scientific session and in the Law Faculty of the Sofia State University a series of lectures on human rights will be read in 1968. There will be a proposal that postage stamps bearing the symbol of the International Year for Human Rights, approved by the United Nations, be issued to commemorate this event.

In his New Year message to the Bulgarian people, H.E. Mr. Gueorgui Traikov, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, mentioned also the International Year for Human Rights.

During the first six months of 1968, the periodical, student and scientific press published dozens of articles in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and the problems of human rights in general. These problems have also been reflected in a number of radio and television broadcasts.

The events that took place in Bulgaria on the occasion of 21 March - the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - have been reported.

On 26 June 1968, the Bulgarian Association for the United Nations called a meeting, at which Academician Evgeni Kamenov delivered a speech on the recent session of the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran.

The National Commission for the Celebration of the International Year for Human Rights is preparing, in close co-operation with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, a scientific session, dedicated to human rights, which will be held at the end of September 1968.

CAMBODIA

[Original: French]
22 December 1967

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia will broadcast a radio message to the nation.

CAMEROON

[Original: French]
13 March 1968 and
6 May 1968

On 1 January 1968, two commemorative postage stamps were issued.

The National Assembly will hold a special meeting to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Ministries of Education and Justice, Information and Tourism have been invited to contribute to the activities in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights.

The Federal Republic of Cameroon also has signed and adhered to a number of human rights conventions.

In connexion with the commemoration of the International Year for Human Rights, the Government of Cameroon has transmitted a text entitled "Human Rights in the Cameroonian Penal Code" and the text of Law No. 66/F/18 of 21 December 1966 relating to the press.

The first of the two documents draws attention to certain articles of the Cameroonian Criminal Code which are devoted to respect for human rights as established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as the application of the following principles: (1) non-retroactivity of the Criminal Law; (2) equality before the law; (3) freedom of the individual (including provisions against arrest and illegal detention, slavery and all other forms of servitude, forced or compulsory labour, as defined in the Geneva Convention on Forced Labour of 1930); (4) freedom of conscience, expression and opinion (including provisions dealing with offence to races or religions, discrimination, insult against

/...

clergymen, impediment to public worship); (5) protection of the security of the individual (including provisions dealing with unlawful entry of domicile, interference with mail and correspondence, defamation, and libel); (6) protection for the family (including provisions dealing with abortion, violence against pregnant women, infanticide, moral corruption, violence against children, abduction of minors, forced marriage or desertion).

The second of the two documents, the Law on the Freedom of the Press, includes provisions relating to printing and book-selling, regulations for periodicals, regulated or prohibited publications, circulation, prosecution, and punishment.

CHILE

Original: Spanish
8 August 1968

On 14 June 1968, H.E. Don Eduardo Frei Montalva, President of the Republic of Chile, addressed to the nation a special broadcast message devoted to the International Year for Human Rights.

The Chilean Section of the International Commission of Jurists has set up a National Committee for Human Rights with the participation of jurists and university professors, with Don Osvaldo Illanes Benitez, President of the Supreme Court, and Don Alejandro Silva Bascunan, President of the General Council of the Barristers College, as co-chairmen.

Members of the National Committee are:

Mr. Ramiro Mendez Branas, member of the Supreme Court and Professor of the Law School of the University of Chile;

Mr. Eduardo Varas Vadela, member of the Supreme Court and Professor of Law of the Catholic University;

Mr. Enrique Silva Cimma, former General Controller of the Republic, and Professor of the University of Chile;

Mr. Juvenal Hernandez Jaque, former Rector of the University of Chile, former Chilean representative to the Executive Council of UNESCO;

/...

Mr. Edmundo Vargas Carreno, Professor of the Catholic University and Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Justice;

Mr. Enrique Evans de la Cuadra, Professor of the Catholic University and former Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Justice;

Mr. Pedro Lira Urquieta, former Dean, Professor of the Law Faculty of the Catholic University;

Mr. Gustavo Claro Salas, Mr. Eduardo Sfeir, Mr. Osvaldo Rengifo,

Mr. Luis Ribalta Puig.

The Government of Chile co-operates in the activities undertaken by the National Committee to celebrate the International Year for Human Rights. The programme of activities includes:

(1) A series of lectures devoted to legal themes:

7 August: "Human Rights and Civil Procedure" by
Mr. Ramiro Mendez Branas

7 August: "Human Rights and Political Rights" by
Mr. Enrique Evans de la Cuadra

12 September: "Human Rights and Social Rights" by
Mr. Enrique Silva Cimma

"Human Rights and Economic Rights" by Mr. Luis Ribalta

24 October: "Human Rights and Civil Rights" by Mr. Pedro Lira
"Human Rights and Cultural Rights" by
Mr. Juvenal Hernandez

14 November: "Human Rights and Penal Law" by Mr. Eduardo Varas Videla
"Human Rights and Constitutional Law" by
Mr. Alejandro Silva Bascunan.

The climax of this series of lectures will be on 10 December 1968, at a meeting organized to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. The meeting will be attended by the President of the Republic, the representatives of the diplomatic missions and international organizations, and the public authorities, and addressed by the President of the Supreme Court, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(2) Moreover, the Committee has asked all the universities to participate in the commemoration of the International Year for Human Rights by organizing

/...

a special week devoted to human rights, including seminars and panel discussions on the human rights theme, with the participation of both professors and students.

(3) Information concerning all the activities undertaken throughout the Year will be widely disseminated.

(4) An Executive Committee for the International Year for Human Rights has also been set up with Mrs. Louise Schaeffer de del Rio, President of the Chilean Organization for the United Nations, as chairman. This Committee, through various commissions, is undertaking the following programme of activities:

Legal Commission

- (a) Ratification of international conventions
- (b) Review of the Constitution and of the Labour Code
- (c) Naturalization of foreigners
- (d) Survey for a Latin-American Court for Human Rights

Commission for Establishment of Public Service to Commemorate the Year

Commission for Public Relations, Press, Radio and Television

- (a) Messages to be delivered by members of the Honorary Committee
- (b) Roundtables, forums, public exhibits, articles for the press.

Commission for Competitions

- (a) At the student level
- (b) At the institutional level
- (c) At the general public level

Financial Commission

- (a) Stamps - commemoration items
- (b) Greeting cards with motto.

With the co-operation and the participation of public authorities, the Executive Committee launched, on 8 June 1968, an exhibition devoted to human rights, which was shown in the Public Library.

In June, the Executive Committee organized a series of conferences and meetings:

10 June: Political and legal aspects of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

11 June: Promotion of human rights

- 12 June: Roundtable
- 13 June: Concert
- 14 June: Human rights in developing countries
- 17 June: Human rights and Christianity
- 18 June: Social rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 19 June: Concert
- 20 June: Human rights and the freedom of expression
- 21 June: Human rights and the international organizations

CHINA

[Original: Chinese]
30 January 1968 and
13 August 1968

The Government has officially proclaimed the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights and will organize commemorative meetings during the year. The Government has instructed the Committee for the Promotion of the Status of Women under the Ministry of the Interior to study and prepare a long-term programme for the advancement of the status of women and will take initial steps to implement the programme in 1968. The Post Office will issue a Human Rights Year commemorative stamp. The Ministry of the Interior will prepare a pamphlet on the legal rights of women, publicizing women's human rights.

The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of China has invited a number of domestic civic organizations, the China Committee of the International Social Service Conference and other units to hold a symposium on human rights on 12 June 1968. In addition, the Ministry is planning to hold a large-scale commemoration meeting in October 1968 in connexion with the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to formulate a long-term development programme for the advancement of women's status, to issue stamps commemorating the International Year for Human Rights and to prepare a pamphlet on women's legal rights.

...
/...

COLOMBIA

[Original: Spanish]
9 April 1968

On 27 February 1968, the Government declared 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights; stated that it would pay attention to signing, acceding to and ratifying international conventions which refer to the protection of human rights, to fundamental freedoms and to social guarantees; and declared that national, departmental and municipal authorities are to organize in accordance with the programme to be elaborated by the Colombian United Nations Association. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Justice and of National Education are to co-ordinate a plan of action.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]
24 July 1968

A Cyprus Committee for the International Year for Human Rights, 1968, composed of dignitaries and representatives from several public and civic institutions, was set up in Cyprus, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Justice, to plan and arrange measures and activities to be carried out in Cyprus for the observance of the International Year for Human Rights.

The Committee has approved the following programme of measures and activities:

(a) Special act of commemoration: The House of Representatives will hold a special ceremony to commemorate the International Year for Human Rights, such ceremony to coincide, if possible, with the ratification of the United Nations Covenants on Human Rights acceded to by Cyprus.

(b) Press, radio and visual, etc.

(i) Press: This will be in the form of publication of articles and other material in the press. The Government Public Information Office will participate in the enlightenment campaign. All available material for the purpose has been put at the disposal

/...

of such Office, which is also in direct contact with the appropriate sources of the United Nations for obtaining additional material for publicity.

(ii) Radio and visual: The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation has prepared a series of radio and visual programmes for use during the Year.

(iii) Posters: Posters are being prepared for exhibition in conspicuous places.

(c) Educational institutions: The United Nations Association in Cyprus has already made available to schools copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Additional printed material connected with human rights for use in schools has also been supplied.

The educational authorities have also programmed various appropriate activities and manifestations in schools.

(d) Lectures: The United Nations Association in Cyprus is organizing lectures to promote interest in the aims of the International Year for Human Rights.

(e) Human rights stamps and cancellations: International Human Rights Year stamps, special cancellations and official first-day covers have been issued.

(f) Churches: The Church of Cyprus has been approached with a view to possible participation in the Year's activities and campaign.

(g) Ratification of international conventions: The ratification of pending international conventions relating to human rights will be promoted.

Regular meetings

Regular meetings are held for the preparation and execution of the programmes laid down, to ensure the success of the observance in Cyprus of the International Year for Human Rights.

DENMARK

[Original: English]
20 December 1967

For the current fiscal year (ending 31 March 1968), the Appropriation Committee of the Danish Parliament has appropriated 77,000 Danish kronen (approximately \$10,000) for information purposes in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights. The Danish Joint Council for the United Nations will act as co-ordinator in the dissemination of knowledge of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Conventions and the International Year.

The Joint Council intends to make the greatest possible use of radio, television and the press for this purpose. Furthermore, it is intended to activate organizations which have not hitherto been dealing with the United Nations, so as to make the widest possible circles interested in the work of the United Nations in ensuring respect for human rights. To this end, a two-day seminar will be held in Copenhagen for politicians, journalists, radio and television commentators, educationists and youth leaders.

Publicity material about human rights will be available to schools, associations, etc. This material will comprise reprints of declarations on human rights and a translation into Danish of Hugo Siden's book entitled Vor Männsklige Rätt (Our Human Rights). As background material for teachers and journalists, a book entitled The History of Human Rights will be published. Material also will be made available for use at model meetings on the European Human Rights Court. Finally, a report will be drawn up at the above-mentioned two-day seminar, which will be held at Christiansborg Palace, Copenhagen.

/...

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]
24 January 1968

On 31 December 1967, the Government proclaimed 1968 to be the International Year for Human Rights in Ecuador; confirmed the unalterable rule of full respect for the rights and guarantees of the individual and the family embodied in the Political Constitution of Ecuador; provided for the acceleration of procedures for the signing of, accession to and ratification of international conventions relating to the protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and social guarantees; and recommended that the Executive Board of the National Commission for UNESCO should organize commemorative activities during 1968.

FINLAND

[Original: English]
8 July 1968

In Finland, the United Nations Association in collaboration with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs acts as a co-ordinating body preparing the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights.

The Finnish United Nations Association has published a Finnish version of the International Conventions on Human Rights in the form of a United Nations communication. Five thousand copies were printed and distributed to the press, various organizations, trade unions, schools, etc.

The Finnish United Nations Association has sent out circular letters to all member associations (approximately eighty national organizations) asking them to take consideration of the International Year for Human Rights when planning their activities. Many organizations have taken appropriate measures and some of them have dedicated a whole issue of their review to human rights.

The Finnish United Nations Association in collaboration with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will publish a book called International Conventions on Human Rights, which will contain the Finnish versions of the International Conventions on Human Rights. The book will appear this summer.

/...

The United Nations Information Centre for the Nordic countries in Copenhagen will publish in Finnish a booklet called Human Rights: Questions and Answers. Five thousand copies will be printed.

The United Nations Association and the UNESCO Commission in Finland arranged a one-day seminar on schools giving basic training in international co-operation. The seminar was included in the programme of the International Year for Human Rights. The participants were qualified school experts, e.g. from the National Board of Schools, the Ministry of Education, the Educational Planning Committee and Educational Institutes.

The Secretary-General of the Finnish United Nations Association made a speech on human rights on television on 13 April 1968.

Officers of the Finnish United Nations Association and Members of the Board have given many lectures and written a great number of articles for various newspapers and magazines.

The Civic Educational Centre dedicated Educational Day, 21 April 1968, to human rights. The celebration of Educational Day took place in Rovaniemi; an Educational Week was celebrated in the province of Lapland. The President of the Republic made a statement on Educational Day. The Civic Educational Centre prepared articles on human rights for the press during Educational Week.

The Finnish Students' United Nations Association will arrange next autumn in Turku a Nordic seminar on human rights.

A course on human rights will be organized in Denmark by the Nordic United Nations Association.

FRANCE

Original: French
26 June 1968

Among the manifestations that will be organized by the French Government on the occasion of the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights will be an exhibition of the principal documents concerning the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

/...

GUATEMALA

[Original: Spanish]
26 April 1968

The following information concerning the activities undertaken in the field of education and related to the International Year for Human Rights was received from the Commission for the International Year and the National Commission for UNESCO:

- (1) The International Year for Human Rights has been formally proclaimed in Guatemala.
- (2) Thirty thousand commemorative six-cent stamps have been issued.
- (3) Officials of the Department of Education at various levels have provided directions to the heads of educational institutions and professors of social studies, so that a part of their activities may be devoted to the celebration of the Year.
- (4) The climax of the activities undertaken in Guatemala will be the message that the President of the Republic will issue for the International Year.
- (5) With the authorization of the Director-General of the Department of Fine Arts and Culture, each first performance given by various artistic groups during the academic year will deal with the human rights theme.
- (6) In order to disseminate information concerning human rights, the Commission is distributing pamphlets to various educational institutions.
- (7) A commemorative poster will be designed by the Department of Fine Arts and in so far as possible printed and distributed.
- (8) The setting up of a national co-ordinating committee for the celebration of the Year has been suggested.

GUYANA

[Original: English]
5 August 1968

The National History and Arts Council has been directed by the Guyana Cabinet to prepare and execute a Campaign for the Promotion of Human Rights in Guyana, (CAMPHOR GUYANA), in accordance with the celebrations planned by the United Nations for the world-wide observance of this year.

The purpose of CAMEHOR GUYANA is to examine the state of human rights in this new nation considering the Constitution of Guyana in relation to human rights, to see what has been achieved and to chart what remains to be done to extend these rights.

In an attempt to achieve as wide an involvement as possible by all organizations operating in Guyana on a national scale, the Council has divided the thirty articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights deputed and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948 into four groups to be specifically promoted by four commissions: Commission A - Rights of the Person; Commission B - Rights of Expression; Commission C - Rights of the Family; Commission D - Educational and Cultural Rights. These commissions were established in the second half of April 1968.

The personnel of these commissions consist of representatives of organizations catering for the life of the nation who have been invited to serve on these fact-finding and planning groups, and of members of the National History and Arts Council appointed to act as links with the organizations represented on the commissions.

Each commission will promote the Human Rights allocated to its charge in public campaigns by holding public meetings, press conferences, organizing radio programmes, and will also prepare background papers aimed at dispelling ignorance, increasing communication and seeking harmony.

One of the main features of the Campaign is the convening of the first Cultural Congress in Guyana to take place on 22-24 August in the Queen's College Auditorium with the theme "The Promotion of Human Rights in Guyana", at which representatives of the organizations catering for the life of the nation will assemble to discuss the papers and lectures prepared on the various aspects of our national life and resolve the course of action to be taken to achieve the goals.

It is hoped that one outcome of the Congress would be the approval of a Cultural Bill of Rights for Guyanese Citizens to include the rights of the citizens to know our history, the customs of various segments of the population, to enjoy a full intellectual life wherever he may happen to live, to develop his latent personal abilities, and to emphasize the rights of religious freedom, racial toleration, etc. Special emphasis will be placed upon the rights of women, children and young people, elderly people and artistic and cultural rights.

Each commission elected its chairman and by discussion appointed a series of committees to deal with various groups of the articles allocated to its charge. Meetings of the committees, of the Convenors of the committees and of the commissions themselves have been held with a view to completing reports by 15 July, so that the agenda of the Cultural Congress in August may be fully established.

As directed, the Council has been collaborating fully with the Ministry of Agriculture and with the Ministry of External Affairs in the promotion of the Campaign.

It is proposed to gather the material together and to publish it in a forthcoming issue of KAIE.

Entries in the CAMPHOR GUYANA Poster Competition which closed on 15 June portrayed very interesting ideas but no one was considered suitable for reproduction as a poster.

The judges awarded honourable mention to four entries: (a) "Duties, Rights - Make Them Equal" by Mr. Hubert Moshett; (b) "Arms of Justice" by Andrew Lyght; (c) "Brotherhood and Equality for All Human Beings" by Mrs. O'Dona Allsopp; and (d) "One Race, One Task" by Mr. Samuel Cort.

All posters entered in the competition will be put on display in a special poster section during the Congress at Queen's College in August.

The Publicity Committee has issued a specially commissioned poster which was the result of joint consultations. Five thousand copies have been produced by the Ministry of Information for distribution throughout Guyana.

The Woodside Choir offered to arrange a concert and to donate the proceeds in a splendid self-help gesture towards the expenses of the CAMPHOR GUYANA in rural areas. The concert took place at Queen's College on Friday, 21 June; Mr. A.J. Seymour took the opportunity to explain to the audience the aims of CAMPHOR GUYANA and to invite those present to participate in the proposed activities.

INDIA

[Original: English]
26 June 1968

The year 1968, on being designated by the United Nations General Assembly as the International Year for Human Rights, is being celebrated in India with great enthusiasm. With a view to plan and co-ordinate the celebrations all over the country, the Government of India constituted a National Committee in the second half of 1967. This Committee is composed of the following members: Chairman - Minister of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman - Deputy Minister for External Affairs; Members (non-officials) - Representative of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Representative of the Indian Council of World Affairs and Representative of the All India Women's Conference; Members (officials) - four senior officials from the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Labour, Social Welfare and External Affairs.

The President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, issued a message on 1 January 1968 formally proclaiming the International Year for Human Rights.

To commemorate the Year, the Indian Post and Telegraph Department brought out a commemorative stamp. To convey the ideals of human rights, the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is being widely publicized through all available means and all universities and educational institutions all over India are participating in the celebrations through talks, lectures, debates, seminars, essay competitions, etc.

India has already ratified a number of conventions bearing on human rights and its position on signing/ratifying the remaining conventions and covenants is under active consideration of the Government.

IRAN

[Original: French]
17 April 1968

A special committee of co-ordination composed of representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations has been given responsibility for the execution of the following programmes which are being undertaken for the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights:

- (1) Message by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah officially designating 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights;
- (2) Publication of commemorative posters and of books and commentaries on the international human rights declarations and conventions;
- (3) Organization of a competition of painting and sculpture relating to human rights and of concerts and other artistic programmes;
- (4) Teaching in schools of the fundamental principles of human rights;
- (5) Organization of conferences, debates and a competition among secondary-school students for the best essay on human rights;
- (6) Informing the public through radio, television and the Press of the programmes of the International Year for Human Rights;
- (7) Issuance of a series of postage stamps commemorating the Year and the International Conference on Human Rights;
- (8) Publication and dissemination of a Persian text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- (9) Organization of seminars on different aspects of the international protection of human rights;
- (10) Celebration of a special week for human rights.

IRELAND

[Original: English]
29 December 1967

The following activities are proposed provisionally:

- (1) The flying of flags from all public buildings on Human Rights Day, 10 December 1968;
- (2) The issue of a human rights postage stamp and the use periodically through 1968 of a special cancellation incorporating a human rights slogan;
- (3) Distribution of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights together with other human rights information material, in the Irish and English languages, to schools, universities and other educational institutions. It is also proposed to endeavour that special emphasis be given to human rights in civics classes in secondary-schools;
- (4) Radio and television programmes on human rights;
- (5) Special publicity in the Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs or, if feasible, a special edition of the Bulletin devoted to human rights in the course of 1968;
- (6) A review of Ireland's position in relation to those human rights conventions to which the State is not already a party;
- (7) As Ireland is a founder-member of the Council of Europe, the State will be associated as appropriate with activities conducted within the framework of that organization in connexion with the Year. This year, 1968, is the fifteenth anniversary of the coming into force of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to which Ireland is a party. The Council of Europe proposes to publish a special booklet on the Convention and the possibility of publishing this booklet in the Irish language is being investigated. The Council of Europe also proposes that the subject of its European School Essay competition in 1968 be Human Rights and Ireland would participate in the organization of this competition.

ITALY

[Original: Italian]
8 March 1968

The Italian Consultative Committee on Human Rights held a well-attended national meeting in Turin on 3 December 1967. An opening lecture was given by Professor Bobbio on the historical and philosophical significance of human rights. This was followed by lectures by Professor Santoro-Passarelli on Human Rights and Civil Relations; Professor Conso on Human Rights and Criminal Proceedings; Professor Mazziotti on The Citizen and Public Administration; and Professor Jemolo on Human Rights and Today's Mores.

During the meeting a group of eminent lawyers formed a Union for the Protection of Human Rights. This Union will propagate knowledge of the rules of international collaboration regarding human rights and promote the application of these principles by the courts, administrative tribunals and the legislature and, on a practical level, the way in which individuals will benefit from the international rules to which Italian law is bound.

The Committee will also assist in preparing a document for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held in Teheran (April 1968), which will be included in a volume entitled Italy and the International Year for Human Rights for publication at the closing ceremony of the Committee's activities for the International Year for Human Rights on 10 December 1968.

Also, a series of programmes will be undertaken on radio, television (discussions and symposia) and a concert on the Italian radio and television network.

In Rome, the celebration of the International Year was opened by a public conference on 23 January 1968, at which Professor Bobbio spoke on the present and future status of human rights.

JAMAICA

[Original: English]
23 January 1968

The Government has established a Jamaica Organizing Committee for the International Year for Human Rights with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Senator Hector Wynter, as Chairman. In addition, it has established a Human Rights Secretariat to co-ordinate and assist in the organization of the celebrations in connexion with the Year on an island-wide basis. The Government has also established a Human Rights Secretariat to assist in the implementation and co-ordination of the programme. Among the activities being undertaken are the following:

Church services: The International Year for Human Rights was officially launched in Jamaica with special church services throughout the island on Sunday, 7 January, when religious leaders requested their churches to include special prayers in the divine services to mark the occasion. The Governor-General, Sir Clifford Campbell, the Prime Minister, Hugh Shearer, and the Leader of the Opposition, Norman Washington Manley, headed the list of dignitaries who participated in the services.

Official proclamation by the Governor-General: The official observance by Jamaica of the International Year for Human Rights during the next twelve months was proclaimed by the Governor-General in a ceremony at King's House on 10 January 1968. In an address following the proclamation, the Governor-General called for nationwide "self-examination", so as to achieve the ideal in human rights practices. Next, the Prime Minister in addressing the company urged that, in the teaching of human rights, due importance be attached to the aspect of responsibility and the limitations of rights imposed by society. He said the Government would do everything to protect, preserve and advance the right of the citizen. The ceremony was attended by members of the clergy, members of the Cabinet, the Leader of the Opposition, members of the Judiciary, members of both Houses of Parliament, members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, Jamaica's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and other dignitaries and representatives of various organizations concerned with human rights.

/...

Message to the nation on radio and television: Messages in connexion with the Year were given on Sunday, 7 January 1968, by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and the Chairman of the Organizing Committees for the Year. The Governor-General in his address said that "Human rights can be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security, by the application of economic and social assistance to all."

The Prime Minister said that the fact that the nations of the world - great and small - had identified themselves with the Year, and had declared their intent to make 1968 a year of action in human rights, was evidence of a universal concern about these rights. He further stated that "to enjoy and maintain human rights requires recognition of the rights of others and respect for all agencies in authority, because abuse of rights can result in loss of these rights". In closing, he remarked that he hoped that through the elaborate programme for the world-wide observance of Human Rights Year, "we will all be able to know ourselves, our rights and our responsibilities better, and with this new knowledge and understanding become better citizens of Jamaica and the world".

Senator Hector Wynter said that "truly it may be said that the equal rights of all can be obtained and maintained only by the duty of each".

Formation of parish committees: Participation by individuals in Jamaica's celebration of the Year is being encouraged through the activities of parish committees and their sub-committees throughout the island.

Non-governmental agencies, citizens' groups and organizations have responded very well to the Year. One of these, the United Manchester Association, has worked out a comprehensive programme which will take the message of human rights into every section of the parish. The UMA's primary aim will be the completion of six new community centres. These centres will be made available for meetings, debates and forums on human rights, and it is proposed that the Association will hold at least one major function in each of the thirty-two District Associations located in Manchester this year. The UMA has established programmes for basic schools, progress groups (literacy classes mixed with elementary education), health clinics, libraries, youth clubs, athletic groups, sewing and cooking classes. These programmes are to be extended and strengthened during the Year. The UMA's other activities to commemorate the Year include arrangements for an essay and short story competition and a prize to the District Association that compiles the best scrapbook on the

events which will take place during the year. Perhaps, one of the most exciting of their participatory efforts will be the Association's beautification and tree-planting programme, which is to be carried out around all its community centres. This is an example of the practical type of celebration the Organizing Committee for Human Rights wishes to encourage.

Special stamp cancellations and slogans: Special stamp cancellations are expected to be used shortly, commencing at five post offices.

The following slogans are to be used on a calendar pinpointing the articles of the Declaration each month: January - each man is as much as his neighbour; February - all are equal before the law; March - rights know no race; April - the more we do for others the more is done for us; May - everyone is entitled to a sound education; June - rights are limited solely in the interests of the rights of others; July - to misuse our rights is to endanger them; August - the rights of all - the duty of each; September - the rights of each - the duty of all; October - a right for one - a right for all; November - put quality into equality; December - every right carries with it a corresponding obligation.

Stamp design competition: The Organizing Committee for Human Rights Year has offered a prize of twenty-five pounds (£25) to the person submitting the best design for a Human Rights Stamp in commemoration of the Year. The competition closed at noon on Thursday, 29 February 1968, for the special issue which is expected to be circulated on or about 1 June 1968.

Monthly newsletter: Plans are under way for the issue of a monthly newsletter on events occurring during the Year both in Jamaica and abroad. This newsletter will be compiled and issued by the Human Rights Secretariat and will be circulated to the Missions on a monthly basis.

Setting up of the secretariat: In preparation for the intensified activities planned to commemorate the Year and to educate the people of the island concerning their rights and responsibilities as set out in the Declaration, the Government of Jamaica in 1966 appointed a Committee to plan for the observance of the Year. A Secretariat has since been set up to act as a clearing house for the distribution of material, literature and other media emphasizing the human rights theme. The Secretariat consists of an Organizing Secretary, Public Relations Officer, Liaison Officer and two typists. It is situated at 129 Hope Road, Kingston 6 (P.O. Box 224, Kingston 6).

Publications for educational campaign: Several publications have been planned to aid teachers in the teaching of human rights.

Seminars: Several seminars on human rights, some of which have already taken place, are being convened by educational and civic organizations. The Catholic Youth Organization's Youth-Adult "Action Group" held a three-day seminar (16-18 January) to discuss and debate: (1) the composition of society - with an emphasis on Jamaica; (2) the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual; and (3) the fundamental duties of the individual.

The Jamaica Teachers' Association Seminar, which is scheduled to take place early in February, will concentrate on the preparation of material to be worked into the school curriculum for the year 1968 (for example, "Shakespeare and Human Rights" for literature classes). Plans have been finalized for the holding of essay competition and stamp design competition for school children.

Other activities already programmed and being put into operation are "teach-ins" for teachers who will later lead schools and community groups, forums involving schools and community organizations, workshops on human rights to be organized by the Extra Mural Department of the University of the West Indies and other educational bodies.

A calendar of events has been prepared, divided into three periods: January-June, preparing and educating the public in human rights; July-September, festival period in celebration of human rights; October-10 December, culmination of the International Year for Human Rights.

January-June - Preparation of material on human rights including a simple manual for distribution to schools; dissemination of material emphasizing Jamaica's participation in the United Nations; publicity on United Nations human rights conventions and declarations; distribution of buttons for the International Year for Human Rights; seminars for teachers who will later lead school and community groups; schools to teach human rights; school and community forums; competitions to be organized (essay, short stories, scrapbooks) for adults and churches; workshops organized by universities; radio and television programmes and film shorts.

July-September - National festival competition on human rights themes; tree-planting ceremonies, laying of corner-stones of buildings or monuments; local parades; forums by Law Society and others; dramatization by schools and local groups; national pageant on human rights; continuation of radio programmes, newspaper articles and discussion groups.

October-10 December - Award of scholarships and fellowships: presentation of prizes and awards for competitions on individual and parish level; presentation of National Marcus Garvey Award (on 10 December); publicity for national achievements during the Year (and before) e.g., conventions ratified, etc.; plans for future human rights programmes.

JAPAN

[Original: English]
9 July 1968 and
5 August 1968

Observances in Japan of the Human Rights Week of 1967

(1) General description

Each year, the week ending 10 December (Human Rights Day) is observed in Japan as Human Rights Week for diffusing knowledge of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for cultivating respect for human rights. For the nineteenth Human Rights Week, in 1967, the Ministry of Justice, together with the Japanese National Federation of Civil Liberties Commissioners, took the initiative in observing various nationwide functions, as outlined below. They made special efforts to promote respect for human life and body, which was the theme of the campaign for the Human Rights Week in 1967, in co-operation with other government and local public entities concerned, as well as with non-governmental organizations.

(2) Supporting organizations

(i) Government organs

The Supreme Court, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Local Autonomy, the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Police Agency, the prefectural governments, the city, town or village offices, etc.

(ii) Non-governmental organizations

The United Nations Association of Japan, the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, the Legal Aid Association, the Freedoms and Human Rights Association, the National Council for Social Welfare, the Better Life Movement Association, the National Federation of Kominkan,^{1/} the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan, the Motion Picture Producers Association of Japan, the National Federation of Regional Women's Associations, etc.

(3) Various events celebrated

(i) Commendation of Civil Liberties Commissioners by the Minister of Justice

On 10 December 1967, the nineteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Minister of Justice awarded honour to twenty-two Civil Liberties Commissioners, who had devoted many years to the protection of fundamental human rights and to the advancement of civil liberties.

(ii) Lecture meetings, film shows, symposia, etc.

In all parts of Japan, lecture meetings, movie shows, symposia and debates were held, to enhance public understanding of human rights, under the sponsorship of the central and district Legal Affairs Bureaux, prefectural Federations of Consultative Assemblies of Civil Liberties Commissioners, and with the support of prefectural or municipal authorities, women's societies, youth associations, news agencies and co-operating organizations. The number of meetings held were: lecture meetings - 1,535; film shows - 48; symposia - 609; and debates - 472.

(iii) Establishment of special counselling offices

During Human Rights Week, 1967, the Government opened 2,323 special counselling offices at department stores, public halls, municipal, town or village offices,

^{1/} Kominkan is sometimes translated as "public hall", but this does not convey the exact meaning. It is an institution established, as a rule, by the city, town or village in accordance with the Social Education Law for the purpose of carrying out various programmes for education, science and culture adapted to the actual life of the residents.

Kominkan, temples, etc. These offices, through a special consultation service, were created to deal with complaints regarding infringements of human rights ordinarily received by the Civil Liberties Department of the Legal Affairs Bureau, the Civil Liberties Sections of District Legal Affairs Bureau or Civil Liberties Commissioners.

(iv) Co-operation of various media of information

The press agencies co-operated in Human Rights Week by publishing 1,290 articles relating to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Human Rights Day, Human Rights Week, Functions of Civil Liberties Commissioners and the Legal Aid System.

Special radio and television programmes, 735 in number, aimed at promoting the advancement of civil liberties, were devoted to Human Rights Week and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(v) Enlightenment by information bulletins and wire broadcasting systems

Municipal authorities contributed greatly to the diffusion of information on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the purport of the Human Rights Week, the legal aid system, the services concerning human rights of the Legal Affairs Bureau and District Legal Affairs Bureau and the functions of the Civil Liberties Commissioner by inserting, in their information bulletins, 1,036 news items or articles and by 9,007 broadcastings through wire broadcasting telephone.

(vi) Posters, pamphlets, etc.

The Ministry of Justice prepared 27,000 posters showing the objectives of Human Rights Week, and 2,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Respect for Human Life and Body" as reference material for lecture meetings and symposia held during Human Rights Week. These were distributed to the general public through the Legal Affairs Bureau, the District Legal Affairs Bureaux and prefectural Federations of Consultative Assemblies of Civil Liberties Commissioners.

The legal bureaus, central and local, as well as the above-mentioned federations, also devised and issued further publications, totalling 109,045 sheets of posters and 686,000 copies of pamphlets.

(vii) Contents and exhibitions

With a view to broadening the understanding of human rights, some of the legal bureaus, both central and local, invited students and school children to take part in contests embracing essays, posters, designs, slogans, etc., the best of which were placed on public exhibit.

(viii) Other activities

Besides the above-mentioned programmes, other means of disseminating information during Human Rights Week including 443 street broadcasts by cars carrying public address systems and the setting-up of signboards, placards, etc., bearing 9,775 messages.

(4) Preparation for the International Year for Human Rights

With regard to the International Year for Human Rights, 1968, the Prime Minister delivered a special message on 10 December 1967, Human Rights Day, stressing to the people the importance of the International Year for Human Rights and calling upon them actively to participate in various commemorative events to be observed during the Year.

Besides the above, the Civil Liberties Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and the National Association of Civil Liberties Commissioners have made great efforts to disseminate the purport of the Year by preparing seals, stickers, posters and medals and distributing them all over the country.

The numbers of publications and medals issued are as follows: seals - 520,000 sheets; stickers - 350,000 sheets; posters - 181,000 sheets; medals (golden) - 7,809 pieces and (silver) - 34,719 pieces.

Activities in 1968

(1) Organization of a commemorative ceremony

A ceremony commemorating the International Year for Human Rights is to be held on Human Rights Day in Tokyo under the joint sponsorship of the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, the National Association of Civil Liberties Commissioners, the United Nations Association of Japan and the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan.

(2) Commendation of the persons who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion of human rights

At the above-mentioned ceremony, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice will officially commend the persons who have made outstanding contributions for many years to the protection of human rights and the promotion of public information activities in the field of human rights.

(3) Distribution of commemorative publications

(i) Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice will publish, at the beginning of October 1968, two kinds of pamphlets entitled, respectively, "Twenty Years in the Protection of Human Rights" and "International Year for Human Rights".

(ii) National Association of Civil Liberties Commissioners

The Association will publish, at the beginning of October 1968, a compilation of treaties relating to human rights.

(iii) Freedom and Human Rights Association

The Association has published a booklet entitled "Twenty Years' History".

(iv) Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education

As part of the commemorative programmes for the International Year for Human Rights, the Board has published a booklet entitled "Human Rights and UNESCO".

(4) Public information activities, including distribution of commemorative posters and stickers

(i) Ministry of Justice

The Ministry has prepared posters which are put up at governmental offices, on streets, at major railway stations of the Japan National Railways, etc.

(ii) National Association of Civil Liberties Commissioners

The Association has also made posters and stickers, which are put up at governmental offices, on streets, at major railway stations of the Japan Railways, and inside buses and taxis, throughout the country.

(5) The issuing of commemorative postage stamps and cigarettes

(i) The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

The Ministry will issue special postage stamps in December 1968.

(ii) Japan Monopoly Corporation

The Corporation will put special commemorative cigarettes on sale in December 1968.

(6) The designation of December 1968 as a commemorative month

The month of December 1968 will be designated as a commemorative month, and during the month, the legal affairs bureaus (in eight major cities), forty-one District Legal Affairs Bureaus and the Prefectural Associations of Civil Liberties Commissioners will develop extensive campaigns for the protection of human rights, including the establishment of special counselling offices for human rights problems and the organization of lecture or discussion meetings and film shows with the co-operation of local schools, women's societies, young men's associations and so forth.

(7) Inquiry into the actual condition in the country from the human rights aspect

A nation-wide inquiry will be made to find out whether there is any system or practice which is questionable from the standpoint of human rights and, if any, the actual condition or nature thereof, in order to make use of the result of the inquiry for the better administration of the machinery for the protection of human rights.

(8) Special message by the Prime Minister

The Prime Minister announced a message on Human Rights Day, 10 December 1967, calling upon the people to actively participate in the commemorative programmes for the International Year for Human Rights.

(9) Various contests in commemoration of the International Year for Human Rights

Besides the activities mentioned above, essay, speech, poster and thesis contests are to be held under the sponsorship of the United Nations Association of Japan, the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan and the National Association of Civil Liberties Commissioners in co-operation with the governmental authorities concerned.

LAOS

Original: French
14 May 1968

The Government commemorated 21 March 1968 as International Human Rights Day by a declaration publicized in the radio and Press. This manifestation marked at the same time the celebration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in solidarity with the oppressed peoples of South Africa.

LIBYA

Original: English
25 January 1968 and
8 February 1968

The year 1968 was formally proclaimed as the International Year for Human Rights in Libya. A governmental committee was established, composed of a number of representatives of several Ministries such as the Ministry of Information, Education, Youth, Social Welfare and Justice, in order to co-ordinate the arrangements for the human rights activities in Libya during 1968. This Committee has already begun its work and has approved the following in these areas:

A. Information

- (1) A message by the Prime Minister (delivered on 1 January 1968 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs).
- (2) Invitation of representatives from some international organizations related to human rights to visit the country.
- (3) Information coverage throughout the country by the communications media during the whole year stressing the promotion of human rights and publication of relevant documentation.
- (4) Special broadcasting programmes; weekly and semi-monthly educational broadcasting and television programmes.
- (5) A special play on human rights.
- (6) A special film to be prepared by the Information Department, representing the international efforts for the promotion of human rights and the creation of a better life for man.
- (7) Distribution of documents and pamphlets on human rights.
- (8) Invitation of foreign journalists to report on the activities in Libya concerning the observance of human rights.
- (9) Information posters on human rights in public places.
- (10) A public contest to choose a special design symbolizing the concept of human rights and representing the contribution of Libya to the cause of human rights; public contest in drawing, writing, research and photography with emphasis on the Libyan environment and human rights.
- (11) Publication of a special issue of one of the pictorial magazines by the end of 1968 to cover the human rights celebrations and activities in the country; contribution of newspapers towards the enlightenment of public opinion with respect to human rights.

B. Education

- (1) School newspapers and broadcasting will deal with and analyse the principles of human rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relate internal and external events, particularly in education and culture through art, pictures, speeches throughout the year.

(2) Special classes to be arranged to commemorate the International Year for Human Rights. Preparatory and secondary schools and teachers' colleges will emphasize the following subjects in their instruction during the first three months (January-March) of the International Year for Human Rights: freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Libyan Constitution for all citizens; services provided by the State in education, health, housing, justice and security; Palestine question; contribution of Islam to the development of civilization; the European Renaissance and its contribution to human dignity; and question of racial discrimination and apartheid.

(3) Special plays to be performed within school activities. Various plays will be produced on the Palestine question; the problem of refugees; motherhood and childhood; art work on the following subjects will be emphasized during the International Year for Human Rights: right to self-determination; racial discrimination, liberty and equality; Palestine question; peaceful coexistence; science in the service of peace; developing countries - social, economic and political build-up; human rights for a better and freer life; and exhibition of the above-mentioned art work to be arranged in eleven cities and towns throughout the country.

(4) Lectures and discussion groups in various schools throughout the country will deal with the following subjects: right to education (January); right of women to participate in social activities (March); role of teachers in serving humanity (October, coinciding with Libyan Teachers' Day); and Arab refugees (10 December 1968, Human Rights Day).

(5) Ten new preparatory and secondary schools will be inaugurated in ten cities and towns during the year to commemorate the occasion.

(6) Commemoration plaques to be placed on schools and school improvement projects that will be carried out during 1968 to honour the cause of human rights.

C. Legislation

(1) Demonstration to the people of the emphasis on human rights in the existing Libyan laws and regulations and particularly the Constitution.

(2) A study of the possibility of signing and ratifying international conventions on human rights.

D. Communications

- (1) The issue of human rights postage stamps three times during 1968.
- (2) Designation of some projects that have already been completed, such as Post Offices in the various provinces, to commemorate the year.
- (3) Postage stamp exhibitions.
- (4) Distribution of more newspapers and magazines during 1968 to the passengers of Libyan National Airlines.

E. Labour and social welfare

- (1) Labour Unions will celebrate the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights on 21 November, the date of the vote taken in the General Assembly in favour of granting independence to Libya with various informative cultural and entertainment programmes and presentations concerning labour rights and progress made and principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (2) Use of Universal Children's Day to stress the importance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- (3) Special entertainment programmes for orphanages, hospitals and other public service institutions during 1968 and especially on King Idris' birthday, 12 March 1968.
- (4) Inauguration of a number of social welfare and public service institutions during the year including social centres, family and childcare centres and parks.
- (5) Contribution of social mobile units through the distribution of pamphlets on the promotion of human rights throughout the country.
- (6) A series of pamphlets to be issued on social welfare, with a designation of a part for human rights; publication of a pamphlet by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare describing the various social and welfare activities and social services and benefits that have been made available in compliance with various United Nations resolutions and conventions.
- (7) Contribution of mosques by the designation of part of the Friday prayers for the cause of human rights.
- (8) Preparation of small token objects for individuals, symbolizing human rights.

(9) Contribution of women's societies and other social bodies to celebrate the International Year for Human Rights.

(10) Organization of various informative social orientation programmes concerning human rights among citizens receiving welfare and assistance.

(11) Conference of national social organizations to review services and responsibilities with emphasis on the social principles embodied in the Universal Declaration.

(12) Celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the adoption of Libyan corporative law and the establishment of more co-operative societies in November 1968.

F. Youth and sports

(1) Organization of special sports matches during the Year to commemorate human rights and invitation of other teams from other countries.

(2) Contribution of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

(3) Contribution of clubs through lectures and public debates on human rights.

(4) Various sports celebrations and matches to be held during the period from January to August with the participation of foreign teams in commemoration of the International Year for Human Rights.

LUXEMBOURG

[Original: French]
14 March 1968

On 31 December 1967, in his message to the nation, the Prime Minister drew attention to the International Year for Human Rights.

The National Committee for the Year has established the following programme:

- (1) January: special speech on Radio Luxembourg delivered by a member of the Committee. Press conference.
- (2) Two exhibitions, with guided visits, entitled "Rights and Duties in Luxembourg" and "The Rights of the Child" will be shown in the main towns of the country.
- (3) These exhibitions, with conferences, will be shown too in the secondary schools.
- (4) Periodical use of special stamp cancellation.
- (5) April: World Health Day - The Right to Health.
- (6) Invitation to the Government to ratify international conventions in the field of human rights.
- (7) Publication of special articles by the Great-Ducal Institute.
- (8) September: Day of the Child - The Rights of the Child.
- (9) November: Public conference by an eminent foreign speaker.
- (10) December: Speeches on Radio Luxembourg including a speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- (11) 10 December 1968: Commemorative meeting by the Chamber of Deputies.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]
26 June 1968

The New Zealand Government is sponsoring a wide programme of activities to celebrate the International Year for Human Rights. The year 1968 was formally proclaimed the International Year for Human Rights by the Prime Minister in January. Efforts have concentrated on interesting New Zealanders at all levels in human rights

problems. This is being achieved by means of seminars, public lectures and radio and television broadcasts. In addition, a number of national organizations have included human rights items on the agenda of their annual conferences and other meetings. In the last quarter of 1968 a human rights conference is being organized by a regional branch of the United Nations Association of New Zealand.

As part of its programme to celebrate the Year the New Zealand Government is reviewing its attitude towards those human rights conventions to which it is not yet a party. As a result the New Zealand instrument of accession to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1953) was deposited in New York on 22 May 1968, and New Zealand ratified the International Labour Office Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labour (No. 105) on 14 June 1968.

Other activities planned to mark the Year include the issuing of a human rights stamp and the continuation at other periods of the year of the special postage stamp cancellation inscribed "International Year for Human Rights" which was in service throughout the duration of the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]
2 February 1968

A National Committee has been appointed to work out programme and submit recommendations for the observance of the 1968 International Year for Human Rights. The Committee consists of representatives of Ministries responsible for Education, Information, Labour, Communications, Internal and External Affairs; voluntary organizations including the National Council of Women's Societies, the Nigerian Bar Association and the Liberty, as well as representatives of all the universities in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The Committee held a series of meetings and made a number of recommendations on the basis of which a number of events are planned for the celebration of the Year.

First, it is proposed to hold an International Cultural Exhibition in Lagos, in which participants will mount different exhibits depicting their culture. Articles such as arts, crafts, film-strips, slides, music instruments and books are

expected to be displayed. There will also be traditional dancing to be staged by both adults and children. The exhibition is expected to start some time before Human Rights Day (10 December 1968) and last for a period of a month. Foreign missions in Nigeria have been invited to participate. (Exhibitions are also to be staged at the local level.)

Secondly, the National Committee is arranging a series of lectures to educate members of the general public on the various aspects and principles of human rights; radio and television programmes are also being organized for this purpose. Special lectures will be given to schools and colleges with a view to increasing their awareness of all the principles of human rights. Labour and youth movements will hold discussion groups to discuss the principles of human rights and their application in Nigeria. Symposia are also being organized in the universities and colleges where papers dealing with human rights would be presented. Eminent Nigerians, including those who have distinguished themselves in the field of human rights, are expected to participate in the discussions.

Nigerian education authorities are planning to ensure that a study of the principles of fundamental human rights, including the provisions of human rights clauses of the country's Constitution are included in civic lessons given in all Nigerian schools.

Special commemorative human rights stamps are now being printed and will soon be issued as part of the celebrations.

The climax of the celebration is expected to be a statement to be issued by the Head of the Federal Military Government, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Major General Yakubu Gowon, reaffirming Nigeria's faith in the dignity of the human person and its dedication to the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

NORWAY

[Original: English]
24 June 1968

The International Year for Human Rights was inaugurated in Norway through extensive mention in H.M. King Olav's New Year speech on the Norwegian broadcasting system.

A General Committee has been formed on which more than fifty representatives of non-governmental organizations and institutions are represented, among them the University of Oslo and the Nobel Institute. President of the Committee is Mr. Terje Wold, President of the Supreme Court.

The General Committee has appointed a Working Committee whose task it is to co-ordinate the various activities planned and carried out by the individual organizations in connexion with the Year. The purpose of these activities is first of all to disseminate information about the United Nations work in this field, the results achieved and the problems which still exist.

Most activities, both those which have already been carried out and those which have been planned, take the form of seminars and lectures. Experience shows that there is a widespread interest in the Year and that there is a demand for more information on problems concerning human rights.

One of the major events planned is a special celebration at the National Theatre in Oslo.

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]
6 May 1968

On 29 April 1968, the Government, by decree, proclaimed 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights in Panama; confirmed the unalterable rule of full respect for the rights and guarantees of the individual and the family embodied in the National Constitution; and recommended that the National University of Panama, public and private schools and colleges should undertake, throughout the year, measures to give the children and youth a better knowledge of human rights and a better understanding of the importance of these rights to organize and maintain a peaceful and international community and recommended that religious leaders and the press, radio and television media should contribute to the commemoration of the Year.

PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]
8 March 1968 and
5 July 1968

The President of the Philippines has issued a proclamation declaring the year 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights and creating a Committee to undertake preparations for its proper observance. The Honorary Chairman of the Committee is the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Narciso Ramos, and the Chairman is the Minister of Education, Carlos P. Romulo. The Department of Education has distributed circulars, in the schools in the Philippines, on the proper observance of the Year and provincial governors and municipal mayors have likewise been circularized.

On 23 April 1968, the Office of the President of the Philippines transmitted a circular to all provincial governors and city mayors concerning the Year, calling attention to the proclamation of the President and to the request of the members of the Committee to the Department of Education to distribute the circular in the different schools throughout the country for the proper observances of the Year. The circular urged the provincial governors, city, municipal and municipal district mayors, in co-ordination with the school authorities concerned, to lead in the proper observance of the Year in their respective jurisdictions. In order to ensure a successful observance, a list of proposed measures and activities relative thereto was sent with the circular. It was suggested that local committees be organized to effectively undertake necessary preparations for the year-long activities which will be highlighted with an appropriate closing programme on 10 December 1968 - the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly. Printed copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be sent for distribution in the respective jurisdictions.

Provincial governors and city mayors were requested to transmit the contents of the circular to all concerned in their respective jurisdictions and to give this matter the widest publicity possible.

The list of proposed measures and activities for the 1968 International Year for Human Rights in the Philippines included the following:

/...

- (1) Formal proclamation of 1968 Human Rights Year with appropriate ceremonies.
- (2) Creation of an Organization Committee for the celebration of the Human Rights Year in 1968 to have over-all supervision and direction of regional, provincial and municipal committees which may be organized for the purpose.
- (3) Encourage the organization of human rights societies and association in educational, business and civic centres.
- (4) Wage an informative campaign on the significance, importance and protection of human rights by all media of information and distribute informative materials thereon to government offices, business firms, educational institutions, and civic and religious organizations throughout the country.
- (5) The issuance of commemorative stamps, first-day covers, and special cancellations by the Bureau of Posts for the Human Rights Year 1968.
- (6) Consider awards to Filipino citizens who have made distinguished contributions to the promotion of human rights.
- (7) Awarding of prizes for oratorical contests, essay writing, plays and paintings on the theme of human rights through sponsorships.
- (8) The holding of seminars and conferences on human rights by colleges and universities and interested responsible organizations.
- (9) Publication of 1968 Yearbook of contributions and progress of human rights in the Philippines.

POLAND

/Original: English/
12 April 1968

On 22 January 1968, a meeting of the National Committee for the Celebration of the International Year for Human Rights was held in Warsaw with the participation of a number of eminent personalities from the Government, Supreme Court, political, social, educational and cultural associations, as well as national committees for co-operation with specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The National Committee for the Celebration of the International Year for Human Rights elected as its Chairman Professor Zbigniew Resich, First President of the Supreme Court and representative to the United Nations Commission on Human

/...

Rights, Professor Kazimierz Secomski and Professor Michal Kaczorowski were chosen as Vice-Chairmen, and Adam Kruczkowski as Secretary.

At its first meeting, the Committee issued a statement which officially launched activities connected with the Year in Poland.

A wide range of measures to promote the goals of the Year was discussed and a programme of activities was adopted. The programme envisages, inter alia:

(1) Popularization of ideas and objectives of the Year through press, radio, television, scientific and other publications;

(2) A seminar on human rights sponsored by the Polish ISMUN Association to be held early this spring in Warsaw;

(3) Organization of a central exhibition in Warsaw on the subject Art in the Service of Man;

(4) Organization under the auspices of the National UNESCO Committee of a children's drawing competition devoted to the subjects connected with the Year;

(5) Organization of various exhibitions and displays in schools, universities and other similar establishments to promote knowledge of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and activities of the United Nations in this field, to recall the achievements of the Polish People's Republic in promoting social, economic and political rights of its citizens as well as Poland's initiatives in combating at all levels social injustice, discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, religion, etc., and other forms of threat to and infringement of human rights, including neo-nazism;

(6) Holding a special meeting in Warsaw to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In response to the appeal issued by the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid on 12 January 1968, a number of measures will be undertaken to condemn South African and Rhodesian policies of apartheid and to present Poland's unceasing support for the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination. In particular, a joint meeting of the National Committee for the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights and of the Polish Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples will be held on 21 March 1968, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

ROMANIA

[Original: English]
19 April 1968

The following programme of activities is being undertaken to celebrate the International Year for Human Rights:

(1) A festive meeting will be organized in Bucharest on 10 December 1968 on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. During this meeting, the Institute for Juridical Research will present some dissertations dedicated to the achievement of human rights within the different branches of the law of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as to the contribution which can be made by the instruments adopted by the United Nations to the promotion of the human rights on international plan.

(2) A conference for the celebration of twenty years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be held at the Universities of Law and Philosophy.

(3) A stamp - The International Year for Human Rights - will be issued.

(4) The Romanian radio and television will have special programmes and the central and regional press will publish articles about this event.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]
19 March 1968

The Working Group set up under the auspices of the United Nations Association of Sweden has formulated certain proposals relating to the celebration in Sweden of the International Year for Human Rights for active consideration. These proposals include (a) the distribution of a folder containing information on the aims of the Human Rights Year and the suggested information activities in Sweden during that year; (b) the distribution of the texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; (c) the

/...

distribution of United Nations publications which have been specially issued before or during the Human Rights Year; (d) the distribution of a poster prior to the period of 24 October (United Nations Day) and 10 December (Human Rights Day); (e) assistance in various forms to private organizations in connexion with their activities during the Human Rights Year (for instance the furnishing of material for exhibitions and of programmes for meetings devoted to human rights questions and the arranging of a conference for organizations belonging to international federations with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council); (f) collaboration in various forms with mass media (Radio Sweden has already confirmed its willingness to co-operate); (g) collaboration with school authorities for the spreading of information on human rights questions.

Furthermore, on 6 December 1967, the United Nations Association of Sweden arranged a conference in Stockholm, the purpose of which was both to inform interested authorities and private organizations on the aims of the Year and to discuss proposed activities during that year.

The Director-General of the Swedish Board of Education during the School Week 1968, in January of this year, appealed to all those working within the Swedish school organization to take advantage of the Year to help keep alive the human yearning for peace, freedom and security, which has found an expression in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

THAILAND

[Original: English]
26 July 1968

The following programme has been drawn up by a Special Committee and approved as well as set in motion by the Government of Thailand for celebrating the International Year for Human Rights:

(1) On Human Rights Day of this year, 10 December 1968, the Prime Minister of Thailand will issue a special message officially designating 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, affirming the Government of Thailand's faith in as well as support for the ideals and principles of the United Nations, and emphasizing the

/...

Government of Thailand's unswerving respect for the basic rights and freedoms of the individual.

(2) The Government of Thailand has drawn the attention of the Special Committee for the Consideration of International Conventions and the National Legal Drafting Committee to the various resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the various declarations and conventions on human rights.

(3) The Government of Thailand has instructed various relevant authorities such as the Department of Public Welfare and the Ministry of Health to consider setting up new public services or institutions which would be beneficial to social welfare and the propagation of the ideals of human rights. Wherever possible, such services or institutions will be inaugurated on 10 December 1968 in order to commemorate the International Year for Human Rights. During such inaugural ceremonies, declarations emphasizing the importance of Human Rights Day will be made and there will be exhibitions of posters propagating the ideals of human rights as well as the work of the Government in the field of human rights.

(4) On the international level, the Government of Thailand has sent representatives to attend the various international conferences on matters relevant to human rights including the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968. The Government has furthermore urged relevant authorities to send representatives more frequently to minor conferences and seminars concerned with the various aspects of human rights.

(5) The Post and Telegraph Department will issue special postage stamps to commemorate human rights. Such stamps will be on sale before 10 December 1968.

(6) The Department of Public Information and the Special Committee for Human Rights Celebration will co-operate in presenting radio and television programmes on human rights.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

[Original: English]
4 January 1968

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago proposes to use the special design symbolizing the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms on all publications pertaining to human rights during the International Year for Human Rights 1968. The design will be reproduced on posters for distribution during the Year.

TURKEY

[Original: English]
7 February 1968 and
19 July 1968

The following measures were and are being taken:

- (1) The year 1968 was declared as the International Year for Human Rights by a decree of the Council of Ministers and the public was so informed by the press and radio.
- (2) On 1 January 1968, the President and the Prime Minister of the Republic issued messages on this subject, which were broadcast on Turkish radio stations.
- (3) The conventions in the field of human rights, to which Turkey has not yet adhered, are being studied and measures for adherence are in process of being taken. It is hoped that the formalities for accession will be completed by the end of 1968.
- (4) 1968 International Human Rights Special Stamps series have been issued. Seals in English, French, German and Turkish concerning human rights have been prepared. These will be stamped on postal articles during 1968.
- (5) Representations have been made with the concerned authorities to convoke the Turkish National Grand Assembly on 10 December 1968 in order to celebrate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (6) Various articles on human rights by authoritative sources have appeared in the press and lectures, seminars and panel discussions have been held. Some of these have been broadcast by the Turkish radio stations.
- (7) The Veterans Association of the Armed Forces of Turkey has arranged a competitive essay on "The Role of the Principle of Equality in the Realization of

Human Rights". The winners will receive awards at a special ceremony to be held on 10 December 1968.

(8) Various sports activities have been undertaken and awards will be given on the occasion of the Year. Before such activities take place, lectures on human rights are given. Also posters have been hung in the stadiums.

(9) The Turkish radio stations, since the beginning of 1968, have been arranging various programmes on human rights. During these broadcasts, the efforts deployed in the field of human rights are explained and recommendations are made for human relations in daily life.

(10) In order to arrange and co-ordinate various activities with regard to the International Year for Human Rights, the Turkish National Committee is in contact with the Turkish National Committee of UNESCO, as well as with other national committees concerned with human rights. The Turkish National Committee of UNESCO will arrange a conference in 1968 on this subject and will publish a book compiling texts dealing with human rights in Turkish history, politics and culture. The book will be forwarded when it is published.

(11) Efforts are being made to publish separate pamphlets on human rights for adults and children. The pamphlets published by the United Nations are also being used in editing these publications.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]
9 July 1968

The Soviet Union supports the celebration of International Year for Human Rights, and is participating in activities undertaken in the human rights field in connexion with the Year.

During the past few years, the United Nations has adopted some important international instruments reflecting the peoples' determination to put an end to colonial lawlessness, oppression and racism. The implementation of these instruments by all States and the strict and absolute observance of the provisions of the United Nations Charter are essential prerequisites for the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world.

/...

It is well known that the actual situation regarding human rights gives rise to serious concern. The peoples are particularly alarmed by the policy of imperialist aggression, which is bringing death and suffering to millions of persons. In a number of countries the principles and decisions adopted by the United Nations in regard to human rights are being grossly flouted. To this day the peoples of certain countries are still under the yoke of colonial slavery, and are victims of apartheid and racial discrimination. The resurgence of neo-nazism presents an increasing threat. The forces of reaction are making extensive use of political terror as a weapon of reprisal against democratic organizations and the broad masses of the population.

This situation is incompatible with the purposes and principles expressed in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments. Effective steps must be taken to put an end to violations of this kind and to strengthen democratic rights and freedoms. Active participation by the United Nations in this endeavour is an important requirement for solving the problems before us in the struggle for democracy, social progress, national independence and the security and freedom of peoples.

In the circumstances, activities undertaken on the occasion of the Year must be designed to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination, political terror, lawlessness and other violations of human rights. The Soviet Union firmly believes that all States should make effective efforts to realize the objectives and principles regarding the protection of equal rights and self-determination for peoples, and of democratic rights for workers, as set forth in the United Nations Charter, 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 and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

As the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the codification in treaty form of international principles and norms concerning the protection of democratic freedoms and human rights, it signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on 18 March 1968. In the USSR genuine economic and political guarantees have been established to safeguard the effective exercise of fundamental freedoms and human rights.

In the Soviet Union extensive measures are being taken in connexion with the Year. For instance, 21 March was proclaimed in the USSR as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. At the meeting of the Soviet community held on this occasion in Moscow and other towns in the USSR, expression was given to the Soviet people's demand for an intensification of the struggle against apartheid, racism and neo-nazism during the Year.

In connexion with the Year a conference of specialists, organized with the participation of the Institute for State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Institute for International Relations and the International Workers' Movement Institute, was held in Moscow in April 1968. In addition, on the occasion of the Year, courses of lectures are being given in various towns in the USSR.

Soviet publishing houses are preparing material for publication in the Soviet press, and the central television and radio services have broadcast special programmes on the Year.

A central feature in the programme of activities undertaken on the occasion of the Year was the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968. The Soviet Union took an active part in the work of this Conference, which adopted some important decisions directed against the imperialist policy of aggression, oppression and the enslavement of peoples.

Particularly important are those decisions of the Conference which reflect the peoples' demands for a cessation of the gross violations of human rights resulting from Israel's aggression in the Near East, for the elimination of neo-nazism and for an intensification of the struggle against the policies of apartheid and racism. The implementation of these important decisions by all States will help to put an end to the grossest and most systematic violations of human rights, and to strengthen peace and the security of peoples.

The Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations wishes to stress that the Soviet Union, for its part, will in future continue steadfastly to champion the cause of the protection of the rights of peoples and democratic freedoms; it will maintain a constant struggle against imperialist aggression, colonialism, racism and neo-nazism, and will provide assistance and support of all kinds to peoples fighting for their freedom and independence.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Original: English
5 July 1968

Since the submission of information to the Secretary-General on activities in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights on 15 August 1967, the content and scope of activities has greatly increased. The United Kingdom Committee for Human Rights Year has acted as a catalyst, disseminating information and ideas to local committees and reinforcing and assisting work in particular human rights fields in which member organizations are already engaged. Over 160 national organizations are affiliated with the Committee, many of which have undertaken some special programme or activity as a contribution to the Year. More than 100 local Human Rights Year Committees, run in every case entirely by voluntary effort, have adopted detailed programmes.

The National Committee has produced a pamphlet for teachers entitled "It's Not Fair" outlining the aims of the Year and suggesting activities for schools. With the help of government departments, some 50,000 copies of this pamphlet have been circulated and over 1,000 special teaching kits have been supplied on request. The Council for Education in World Citizenship devoted a series of holiday lectures in January 1968 to human rights questions and nearly 3,000 schoolchildren attended and participated in subsequent discussions.

A nation-wide competition for group projects on human rights is shortly to be launched. The National Committee has also compiled a human rights study guide, over 6,000 copies of which have been distributed. Approximately 100,000 copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and many thousand copies of the United Nations pamphlets and the UNESCO Courier and other material have been distributed.

The United Nations Student Association has been active in promoting the Year student committees. The Student Human Rights Year Committee organized a three-week campaign to focus attention on human rights problems in southern Africa. In the field of equal rights for women the National Committee intends to produce a short popular leaflet as a basis for a nation-wide educational campaign.

The Governments of twenty-seven United Kingdom Territories have been invited to establish their own local committees for Human Rights Year and information material has been supplied to them by the United Kingdom National Committee. So

far such committees have been formed in the Bahamas, British Honduras, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar and the Solomon Islands.

Her Majesty's Government have made a further contribution of £5,000 towards the Committee's activities, making a total of £10,000 in all. They have announced their intention of signing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The position on other human rights instruments is being reviewed. Host facilities were provided for a United Nations Seminar on Freedom of Association which took place in London from 18 June to 1 July 1968. A factual pamphlet on human rights in the United Kingdom and a second pamphlet designed to publicize the Year have been widely distributed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]
19 February 1968 and
13 August 1968

By proclamation dated 30 January 1968, the President of the United States of America established a President's Commission for the Observance of the International Year for Human Rights, 1968, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labour, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Staff Director of the Commission on Civil Rights, the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and ten other members to be appointed by the President from public or private life. W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador-at-Large, has been named Chairman, and Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted as Vice-Chairman. The Department of State was designated as the agency which shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services and facilities. The Commission shall invite the co-operation of the National Commission for UNESCO with a view to co-ordinating their activities.

The task of the Commission is to promote the effective observance in the United States of 1968 as the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and shall seek to create a better understanding of the

/...

principles of human rights expressed in the Universal Declaration, the United States Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the several states of the United States. The Commission also was charged with providing a focus for the interest of official bodies, Federal, state and local, which share its purpose and with enlisting the co-operation of educational institutions, foundations, mass media, civic, labour and other organizations which plan to participate in the observance of the International Year for Human Rights.

The President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year 1968 has held three meetings. Eight Special Committees were formed to initiate and co-ordinate activities with private organizations as well as government agencies. These Special Committees and their Chairmen are: Awards and Special Events - Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted; Businessmen - Mr. Maurice Tempelsman; Education - Dr. Lynn Bartlett; Labour - Mr. George Meany; Lawyers - Justice Tom C. Clark; Mass Media - Mr. Ralph E. McGill; Non-Governmental Organizations - Mr. Bruno V. Bitker; and State and Municipal Governments - The Honorable Robert B. Meyner. These Committees have been actively working in their respective areas.

The Commission realizes that the most important contribution that it can make to the promotion of human rights is in educating and informing the public.

The Commission's immediate objectives are informing the American people of the existence of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the human rights conventions, and promoting a better understanding of human rights.

Through these means, the Commission expects to establish a framework for the teaching of human rights in the schools. This would take on a twofold aspect: (1) elementary, secondary and university education; and (2) adult education.

In order to accomplish these objectives, the Commission has set in motion a number of different programmes.

Conferences

The Commission has planned to hold three conferences:

(1) The Commission's first conference was held on 26 and 27 July at Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts. The theme was "Racism and American Education:

Imperatives for Change". The participants studied the section on education as reported in the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and the UNESCO Statement on Race, in exploring the theme of the Conference.

(2) Plans are being made at this time to hold a conference on human rights in the Department of State for representatives of interested non-governmental organizations, official human rights agencies, and other sectors of the public. The purpose of the conference is to draw in as many organizations as possible for discussions on human rights, the work of the Commission, and the role that these organizations can play in the future. The conference is tentatively scheduled for 4 December.

(3) A high-level seminar has been planned on the general subject of "Human Rights and the Quest for Peace", to be held at Airlie House, near Washington, in November. The Commission, in conjunction with two other sponsoring organizations, plans to invite approximately forty to fifty participants, both from the United States and abroad, who have demonstrated an outstanding interest in the field of human rights.

Publications

The Commission has, either at the printing stage or in the planning stage, several publications:

(1) Two leaflets for general distribution

One will reprint the President's Proclamation of Human Rights Year and his remarks on establishing the Commission. The other will provide the text of the Universal Declaration, excerpts from the United States Constitution, quotations from the last five Presidents, and suggestions for action by citizens.

(2) A historical document

This document, entitled "Human Rights: Unfolding of the American Tradition", will contain materials on human rights dating from the early Greek times to the most recent documents of 1968 Human Rights Year.

(3) A pamphlet on the Universal Declaration and the United States

This document will report on the status of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the United States today - what progress has been made and what remains to be accomplished - with regard to each of the articles.

(4) Conference reports

It is expected that publications will be issued reporting the results of the conferences on "Racism and American Education" and "Human Rights and the Quest for Peace".

(5) Reports to the President

The Commission will issue two reports to the President, an interim report and a final report, summarizing the activities and the programmes accomplished during the Year.

Government and private organizations

In both areas, the Commission works closely with a large number of official and unofficial organizations in the presentation of human rights topics at their conventions and annual meetings. The Commission has had success in working with the state and municipal officials in initiating many activities for the dissemination of material on human rights and in suggesting activities for the Year. Many of the non-governmental organizations have already taken action to commemorate the Year by publishing articles and pamphlets, organizing conferences and discussion groups, and undertaking many other programmes.

Other activities

Other methods of informing and educating will be through the mass media, exhibits and special events. The Commission will encourage the networks, both radio and television, to schedule human rights topics in their regular broadcasts. It will also seek to interest the press and periodicals in featuring articles for the Year. A series of radio tapes on human rights by individual distinguished Americans is also planned by the Commission. Mrs. Halsted and Justice Clark have already taped their presentations.

The Commission is in contact with the Smithsonian Institution and the National Archives about the possibility of exhibiting human rights materials in Washington and elsewhere. The Post Office Department will be issuing the first commemorative aerogramme, and arrangements for its presentation will be announced later. The Commission is also sponsoring a number of speaking engagements.

The human rights conventions

The Special Committee of Lawyers appointed a sub-committee to study and report on the human rights conventions to the Commission. The President has twice urged that the Senate approve the conventions; and the Commission recently adopted a resolution supporting his position and expressing the hope that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will act favourably this year.

On 1 August, the President sent the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to the Senate, requesting its advice and consent to ratification.

VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]
26 February 1968

On 26 January 1968, the President of Venezuela issued a decree designating 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights.

B. Information received from non-member States

9. Information as to measures and activities in the field of human rights undertaken by States not members of the United Nations but members of the specialized agencies has been received by the Secretary-General from the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Korea.

III. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Some further measures taken in order to co-ordinate activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights

10. The Secretary-General by notes verbales to Member States, FU 112/2 (11) and letters to the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations and international organizations concerned transmitted the texts of General Assembly resolution 2339 (XXII) and requested that he be kept informed, from time to time, of action taken in compliance with resolutions 2081 (XX), 2217 A (XXI) and 2339 (XXII), in sufficient time so that such information might be incorporated in his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

11. As a means of disseminating information at regular intervals on activities contemplated or undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations and national and international organizations concerned in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, four further issues (Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6) of the periodic Newsletter descriptive of such activities have been published by the Division of Human Rights in co-operation with the Office of Public Information.

B. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX)

12. The General Assembly, in its resolution 2081 (XX), decided to hasten the conclusion of draft covenants on human rights and of certain conventions and to complete the consideration and preparation of draft declarations which had been approved by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women.

1. Conclusion of conventions in the field of human rights

13. (a) The General Assembly at its twenty-second session adopted an amended preamble and article I of the draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance and gave priority to its further consideration during its twenty-third (1968) session.

(b) The General Assembly, at its twenty-second session, decided to take up at its twenty-third session consideration of the item on freedom of information, since, because of its heavy agenda, the Third Committee had been unable to consider the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information.

2. Completion of draft declarations

14. (a) The General Assembly, at its twenty-second session, unanimously adopted the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

(b) The General Assembly, at its twenty-second session, unanimously adopted the draft Declaration on Territorial Asylum.

C. Further implementation of parts of the programme for the International Year for Human Rights annexed to General Assembly resolution 2217 A (XXI)

Messages

15. On 1 January 1968, the President of the General Assembly issued a special message on the International Year for Human Rights. The Secretary-General of the United Nations issued his message on 22 April 1968 in the form of an address at the inaugural meeting of the International Conference on Human Rights.

Human rights postage stamps

16. The United Nations Postal Administration will issue special human rights postage stamps on 22 November 1968 in denominations of six and thirteen cents. On 2 January 1968 and 28 June 1968 special cancellations were issued with the respective legends "1968 International Year for Human Rights" (to mark the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights) and "Freedom of Information United Nations Correspondents Association 20th Anniversary". On 24 October 1968 (United Nations Day) and on 10 December 1968 (Human Rights Day) special cancellations will be issued with the respective legends "To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights" and "Twentieth Anniversary Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

Dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

17. The United Nations Office of Public Information has distributed without charge over 1 million copies of the Declaration in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish and sixty-two other languages, in response to the heavy demand for this publication in connexion with the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights. The Sales Section of the Office of Conference Services has sold over 100,000 copies. The United Nations information centres have participated in ensuring an intensive dissemination of the Declaration and the Division of Human Rights and the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme have assisted in this effort.

18. The Declaration has also been made available in wallsheet form in Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic and over 30,000 copies have been distributed.

19. This effort by the United Nations has also stimulated the reprinting and distribution of many hundreds of thousands of copies of the Declaration by Member States, the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations and national and international organizations concerned.

Special pamphlets

20. The Office of Public Information, in co-operation with the Division of Human Rights, has prepared specially for the International Year for Human Rights, a 93-page booklet entitled The United Nations and Human Rights which presents a history of the United Nations work and measures taken in the field of human rights, including an explanation of the content and significant aspects of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other significant international instruments. The booklet was published in English, French, Russian and Spanish and five other languages. A twenty-two-page pamphlet entitled The United Nations and the Human Person - Questions and Answers on Human Rights in some twenty-eight languages and an eighteen-page pamphlet Human Rights and the United Nations Family have also been published specifically for the International Year for Human Rights as well as the texts of the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. Reprints were also made of texts and articles on human rights, appearing in the UN Monthly Chronicle and other OPI publications.

Radio documentary programmes

21. Two series of radio programmes have been produced. The series of six fifteen-minute programmes under the title "The Great Involvement" was intended to convey the human and personal involvement of each and every one in the establishment, protection and maintenance of human rights. This series was produced in ten languages for broadcast in 135 countries and territories, and was provided to seventeen further countries for production and broadcast in their own languages. The second series of three fifteen-minute programmes was included in the weekly "Perspective" series under the title "Human Rights, 1968". These programmes were based on statements and declarations at the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran, were produced in eleven languages and were provided to radio organizations in 125 countries which regularly broadcast the "Perspective" series: in thirteen further countries the programmes are being adapted into their own languages. All these programmes are also being made available to any organizations requesting to broadcast them.

Lectures and articles

22. A number of United Nations officials at Headquarters and in Information Centres and regional offices have accepted invitations from interested organizations to give speeches and write articles on the International Year for Human Rights.

23. The Directors of Information Centres have made considerable efforts to promote the widest possible interest in the aims of the International Year for Human Rights and the activities related to it through lectures held in co-operation with non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and information media in their respective areas, by assisting in the establishment of local and national ad hoc committees for the co-ordination of Human Rights Year activities and in promoting the issuance of commemorative postal stamps.

Display of United Nations documents

24. The United Nations Information Centres have been asked to arrange displays of relevant United Nations documents, especially in November/December 1968, through interested non-governmental organizations and educational institutions.

Human Rights Day 1968

25. A special meeting of the General Assembly will be held on 10 December 1968 in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at which, in conformity with the General Assembly recommendation, Governments are being invited to include in their delegations, whenever possible, persons who participated in the drafting of the Declaration. A concert will be organized at United Nations Headquarters.

Human rights prizes

26. At the special meeting of the General Assembly to be held on 10 December 1968 a prize or prizes will be awarded for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights. A Special Committee, composed of the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, has been entrusted with selecting the winners of the human rights prize.

D. Special activities of United Nations bodies

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

27. On 9-18 October 1967, a conference was convened in Addis Ababa on the legal, economic and social aspects of African refugee problems under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation. The conference was organized in recognition of the forthcoming observance of 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights, in connexion with the regular programmes of work of the various sponsoring

organizations, and in order to awaken international awareness to the serious position of African refugees. Attending the conference were "the most senior officials responsible for refugee work" in twenty-two African countries, ten international and inter-governmental organizations and twenty-seven non-governmental organizations and three non-African Governments.

28. Among the eleven recommendations adopted by the conference was one that "it is a matter of urgency for all African countries which have not already done so to accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and to the Protocol of January 1967".

29. In implementation of the recommendations of the conference the following bodies have been established: (1) an African regional Bureau for placement (education) and resettlement of refugees in the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, (2) a Consultative Board, consisting of representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Organization of African Unity and non-governmental organizations, to advise the Organization of African Unity Bureau on general policy and programmes and (3) a Standing Committee, consisting of representatives of the same organizations listed above, to co-ordinate African regional inter-agency activities on refugees and to give technical support to the Bureau of the Organization of African Unity.

United Nations Children's Fund

30. The pamphlet entitled "UNICEF and the Rights of the Child" has been re-issued in English, French and Spanish and given wide circulation. It has been included in the kits of materials assembled and distributed by UNICEF to national Committees and United Nations information centres for the 1968 observance of Universal Children's Day - the theme for which is "Good Health - a Basic Right of Every Child". Also incorporated in the kits is a new large wallsheet which uses ten photographs with captions to illustrate the principles of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

31. The April 1968 issue of UNICEF News entitled "Health: First Right", was devoted to health as a human right of the child and contained feature stories and

photographs illustrating and analysing the critical health situation of children in the world today and suggesting approaches to improve that situation.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

32. On the eve of the International Year for Human Rights, branch offices and correspondents of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were reminded that among its specific targets for 1968 were (a) promoting the implementation of the Declaration on Territorial Asylum adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1967, (b) promoting further accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and early accession to the Protocol (which came into force on 4 October 1967) and, at the same time, encouraging the liberal application of the Convention by countries which have already acceded to it and (c) encouraging interest in the rights of refugees within the framework of regional bodies, while trying to ensure that measures taken at the regional level are in harmony with international instruments already in existence. Further instructions were issued to branch offices and correspondents on 22 May 1968 concerning the objectives of the High Commissioner for Refugees for Human Rights Year.

33. A special Human Rights Year issue of the magazine "UNHCR Reports" entitled "Human Rights Protect Refugees" has been published and includes a statement on the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. A series of sixteen two-colour photo posters has also been produced and distributed.

IV. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

34. The following information has been received by the Secretary-General from the specialized agencies on the measures and activities undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights between 1 December 1967 and 15 August 1968. Information on measures and activities of the specialized agencies prior to 1 December 1967 was included in the Secretary-General's report to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly (A/6866 and Add.1 and 2).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

35. On 1 January 1968, the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) issued a special message on the International Year for Human Rights.

36. The Director-General of the ILO devoted part I of his general report to the 52nd session of the International Labour Conference (1968) to a review of the activities of the ILO in the field of human rights. This subject was accordingly the central theme of the discussion which took place in the plenary sessions of the Conference this year. In reply to this discussion the Director-General delivered a speech in which he pointed to the main conclusions emerging from the discussion and outlined the basic principles which would determine the development of future action by the International Labour Organisation in the field of human rights.

37. The Conference also adopted a resolution concerning ILO action in the field of human rights and in particular with respect to freedom of association. The Governing Body of the ILO will be called upon to consider the action to be taken on this resolution.

38. A leaflet on the ILO and human rights was published early in 1968 and a special Human Rights Year issue of ILO Panorama in August 1968.

39. The ILO has issued several publications relating to the problem of discrimination in employment and occupation, namely, a collection of standards and policy statements on this subject adopted under the auspices of the ILO, a collection of selected legislation and other national standards in this field and a workers' education manual entitled Fighting Discrimination in Employment and Occupation. A public information booklet on the same subject is also due to be published in 1968.

40. In pursuance of the Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1964, the Director-General presented to the Conference a fourth special report reviewing developments in South Africa and at the international level in regard to apartheid in labour matters.
41. At its meeting in March 1968, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations made a general survey of the situation with regard to the implementation of ILO Conventions relating to forced labour. This survey was the subject of discussion in the Committee on this application of Conventions and Recommendations at the 52nd Session of the Conference.
42. A comparative study of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights and existing international labour conventions and recommendations is currently being made by the International Labour Office, in pursuance of the Conference resolution of 1967 on this subject.
43. The ILO submitted papers to the United Nations seminar on freedom of association held in London in June 1968 and to the seminar on discrimination to be held in New Delhi in August/September 1968. The Organization was represented at the former seminar and will likewise be represented at the latter.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

44. The fourteenth session of the FAO Conference, held in November 1967, approved a series of actions proposed by the Director-General for the collaboration of FAO with the United Nations International Year for Human Rights.
45. The Conference also drew up a Declaration on the International Year for Human Rights. The Declaration, which was adopted unanimously, expressed concern that "twenty years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, hunger and malnutrition continue to take a heavy toll in human suffering and degradation". It welcomed the designation of 1968 as International Year for Human Rights and requested "all Member Nations of FAO to study the possibility of ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and to undertake all necessary measures to achieve man's right to freedom from hunger and want". The Declaration emphasized the urgent

need "for developing nations to intensify their efforts to mobilize their internal resources, to proceed to the necessary structural changes required to establish a stable balance between food production and population growth; for developed nations to share more generously their productive capacities and skills, and opportunities for trade; and for international organizations, voluntary agencies and humanitarian foundations to concert effectively their efforts to these ends".

46. Among the specific Human Rights Year actions recommended by the Conference, which have been implemented up to the end of June 1968, are the following:

47. On 1 January 1968, Mr. H. A. Boerma as one of his first acts upon taking over as Director-General of FAO, issued a Statement in support of the International Year for Human Rights.

48. Both the Declaration of the FAO Conference and the Director-General's Statement have been distributed widely and given considerable publicity.

49. The Director-General has sent to Member States two circular letters inviting their support of the International Year for Human Rights. Among his proposals for action were that National Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committees be invited to join special committees or other national machinery set up to organize the Year, and that their current programmes of information, education and action be used to focus attention on man's economic and social rights and in particular his right to freedom from hunger. Further, that in any educational or informational material which would be produced specially for the Human Rights Year, emphasis be laid upon the role of agriculture in achieving human rights, upon the dignity of agriculture as an occupation, and upon the key role of the farmer in ensuring man's right to freedom from hunger. Other suggestions made to the Governments included the widest possible use of the national Press, radio and television to give publicity to the Year in connexion with any special efforts contributing to the promotion of human rights, for instance, the opening of agricultural colleges and training centres irrigation schemes or fertilizer plants.

50. Proposals for observance of the Year were discussed at three Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC) conferences during 1967, namely the Eighth Conference of Representatives of Campaign Committees in the European Region, the Eighth Session of the Advisory Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations, and the third Campaign Conference bringing together Committee and representatives of non-governmental organizations from all over the world. Following up on these

discussions, three circular letters have been addressed to the eighty-five national campaign committees and to the more than 100 international non-governmental organizations participating in the Campaign, suggesting activities related to human rights which could be incorporated in their programmes. These suggestions follow the lines of those proposed to Governments and referred to above. In compliance with a recommendation of the Third FFHC Conference regarding the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, committees and non-governmental organizations have been asked to "undertake urgent action on the national level, to press their respective governments to ratify the Covenant at the earliest possible time, so as to expedite the implementation of article 11 of the Covenant".

51. Information received from committees and non-governmental organizations indicate that FAO's request to them for participation in the Year have been followed widely but detailed reports are as yet only available from few countries. The Committees and non-governmental organizations have been asked to report fully on their activities by the end of the year.

52. The FAO report submitted to the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran, Iran (22 April-13 May 1968), entitled Human Rights and the Work of FAO has been distributed to all Campaign partners for use in their information activities on human rights. The report has provided the basis for a brochure on FAO and Human Rights which has been prepared and will be ready for distribution in July to Governments, FFHC committees and non-governmental organizations co-operating with FAO. The text of the brochure will also form part of the FAO Speaker's Guide, a series of fact-sheets for speakers on world food and population problems and related themes.

53. Special display material related to man's right to freedom from hunger has been offered to Campaign partners as well as to FAO depository libraries, sales agents and booksellers. The response to this offer has surpassed all expectations. Among the 331 authorized depository libraries, sales agents and booksellers, 148, or 45 per cent, have until now ordered display sets. The material is usually displayed together with locally available information material produced by national FFHC committees, non-governmental organizations and, where they exist, national committees for the International Year for Human Rights.

54. Activities related to the Year have been mentioned in FAO publications, primarily the FFHC Ideas and Action Bulletin. A major article on human rights is being prepared for the September/October issue of the FAO magazine Ceres. Officials of FAO have been using appropriate opportunities in public engagements to stress human rights and the relevance of FAO's work in the achievement of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

55. The above activities are all related specifically to the International Year for Human Rights. These efforts will be continued throughout the year, and a final report on FAO's action will be prepared in the early part of 1969. Besides these specific activities, however, FAO is constantly at work assisting its Member nations to promote, in the words of the Preamble of the Organization's Constitution, "the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action on their part for the purpose of:

- raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions;
- securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products;
- bettering the condition of rural populations;
- and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger".

56. The entire programme of FAO can therefore be seen as a contribution to the advancement of human rights. By increasing food production, improving nutritional standards, developing rural institutions and processing and marketing facilities, FAO is helping people of many countries to a fuller enjoyment of their economic and social rights.

57. The Freedom from Hunger Campaign represents a special effort to involve the public in this great task. Since it was launched in 1960, the Campaign has constantly focussed attention on man and his fundamental needs. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, later, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have provided an often used frame of reference for this endeavour. Notable examples are the Declaration of the World Food Congress held in Washington in 1963, the Manifesto on Man's Right to Freedom from Hunger issued

by a special Assembly of eminent world personalities gathered in Rome in 1963, and the Young World Manifesto which launched the Young World Appeal at FAO's twentieth anniversary on 16 October 1965. The International Year for Human Rights has given renewed actuality to these messages which continue to be used on a wide scale in the promotional activities of national FFHC committees and other partners in the Campaign.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

58. On 1 April 1968, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization issued a special message on the International Year for Human Rights.
59. The Director-General will address the non-governmental organizations Human Rights Conference, to be convened at UNESCO headquarters, 15-20 September 1968, by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the Standing Committee of the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relations with UNESCO. An exhibition on human rights entitled "For All Peoples" is being organized in co-operation with the non-governmental organizations for this Conference and will be left standing during the fifteenth session of the General Conference and until the end of 1968.
60. During the fifteenth session of the General Conference, at UNESCO headquarters, a number of events devoted to human rights are planned. A round table on communication and human rights will be conducted. Also, a special ceremony on 10 December 1968 commemorating the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be held.
61. The UNESCO Courier for January 1968 was entirely devoted to the subject of human rights. An off-print of one of the articles in this issue (based on the United Nations Pamphlet "Questions and answers on human rights") was produced and circulated in a total of 50,000 copies in three languages. In addition, articles on human rights are appearing in the UNESCO Chronicle and UNESCO Features throughout the year. Other information materials already issued or under preparation include a photo poster set: "Human Rights: from Ideals to Law" (75,000 copies) and a brochure on the right to education (50,000 copies).

62. The Director-General of UNESCO has circulated a letter to Member States and national commissions for UNESCO inviting them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights to take among measures recommended to Member States by the General Assembly of the United Nations and/or by the General Conference of UNESCO the following: to ratify and give effect to covenants and conventions in the field of human rights, to implement the various declarations and recommendations adopted in the field of human rights, and to make known to the public the ideas expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A list of specific suggestions for action in commemoration of the International Year for Human Rights was attached to the circular letter which also invited Member States to inform the Director-General of their plans for the Year and the action taken. A number of replies have been received indicating the activities undertaken or scheduled, including the establishment of national committees to co-ordinate the celebration of the Year.
63. The thirty-first session of the International Conference on Public Education, convened jointly by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education at Geneva in July 1968, dealt with education for international understanding as an integral part of the school curriculum.
64. A booklet for teachers entitled Some Suggestions on Teaching about Human Rights will be published. Some of the material for the booklet has been drawn from reports on current practice in teaching about human rights prepared by two international non-governmental organizations of teachers at the request of UNESCO.
65. Educational institutions participating in the Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding (530 primary schools, secondary schools and teacher-training institutions in 53 Member States) have been invited to concentrate on the theme of human rights in 1968, and many are carrying out or planning special projects on this subject. UNESCO has provided them with suggestions and materials for use in these activities.
66. A meeting of Experts on Educational Methods Designed to Combat Racial Prejudice was held at UNESCO Headquarters (24-28 June 1968). The purpose of the meeting was to prepare a substantial and authoritative report presenting recommendations and practical suggestions aimed at strengthening the role of education in action to combat racial discrimination.

67. To follow up on the meeting of biologists, geneticists and specialists in physical anthropology held in Moscow in 1964 at which a series of propositions on the biological aspects of the racial question was adopted, an international inter-disciplinary meeting of experts was held in September 1967 at UNESCO headquarters. The participants prepared a statement on race and racial prejudice which was widely reported and commented on in the world Press at the time it was prepared. In March 1968, (on the occasion of the International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination) the statement was issued again to the mass media and was again widely commented on. At the same time, the text of the statement was distributed to all UNESCO national committees and to non-governmental organizations having relations with UNESCO with the request that they in turn should give it wide diffusion. The text of the statement was reproduced in the May issue of the UNESCO Courier (circulation nearly 400,000 in ten languages) and in the April issue of the UNESCO Chronicle.

68. In addition, the South African Institute of Race Relations has been given permission to reproduce both the Proposals on the Biological Aspects of Race (Moscow, 1964) and the Race Statement of September 1967 for distribution within the Republic of South Africa. The UNESCO report Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information, which was published in 1967 (in English and in French) continues to be given wide publicity. The possibility of publication in other languages is under consideration.

69. A comparative analysis will be made of texts relating to human rights in the different religions, ideologies, traditional lores and cultures in order to ascertain, on the basis of what each of them regards as universal, whether there exists a universal conception of human rights, and of the very idea of such rights. The body of texts thus assembled will be examined in the beginning of 1968 by a meeting of qualified specialists and thinkers. A publication containing a selection of these texts and the findings of the meeting will be issued in December 1968.

70. An international meeting of experts on cultural rights as human rights will be held at UNESCO headquarters in July 1968. Approximately sixteen participants representing the arts, mass media, philosophy and social sciences, will be invited to examine the implications of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which concern "cultural rights".

/...

71. The recommendation of the General Assembly, in paragraph 11 of resolution 2081 (XX), has been brought to the attention of non-governmental organizations in consultative relations with UNESCO together with suggestions for action.

72. Acting thereupon, the International Theatre Institute adopted a resolution recommending that its national bodies devote on a special day a work reflecting the human rights principles expressed in the United Nations Charter. On 27 March 1968, which has also been designated the Seventh World Theatre Day, a message was given referring to the theme of human rights, prepared by Miguel Asturias, holder of the 1967 Nobel Prize for Literature and Ambassador of Guatemala to France. On that occasion also a film was presented in France and in at least twelve other countries containing extracts of spectacles presented by entertainers (from the United States of America, Italy, Japan, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) at the Théâtre des Nations, preceded by a preface in which Jean-Louis Barrault and Jean Darcante explained the objectives and ideals of the International Theatre Institute and in which reference was made to the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to its Article 27. In India, the Bharatiya Natya Sangh suggested to its local centres that the theme for World Theatre be "the Theatre - Upholder of the Rights of Man: India's Contribution" and that the celebration take the form of panel discussions followed by a short theatrical programme consisting of variety entertainment or short plays or readings from great plays and writings which bear on the rights of man. A national seminar on the theme was also planned. Copies of the message prepared by Mr. Miguel Asturias and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were to be distributed.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

73. The May 1968 issue of the Telecommunication Journal of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) included the text of a message by the Secretary-General of the ITU to the International Conference on Human Rights.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

74. On 1 January 1968, the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) issued a message on the International Year for Human Rights which appears as the feature article in the first 1968 issue of the publication Union postale.

75. The UPU will support action of some thirty postal services which maintain training centres or schools to organize informed discussions and lectures devoted to human rights based on the booklet "Some suggestions on teaching about Human Rights", issued by UNESCO.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

76. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has decided to make appropriate use of the symbol of the International Year for Human Rights and a note concerning the designation of 1968 as the International Year is to be included in the WMO Bulletin.

V. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY REGIONAL
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

77. The following information has been received by the Secretary-General from regional intergovernmental organizations on the measures and activities undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights between 1 December 1967 and 15 August 1968. Information on measures and activities undertaken prior to 1 December 1967 was included in the Secretary-General's report to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly (A/6866).

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

78. On 1 January 1968, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe issued a special message on the International Year for Human Rights.
79. On 2 February 1968, the fifth meeting of international organizations interested in questions relating to human rights was held in the Human Rights Building of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. An exchange of views took place on the plans, for the Year, of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, of the Council of Europe and of non-governmental organizations, as well as on the activities of ad hoc national committees for the International Year.
80. The special sitting of the Consultative Assembly to celebrate the Year has been fixed for 26 September 1968. Its theme will be the implementation in Europe of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of other United Nations texts on human rights.
81. Special editions of the two periodical publications of the Council of Europe, Ici Europe and Forward in Europe have been devoted to the Year. A summarized version has also been published in German and Italian.
82. A booklet about the European Convention on Human Rights, including the text of the Convention and its five Protocols, has been published in ten languages as a contribution to the Year. A model lesson about the European Convention for use in schools has been prepared in French and English under arrangements made by the Committee for the European Civics Campaign. An exhibition on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms was opened on 7 March 1968 at the Headquarters of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. It will remain open through 1968. A filmstrip on human rights, accompanied by an explanatory booklet, has been produced in the United Kingdom with the assistance of the Council of Europe.

83. A message by the President of the European Conference of Local Authorities has been issued on the occasion of Europe Day, 5 May 1968, calling for action by local authorities for the celebration of the Year.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

84. The Secretariat of the League of Arab States is preparing the Arab Middle East Regional Conference on Human Rights to be held in Beirut, Lebanon, from 2-10 December 1968.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

85. At its tenth regular session in Addis Ababa (20-24 February 1968) the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity adopted a resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination which strongly supported once again the idea of undertaking an international campaign to publicize the inhuman nature of the policy of apartheid and its terrible effects, by distributing in that connexion the appropriate documentation.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

86. On 10 April 1968, the Council of the Organization of American States, at the suggestion of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, held a solemn meeting to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man. The chief speakers at the occasion were Dr. José A. Mora, former Secretary-General of the Organization, and Prof. Manuel Bianchi, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

87. The General Secretariat of the Organization in May 1968, made an announcement of scholarship grants for a course on human rights for professors and university graduates. The grants will include the travel, living and tuition expenses of the applicants selected for the course by the Technical Secretariat for the Scholarship and Professorship Programme of the Department of Technical Co-operation of the OAS. Comprising three different cycles of study totalling eighty-eight classroom hours, the course will be given at the Institute of Legal Research (formerly the Institute of Comparative Law) of the Universidad Nacional

Autonoma de Mexico from 4 November 1968 to 31 January 1969. The first cycle is to deal with an introduction to the study of human rights, human rights in the Inter-American System, fundamental rights in Mexico, human rights and the penal system, comparative legal study of national protection of human rights and international legal protection of human rights. The second and third cycles will consist of lectures and seminars conducted by outstanding jurists and specialists and will be devoted to detailed aspects and ramifications of the subject.

88. During its Eighteenth Session, held in April 1968, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights studied the International Covenants on Human Rights together with the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted by the United Nations (December 1966), the Draft Convention on Human Rights of the Inter-American Council of Jurists (Fourth Meeting, 1959), and the text of the amendments to the draft adopted by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (October 1966 and January 1967).

89. In an opinion resulting from this study, the Commission advised the Council of the Organization that it was perfectly possible for the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with the Optional Protocol thereto, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to coexist with an Inter-American Convention on Human Rights. The need for, and the desirability of, a regional convention for the Americas are based on the existence of a body of American international law accumulated in accordance with the specific requirements of the nations of the hemisphere. That need and desirability also follow from the close relationship that exists between human rights and regional economic development and integration, in accordance with the statements of the Chiefs of State of the Americas made at their meeting at Punta del Este in 1967.

90. The Commission further advised that consequently the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of Human Rights should be autonomous rather than complementary to the United Nations covenants, although it should indeed be co-ordinated with them.

91. Accordingly, at its meeting held on 12 June 1968, the Council of the Organization of American States resolved "to ask the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to draw up a revised and complete text of a preliminary draft

convention, containing the amendments and changes set forth in its opinion on the matter dated 26 October 1966 (Part One) and 27 March 1967 (Part Two); and that that text be in harmony with the International Covenants of the United Nations, in accordance with the Opinion dated 11 April 1968, so that the Council, after having made the amendments to the text it deems necessary, may convey it to the Governments in order for them to make the observations and propose the amendments they deem pertinent, within three months. Within thirty days following the expiration of the aforementioned period, the Council of the Organization shall convoke an inter-American specialized conference, which shall, if possible, meet during 1968, International Year for Human Rights, to consider the aforementioned draft, together with the Governments' observations and amendments, and to decide on approval and signing of a convention on human rights".

92. The Council of the Organization also authorized the Commission to hold a special session in July 1968, in order to carry out the objectives of the above resolution.

93. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights convened in Washington, D.C., from 1 through 11 July 1968, and concentrated its entire attention upon the matter of the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights. The Members of the Commission diligently reviewed every feature of the extant draft inter-American conventions and the Commission's own draft articles, together with several comparative studies and reports prepared especially for the project at hand, in order to produce for the disposition of the Council a draft Convention that was as well suited as possible to the needs of the Americas and at the same time co-ordinated to the fullest extent possible with the International Covenants on Human Rights of the United Nations.

94. The revised preliminary Draft Inter-American Convention on Protection of Human Rights was formally transmitted to the Council of the Organization at the conclusion of the nineteenth session (Special) of the Commission on 11 July 1968.

VI. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED

95. In implementation of General Assembly resolution 2339 (XXII), many of the national and international organizations active in the field of human rights brought strong support to the celebration of the International Year of Human Rights. Within the limits of its possibilities the Secretariat maintained contact with those non-governmental organizations which requested assistance and which provided information on measures and activities undertaken by them in connexion with the Year. United Nations information centres also had contact with many national organizations. Regular correspondence was carried on with, and information received from, a large number of ad hoc national committees for the Year, as well as with some national voluntary organizations and educational institutions. Even with this flow of correspondence and printed materials received by the Secretary-General, it is evident that a vast amount of activities at the national level took place, of which the Secretary-General has no direct information, carried on by voluntary organizations which were inspired and motivated by the General Assembly resolutions and by the non-governmental organizations with which the Secretariat was in direct contact.

96. The following information, received by the Secretary-General between 1 December 1967 and 15 August 1968, represents for the most part that received from international non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Information on activities of non-governmental organizations undertaken prior to 1 December 1967 was included in the Secretary-General's report to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly (A/6866 and Add.1).

A. Information concerning measures and activities of the Ad Hoc International Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for Human Rights Year, 1968

97. The Ad Hoc International Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for Human Rights Year 1968 (the NGO Committee) was established pursuant to a resolution adopted on 4 July 1966 by the tenth General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social

Council which instructed the Bureau of NGOs to set up an ad hoc machinery to facilitate effective collaboration for the International Year for Human Rights. Membership of the Committee was offered not only to members of the General Conference but also to all non-governmental organizations who wished to join.

As of 15 August 1968, there were 113 non-governmental organizations associated with the NGO Committee. A list of these organizations is included in the Annex.

98. The Tenth General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with UNESCO, in June 1966, also decided to set up a similar committee for the International Year for Human Rights. Accordingly, the Permanent Committee of UNESCO Non-Governmental Organizations set up a Working Group for Human Rights (UNESCO Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations), which has established regular contact with the NGO Committee.

99. The NGO Committee has established a continuing collaboration, on the one hand, with the Secretary-General and, on the other hand, with its affiliated organizations. This collaboration has assisted in stimulating and co-ordinating the activities of non-governmental organizations on a national and international level. The Geneva Section of the Committee has published and widely distributed a booklet for children on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with the text of each article illustrated with an appropriate photograph and a guide to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for teachers. The Geneva Section of the Committee also convened a Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations from 29-31 January 1968, at which a series of general conclusions were adopted by the seventy-nine participating organizations with two abstentions.

100. The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the NGO Committee and the the NGO (UNESCO) Standing Committee, has convened a Conference on Human Rights at UNESCO Headquarters from 15-19 September 1968. The agenda and programme of the Conference has been conceived as a framework of discussion of the functions and capacities of non-governmental organizations and the problems they face in dealing with the subjects concerned.

B. Information concerning measures and activities by national and international organizations concerned

101. Information has been received by the Secretary-General from 146 international non-governmental organizations. In addition to those affiliated with the NGO Committee, thirty-three other organizations have submitted information as to their participation in the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights and are listed in the annex. Within the limits of this report, it is not possible to give details as to the extremely varied and wide range of activities undertaken by these organizations.

102. This figure of 146 international non-governmental organizations does not reflect the hundreds of national non-governmental organizations (many of which are affiliated with international non-governmental organizations, concerning whose activities information was received by the Secretariat directly or indirectly. For example, thirty-seven international non-governmental organizations adopted the International Year for Human Rights, or some aspect of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as the theme of general or special conferences before or during 1968; forty-one reported that they were printing and distributing in their magazines or otherwise texts of, or commentaries on, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and twenty-six have published special studies in connexion with the Year. These figures do not reflect similar activities by their national affiliates undertaken at the national level as a result of appeals by their parent international organizations. Furthermore, while twenty-two international organizations submitted information as to their efforts to secure support, through their national affiliates, for the ratification of existing international human rights conventions, it was the work of many hundreds of these affiliates which, at the national level, helped to awaken public opinion as to the importance of securing such ratifications. It should also be noted that national non-governmental organizations gave important support to ad hoc national committees established in thirty-eight countries to co-ordinate national celebrations and activities for the Year. In many cases, such ad hoc national committees were officially appointed by national Governments with the participation of non-governmental organizations. In other cases, national Governments entrusted to non-governmental organizations the organization of the celebrations and other activities.

ANNEX

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING ON THEIR
ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Non-governmental organizations members of the Ad Hoc International Committee
of Non-Governmental Organizations for Human Rights Year, 1968

- Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
- Agudas Israel World Organization
- All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
- Amnesty International
- Anti-Slavery-Society, The (United Kingdom)
- Associated Country Women of the World
- Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
- Boy Scouts World Bureau
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)
- Catholic International Education Office
- Catholic International Union for Social Service
- Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
- Commission on Migration of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
- Commission on Refugees of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies
- Community Development Foundation, Inc.
- Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
- Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
- Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
- Experiment in International Living
- Friends World Committee for Consultation
- International Abolitionist Federation
- International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
- International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance
- International Association for Social Progress
- International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom
- International Association of Democratic Lawyers

International Association of Penal Law
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
International Catholic Association for Radio and TV
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Press Union
International Catholic Youth Federation
International Commission of Jurists
International Committee of Catholic Nurses
International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Conference of Catholic Charities
International Co-operative Alliance
International Council of Jewish Women, The
International Council of Nurses
International Council of Social Democratic Women
International Council of Welfare Agencies
International Council of Women
International Council on Alcohol and Alcoholism
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Council on Social Welfare
International Diabetic Federation
International Federation for the Rights of Man, The
International Federation of Airlines Pilots Association
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
International Federation of Senior Police Officers
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Federation of University Women
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Humanist and Ethical Union
International Law Association
International League for the Rights of Man, The
International Organization of Employers
International Peace Bureau
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Police Association
International Recreation Association
International Social Service Council
International Social Service
International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
International Society of Blood Transfusion
International Society of Social Defense
International Students Movement for the United Nations
International Union of Child Welfare
International Union of Family Organizations
International Union of Local Authorities
International Union of Psychological Service
International Union of Socialist Youth
League of Red Cross Societies
Lutheran World Federation
NGO Conference with Consultative Status (ECOSOC)
Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)
Pan Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
Pax Romana, International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural
Affairs
Pax Romana, International Movement of Catholic Students
Salvation Army, The
St. Joan's International Alliance
Soroptimist International Association
Union of International Organizations
United Towns Organization

Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women's International Zionist Organization
World Alliance of YMCAs
World Assembly of Youth
World Association of Christian Broadcasting
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
World Federation for Mental Health
World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
World Federation of Democratic Youth
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Jewish Congress
World Medical Association
World Peace Through Law Center
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
World Union of Catholic Teachers
World University Service
World Veterans Federation
World Women's Christian Temperance Union
World Young Women's Christian Association
Zonta International

2. Non-governmental organizations which have announced their participation in celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights other than members of the Ad Hoc International Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations for Human Rights Year

All India Women's Conference
Bahai International Community
Burmese Society for the Improvement of Youths
Indian National Trade Unions Congress
International Association for Social Progress
International Association of Universities
International Association of Youth Magistrates

International Bar Association
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Centre for the Study of the Protection of Human Rights
International Council of Graphic Design Associations
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Criminal Police Organization
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation for Parent Education
International Federation of Social Workers
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Grotius Foundation for the Propagation of the Law of Nations
International League for Children's and Adults Education
International Organization of Consumers Unions
International Prisoners Aid Association
International Student Conference
International Union of Official Naval Organizations
International Youth Hostel Federation
Junior Chamber International
Society of Comparative Legislation
Unitarian Universalist Association
Universal Esperanto Association
War Resisters International
World Assembly of Human Rights
World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession
World Goodwill
