



Twenty-first session
Agenda item 63

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the Third Committee

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1. The General Assembly, at its 1415th plenary meeting on 24 September 1966, allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 63, entitled "International Year for Human Rights: (a) programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights; (b) report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights". The Third Committee discussed this item at its 1462nd and 1463rd meetings, on 15 December 1966.

I. PROGRAMME OF MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN CONNEXION
WITH THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

2. The General Assembly, in resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights and arranged for the preparation of a programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3. In resolution 2081 (XX), of 20 December 1965, the Assembly approved an interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, as set out in the annex to the resolution, and commended the programme to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the interested international organizations and invited their

co-operation and participation in the programme. In the same resolution, the Assembly further noted that the Commission on Human Rights was continuing the preparation of further recommendations on measures and activities to be undertaken in 1968.

4. The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second session, completed the preparation of those recommendations and requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly the approval of a programme of further measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations, Member States, the specialized agencies, other international as well as national organizations, in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights.^{1/}

5. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1160 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, recommended a draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session whereby the Assembly would, inter alia, approve the further programme prepared by the Commission and request the Secretary-General to co-ordinate measures and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional organizations and the national and international organizations concerned.

6. The draft resolution which the Council, by resolution 1160 (XLI), recommended for adoption by the General Assembly was circulated as an annex to the Secretary-General's report on the International Year for Human Rights (A/6422). Amendments to the draft resolution and to the programme annexed thereto were submitted by Norway and Pakistan (A/C.3/L.1433); and by Colombia and the United Arab Republic (A/C.3/L.1434/Rev.1).

7. The Committee also had before it a statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Council (A/C.3/L.1431).

8. In their amendments (A/C.3/L.1433), Norway and Pakistan proposed the addition of the following paragraph to the operative part of the draft resolution:

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4184), chapter VII.

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the plans, preparations, arrangements, measures and activities referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 above to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session."

9. In their amendments, (A/C.3/L.1434/Rev.1) Colombia and the United Arab Republic proposed to insert between paragraphs (d) and (e) of recommendation E of the programme, the following text:

"Consider the possibility of establishing, in commemoration of the International Year for Human Rights, public service or socially useful institutions such as schools, hospitals, community centres, crèches and recreational parks;"

10. On the suggestion of the United Kingdom representative, the sponsors agreed to insert the words "or designating existing" before the words "public service".

11. During the discussion in the Committee, approval was expressed for the draft resolution submitted by the Council and most of the recommendations contained in the programme annexed thereto.

12. Different views were put forward with regard to recommendation C of the programme annexed to the Council resolution, concerning the awarding of human rights prizes. Some members of the Committee opposed such awards and considered the criteria to be applied in awarding prizes and the procedure for the selection of prize winners was imprecise and unsatisfactory. It was also recalled that the recommendation concerning the prizes had been the subject of controversy between Members from the time it was first proposed. Other members, however, felt that the establishment of human rights prizes and their awarding according to the criteria suggested in recommendation C would be an important feature of the International Year for Human Rights, and that there would be no difficulties in selecting persons worthy of the prizes.

13. While many members were in favour of the amendment submitted by Colombia and the United Arab Republic, some representatives pointed out that its meaning was not clear enough and that they had some doubts as to the advisability of including the proposed addition in the programme for the International Year.

14. At its 1463rd meeting, on 15 December 1966, the Committee voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council^{2/} and the amendments thereto as follows:

- (a) The preambular paragraph of the draft resolution was adopted unanimously.
- (b) Recommendations A and B contained in the annex to the draft resolution were adopted unanimously.
- (c) Recommendation C was adopted by 40 votes to 25, with 6 abstentions.
- (d) Recommendation D was adopted unanimously.
- (e) The amendment submitted by Colombia and the United Arab Republic (A/C.3/L.1434/Rev.1) to recommendation E as revised during the discussion (see paragraph 10 above) was adopted with 67 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.
- (f) Recommendation E, as amended, was adopted unanimously.
- (g) Recommendations F, G and H were adopted unanimously.
- (h) Operative paragraph 1 of the Council's draft resolution was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 16 abstentions.
- (i) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.
- (j) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted unanimously.
- (k) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention.
- (l) The amendment submitted by Norway and Pakistan (A/C.3/L.1433) to add a new paragraph to the operative part of the draft resolution (see paragraph 5 above) was adopted by 63 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.
- (m) The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 68 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (See paragraph 36 below, draft resolution A).

^{2/} A/6422, annex.

II. REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

15. The General Assembly, in resolution 2081 (XX), decided to convene an international conference on human rights in 1968 and established a Preparatory Committee composed of the following seventeen Member States: Canada, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. In accordance with the resolution the Committee was asked "to complete the preparation for the Conference in 1968 and in particular, to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, duration and venue of the Conference, and to organize and direct the preparation of the necessary evaluation studies and other documentation". It was requested to report on the progress of the preparation of the Conference in order that such reports might be "considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions".

16. The first progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights was submitted in June 1966 (A/6354).

17. The Third Committee also had before it a communication of 18 October 1966, received by the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Iran (A/C.3/602), which read as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with reference to paragraph 13 of resolution 2081 (XX) adopted on 20 December 1965 by the General Assembly, on the International Year for Human Rights, has the honour to state that the Iranian Government has decided to extend an invitation for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held in Teheran during 1968. It is understood that, in offering to act as host for the said conference, the Iranian Government has duly taken into consideration the First Progress Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, contained in document A/6354 of 22 June 1966.

"The Permanent Representative of Iran would be grateful to the Secretary-General for any action he might deem necessary to take in this respect."

Draft resolutions and amendments

18. Afghanistan, Congo (Brazzaville) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted the following draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1423 and Add.1):

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 concerning the observance of the International Year for Human Rights and the convening of an International Conference on Human Rights in 1968,

"Emphasizing the great importance of putting into practice the principles of protection of fundamental human rights which are laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

"Convinced that the continuing violation of fundamental human rights in certain countries and particularly in the colonial and dependent countries may endanger friendly relations between States and universal peace and security,

"Emphasizing the importance of the achievement by the Conference on Human Rights of the purposes specified in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX),

"1. Calls upon the Governments of all countries and the peoples of the world to intensify the struggle to safeguard fundamental freedoms and human rights and to ensure the complete and immediate elimination of such violations of human rights as racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid;

"2. Calls upon the Governments of all countries, in making their preparations for the Conference, to concentrate their efforts on applying the measures provided for in paragraph 1 of this resolution."

19. At the 1463rd meeting, on 15 December 1966, the sponsors agreed to delete operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution which was subsequently co-sponsored by Algeria, Burundi, India, Mauritania, Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.1423/Add.2).

20. Denmark, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1425) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights,

"Recalling also its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the International Year for Human Rights in which it decided, inter alia, that an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened during 1968, defined the purposes of the Conference, established a Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to complete the preparation for the Conference, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint an Executive Secretary for the Conference,

"Having considered the First Progress Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights (A/6354),

"Accepting with appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Iran for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held in Teheran (A/C.3/602),

"1. Takes note of the First Progress Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights and expresses its appreciation to the Committee for the work it has accomplished;

"2. Decides that the International Conference on Human Rights shall be held in Teheran preferably during the spring of 1968 on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Preparatory Committee and the Iranian Government;

"3. Invites States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decides specially to invite to participate in the Conference and to include among their representatives eminent persons whose qualifications in the field of human rights would enable them to make valuable contributions to the work of the Conference;

"4. Invites the competent specialized agencies to send observers to the Conference;

"5. Requests the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to continue its work in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 2081 (XX), taking into account such observations as it may receive from the Commission on Human Rights and from the Commission on the Status of Women, and to report further on the progress of the preparation of the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the necessary staffing and other facilities which will be required for the Conference;

"7. Expresses the hope that the Conference will be an important step forward in the further promotion and development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and consequently a contribution to the strengthening of peace throughout the world and to friendship among peoples."

21. A statement of the financial implications of the five-Power draft resolution was presented by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/L.1432).

22. In the light of the discussion, the sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to revise operative paragraph 5 by inserting the following words: "the discussions of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the decisions taken in this resolution and the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights" after the words "Status of Women".

23. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) and Mali submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1427) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Referring to its resolution 2081 (XX), in which it decided, inter alia, that an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened in 1968,

"Emphasizing the paramount importance, in order to enable the Conference to achieve the purposes specified in that resolution, of ensuring universal participation in the Conference,

"Recalling its resolutions on various human rights matters, in which it has made appeals to all States, both Members and non-members of the United Nations including resolutions 423 (V), 429 (V), 1514 (XV), 1779 (XVII), 2017 (XX), 2027 (XX), and 2144 (XXI),

"Instructs the Secretary-General to invite the Governments of all States both Members and non-members of the United Nations to attend the International Conference on Human Rights in 1968."

24. The sponsors subsequently proposed to withdraw the preambular part of the draft resolution and replace operative paragraph 3 of the five-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1425) with the operative paragraph of their draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1427).

25. Afghanistan, Colombia, India, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Panama, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia submitted the following draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1435):

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 by which it requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint members of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights,

"Recognizing the significance of the proposed International Conference on Human Rights and of the importance of the preparatory work to be carried out for the success of the Conference,

"1. Decides to enlarge the membership of the Preparatory Committee from seventeen to twenty-three members;

"2. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint six additional members to the Preparatory Committee - two from African countries, two from Asian countries, and two from Latin American countries."

Issues discussed

26. During the discussion members of the Committee expressed their appreciation to the Government of Iran for its generous offer to act as host to the International Conference on Human Rights in 1968, and they were unanimous in accepting that offer on the conditions stated in the first report of the Preparatory Committee (A/6354).

27. Several members expressed their satisfaction for the work accomplished by the Preparatory Committee and welcomed its preliminary report. The view was expressed that the composition of the Preparatory Committee was too limited and were of the opinion that it should be enlarged to include more representatives from African, Asian and Latin-American countries. The opinion was also expressed that if the Committee were to be enlarged, there should also be greater representation of socialist countries.

28. As to the future work of the Preparatory Committee, it was generally felt that in continuing its work it might take into account, in addition to the views it might obtain from the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, the discussion of its report at the present session of the General Assembly, the Assembly's decisions on the matter, as well as the fact of the adoption of the two Covenants on human rights.

29. Regarding the Conference itself, it was suggested that it should concentrate on the most urgent and actual issues such as the immediate granting of independence

to colonial peoples, the elimination of racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid. Other members said that, although they recognized the validity and the importance of these problems, they felt that such an approach would narrow the purposes of the International Conference, which was to consider all the human rights matters pertaining to the purposes defined by the General Assembly in resolution 2081 (XX). It was maintained that these particular points were already covered in the draft provisional agenda suggested by the Preparatory Committee (A/6354, paragraph 31).

30. Some members advocated the application of the principle of universality to the participation in the International Conference on Human Rights, particularly since it had to deal with subjects which were of universal interest and importance. They were of the view that all States should be invited to take part in the Conference, as had been done in the case of the conference on the preparation of the convention relating to the status of refugees. Other members, however, were opposed to such an arrangement. Of these, some argued that the all-States formula would present practical and legal difficulties and they maintained that a formula inviting States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and States that the Assembly decided specifically to invite to participate in the Conference would be a satisfactory solution of the problem.

31. With reference to the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee concerning the four working languages of the Conference, one member suggested that either Chinese should be added as the fifth working language or their number should be limited to three in accordance with the usual practice in United Nations organs.

Voting

32. At its 1463rd meeting the Committee voted on the draft resolutions submitted and the amendments thereto.

33. At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a roll-call vote was taken on the twelve-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1423 and Add.1 and 2). The draft resolution, as revised (see paragraph 19 above), was adopted by 40 votes to none with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

34. The voting on the five-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1425) was as follows:

- (a) The preambular part was adopted by 72 votes to none, with 1 abstention.
- (b) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted unanimously.
- (c) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 72 votes to none, with 1 abstention.
- (d) At the request of the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic a separate roll-call vote was taken on the proposal to replace operative paragraph 3 of the five-Power draft resolution with the operative paragraph of the three-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1427), as mentioned in paragraph 24 above. The proposal was rejected by 35 votes to 27, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Ghana, Iran, Libya, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia.

(e) Operative paragraph 3 (A/C.3/L.1425) was adopted by 47 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions.

(f) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

(g) Operative paragraph 5 as amended (see paragraph 22 above) was adopted by 68 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

(h) Operative paragraphs 6 and 7 were adopted unanimously.

(i) The five-Power draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

35. The ten-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1435) was adopted by 55 votes to none, with 16 abstentions (see paragraph 36 below, draft resolutions B, C and D).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

36. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

International Year for Human Rights

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 and 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the International Year for Human Rights,

1. Approves the further programme of measures and activities envisaged for Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and national and other international organizations, which has been recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, and the national and international organizations concerned to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including the measures set out in the above-mentioned programme, and to keep the Secretary-General informed of their plans and preparations;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to make any necessary arrangements to facilitate the co-operation of competent regional inter-governmental organizations in observing 1968 as International Human Rights Year, as provided in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the measures and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional organizations and the national and international organizations concerned, and in particular to collect and disseminate at regular intervals information on activities contemplated or undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the plans, preparations, arrangements, measures and activities referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

ANNEX

Recommendation A

It is recommended that in December 1967 the President of the General Assembly should issue a special message on the International Year for Human Rights, to be released on 1 January 1968. It is further recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions should issue similar messages during 1968 at the time they deem most appropriate, such messages to be widely circulated by all communications media.

Recommendation B

1. It is recommended that the Secretary-General should:

- (a) Make arrangements for the issuing of human rights stamps and first-day covers on 1 January 1968, and for special cancellations during 1968;
- (b) Promote the widest and most intensive dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights specifically for the International Year;
- (c) Prepare and publish a special pamphlet on the Declaration specifically for the International Year;
- (d) Prepare a radio documentary script on the Declaration, for general distribution, and encourage and assist broadcasting and television organizations to produce documentary or dramatic programmes relating to human rights;
- (e) Make available to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency a special model designed to symbolize the concept of human rights and freedoms, so that posters may be reproduced and distributed nationally during the International Year;
- (f) Direct United Nations officers at Headquarters and in information centres and regional offices to give lectures and write articles on the Declaration and to co-operate with information media and educational authorities in various countries in organizing the celebration of the International Year;
- (g) Request the distributors of United Nations publications to prepare a special display of relevant United Nations documents for exhibition during the months of November and December 1968.

2. For Human Rights Day, 1968, it is recommended that the United Nations should:

(a) Organize at Headquarters a special meeting of the General Assembly on 10 December 1968, in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration. Governments are invited, whenever possible, to include in their delegations to the special meeting persons who participated in the drafting of the Declaration;

(b) Organize a concert at United Nations Headquarters on the same day to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, and obtain the widest possible radio and television coverage for the concert.

Recommendation C

(a) When a prize or prizes in the field of human rights should be awarded. It is recommended that a prize or prizes should be awarded, for the first time, on 10 December 1968, on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Thereafter prizes should not be awarded more often than at five-year intervals.

(b) Number of prizes to be awarded. It is recommended that no more than five prizes should be awarded at one time. If one prize is to be awarded, it should be for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights. If two prizes are to be awarded, one should be for outstanding achievements with reference to the promotion and protection of civil and political rights, and the other for outstanding achievements with reference to the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights. If more than one prize is awarded, each prize should be equal in every way.

(c) Nature of the prizes. It is recommended that a metal plaque bearing the United Nations seal and an artistic design, and engraved with an appropriate citation, should be presented to each winner of the prize as a concrete and lasting token of the award.

(d) Procedure to be followed in selecting winners. It is recommended that a special committee, composed of the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, 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, should be entrusted with selecting winners of the human rights prize.

The committee would establish its own procedure for receiving nominations, it being understood that nominations might be sought from Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and from other appropriate sources. The assistance of the Secretary-General would be available to the special committee at every stage of the process of selection.

(e) Criteria to be applied in the selection of winners. It is recommended that on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1968, a maximum of five prizes should be awarded to persons who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights since the proclamation of the Declaration on 10 December 1948. Thereafter the prize or prizes, awarded at five-year intervals, would go to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Recommendation D

It is noted that in operative paragraph 4 of resolution 1961 (XVIII), the General Assembly invited all Member States to intensify their domestic efforts in the field of human rights, with the assistance of their appropriate organizations, in order that a fuller and more effective realization of these rights and freedoms might be achieved and might be reported at the proposed international review of such achievement in 1968 and thereafter. This proposed intensification of national domestic effort has been considered, bearing in mind the fact that an intensive programme of activity in this field is now in progress, in which the United Nations, the specialized agencies, national Governments and non-governmental organizations are already involved. It can be assumed that each Member State, within the framework of national legislation and policy, and according to available means, will wish to respond in its own way to the invitation expressed in operative paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned resolution.

In consideration of the fact that a wide variety of measures should not be added by Member States to their existing programmes, it is recommended instead that the Assembly should be asked to invite all Member States to make a special

effort during the period, within the framework of national legislation and policy and according to available means, in two particular spheres:

- (a) In the sphere of their national legislation;
- (b) In the sphere of education towards a fuller realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It is agreed that the intensification of efforts on the national level does not exclude intensification of efforts by Member States on an international scale such as within the United Nations and its agencies.

Recommendation E

It is recommended that Governments be invited to consider adopting the following programme:

- (a) Formally proclaim 1968 to be International Year for Human Rights and observe it as such;
- (b) Issue, during the International Year for Human Rights, in the name of Heads of State or Governments, special messages reaffirming their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and their dedication to the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- (c) Either appoint an ad hoc committee to co-ordinate the national celebrations for the International Year for Human Rights within their countries, or entrust its organization to an existing institution;
- (d) Seize the opportunity of the International Year for Human Rights to redouble their efforts to bring about the signature and ratification, or the acceptance in another form, of all the existing international conventions or treaties designed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in particular spheres;
- (e) Consider the possibility of establishing, in commemoration of the International Year for Human Rights, or designating existing public service or socially useful institutions such as schools, hospitals, community centres, crèches and recreational parks;"
- (f) Consider the possibility of establishing one or more national awards to honour their nationals who have made distinguished contributions to the promotion of human rights, and to make these awards during the International Year for Human Rights;

(g) Maintain contact with the specialized agencies of the United Nations and participate in any regional conference and seminars which the latter may wish to organize;

(h) Issue human rights stamps and first-day covers on 1 January 1968, and arrange for special cancellations during 1968;

(i) Promote the widest and most intensive dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in as many languages and dialects as possible, by means of printed posters, leaflets and pamphlets issued during 1968;

(j) Examine the possibility of holding a special meeting of their Parliament or National Assembly, in order to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, preferably on 10 December 1968.

Recommendation F

It is recommended that the specialized agencies whose work touches on the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms should be invited:

(a) To proceed with the planning of their individual programmes of celebrations;

(b) To communicate directly with the Governments of Member States and with private, national and international organizations, so as to co-operate with them in the organization of national and regional programmes of celebrations for 1968;

(c) To inform the Secretary-General of the programmes they have formulated as soon as possible before 1 January 1967.

Recommendation G

It is recommended that other organizations having an interest in the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, non-governmental organizations in contact with the United Nations Office of Public Information, United Nations associations, research institutions, universities and other institutions of higher learning, and other appropriate organizations, should be invited to participate fully in the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights and to organize special

activities of their own during 1968. The invitation to the organizations in consultative status and to those in contact with the Office of Public Information would be issued by the Secretary-General, while the invitation to national organizations would be issued by the Governments of the countries concerned.

Within the framework of their respective programmes, in order to develop further and to guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of apartheid, the various organizations mentioned above are invited to consider the following activities for the year 1968:

(a) To adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or articles thereof, as appropriate, as the theme of their annual conference for 1968 or of special conferences held during that year;

(b) To organize commemorative ceremonies on the Declaration during the International Year for Human Rights, and particularly on Human Rights Day, 10 December 1968;

(c) To print and distribute the text of the Declaration, and prepare public pamphlets, leaflets and posters on the Declaration;

(d) To organize community projects, such as panel discussions on local problems of human rights, children's parades, and the display of the United Nations flag in school and business buildings;

(e) To encourage local communities to establish a list of questions with a view to investigating and sounding out public opinion as to the community's effectiveness in promoting the principles of the Declaration;

(f) To publish, during the International Year for Human Rights, historic declarations, famous bills, and great orations and speeches on human rights, with appropriate commentaries or annotations;

(g) To encourage radio and television networks to carry special programmes, to encourage newspaper editors to publish editorials on the Declaration which could be printed or reprinted in whole or in part, and to encourage book-publishing firms to issue special publications, including books and booklets, on human rights problems designed to publicize the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and to encourage other media of information to organize public debates on great issues of freedom;

(h) To invite appropriate bodies in Member States to hold special services and observances, of a cultural and traditional nature, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Recommendation H

It is recommended that the programme of measures and activities include activities by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, Member States, and international and national organizations. For an effective year of observances, some degree of co-ordination of these separate activities will be required. Some of the recommended activities are set out precisely and in reasonably full detail; in others, no more than the broad outlines of the proposal can be given at this stage, and details remain to be worked out. When these details have been worked out, it will be desirable that information about them be communicated to a central organization or to a central office. It is likely that individual Member States will have new ideas in regard to activities they may wish to undertake in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, and that they will wish to communicate some of these ideas to other Member States. It is agreed that all these activities should be co-ordinated and it is recommended that the co-ordinating and clearing-house function should be discharged by the Secretary-General. It would be important that the efficiency of the Secretary-General's present responsibilities in the field of human rights should not be prejudiced by this additional task which it is proposed to entrust to him.

B

The General Assembly

Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 concerning the observance of the International Year for Human Rights and the convening of an International Conference on Human Rights in 1968,

Emphasizing the great importance of putting into practice the principles relating to the protection of fundamental human rights which are laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

/...

Convinced that the continuing violation of fundamental human rights in certain countries, particularly in the colonial and dependent countries, may endanger friendly relations between States and universal peace and security,

Emphasizing the importance of the achievement by the Conference on Human Rights of the purposes specified in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX),

Calls upon the Governments of all countries and the peoples of the world to intensify the struggle to safeguard fundamental freedoms and human rights and to ensure the complete and immediate elimination of such violations of human rights as racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights,

Recalling also its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the International Year for Human Rights in which it decided, inter alia, that an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened during 1968, defined the purposes of the Conference, established a Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to complete the preparation for the Conference, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint an Executive Secretary for the Conference,

Having considered the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee,^{1/}

Accepting with appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Iran for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran,^{2/}

1. Takes note of the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights and expresses its appreciation to the Committee for the work it has accomplished;

2. Decides that the International Conference on Human Rights shall be held at Teheran preferably during the spring of 1968 on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Preparatory Committee and the Iranian Government;

^{1/} A/6354.

^{2/} A/C.3/602.

3. Invites States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decides specially to invite to participate in the Conference, and to include among their representatives eminent persons whose qualifications in the field of human rights would enable them to make valuable contributions to the work of the Conference;

4. Invites the competent specialized agencies to send observers to the Conference;

5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to continue its work in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 2081 (XX), taking into account such observations as it may receive from the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, and bearing in mind the discussions at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the decisions taken in the present resolution and the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights, and to report further on the progress of the preparation of the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the staffing and other facilities which will be required for the Conference;

7. Expresses the hope that the Conference will be an important step forward in the further promotion and development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and consequently a contribution to the strengthening of peace throughout the world and to friendship among peoples.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, by which it requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights,

Recognizing the significance of the proposed Conference and the importance of the preparatory work to the success of the Conference,

1. Decides to enlarge the membership of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights from seventeen to twenty-three members;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint six additional members of the Preparatory Committee - two from African countries, two from Asian countries, and two from Latin American countries.