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INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the Third Committee

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its 1676th plenary meeting, on 27 September 1968, allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 62, entitled:

"International Year for Human Rights:

- (a) Measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) International Conference on Human Rights."

(a) Measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights

2. The General Assembly, in resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, designated the year 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. Following the adoption in 1965 of 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 resolution 2081 (XX), the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in resolution 2217 A (XXI) of 19 December 1966, approved the further programme of measures and activities envisaged for Member States, the

United Nations, the specialized agencies and national and other international organizations, as set out in the annex to that resolution.

4. In the same resolution, the General Assembly invited Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental 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 programme, and to keep the Secretary-General informed of their plans and preparations. The General Assembly requested 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. The Secretary-General was further requested to submit an interim report on the plans, preparations, arrangements, measures and activities, referred to in the resolution, to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

5. The report of the Secretary-General (A/6866 and Add.1 and 2) was presented to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

6. In resolution 2339 (XXII), adopted at the 1638th plenary meeting on 13 December 1967, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, expressed its appreciation to those Member States, specialized agencies, regional organizations and national and international organizations concerned that had supplied information on the measures and activities contemplated or undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights. The General Assembly 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), and further welcomed the special activities contemplated or undertaken by other organs of the United Nations in connexion with the Year. Member States, the specialized agencies, the regional intergovernmental organizations and national and international organizations concerned were invited to continue to intensify their efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights throughout 1968, including

the 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. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a further progress report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the measures and activities referred to above, and a final report on the International Year for Human Rights to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

(b) International Conference on Human Rights

7. The General Assembly, in resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, decided that, "to promote further the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to develop and guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of apartheid, an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened during 1968 in order to:

"(a) Review the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights, especially with respect to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the practice of the policy of apartheid;

"(c) Formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights."

8. Recommendations concerning arrangements for the Conference were subsequently made by the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX), and were set out in the reports of the Committee to the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the General Assembly.<sup>1/</sup> These recommendations were considered by the General Assembly and noted in resolutions 2217 C (XXI) of 19 December 1966 and 2339 (XXII) of 13 December 1967.

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 63, document A/6354; and ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 58, document A/5670.

9. In resolution 2217 C (XXI), the General Assembly invited States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decided specially to invite, to participate in the Conference. The competent specialized agencies were invited to send observers to the Conference. In resolution 2339 (XXII), the Assembly also invited the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States, and any other regional intergovernmental organizations particularly concerned with human rights to send observers to the Conference; and made arrangements regarding the participation in the Conference of non-governmental organizations.

10. The International Conference on Human Rights met in Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968. The Conference was attended by representatives of eighty-four States and by representatives or observers from three United Nations bodies, four specialized agencies, four regional intergovernmental organizations, a number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and several non-governmental organizations, not in consultative status, invited by the Preparatory Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2339 (XXII).

## II. CONSIDERATION BY THE THIRD COMMITTEE

11. The Committee considered the item at its 1620th to 1642nd meetings, held from 26 November to 16 December 1968.

12. The Committee had before it the following documents: (a) A/7194, a note by the Secretary-General providing information on the background of the item; (b) A/7195 and Addenda 1-9, the report of the Secretary-General on measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights by Member States, specialized agencies and international and national organizations concerned; and (c) A/CONF.32/41, the Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights. Upon a request made by a delegation at the 1622nd meeting, the text of a note submitted by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to the

International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran (A/CONF.32/22), was circulated to the members of the Committee under the symbol A/C.3/L.1636.

13. At the 1620th meeting, the Director of the Division of Human Rights in introducing the item, made a statement in which he reviewed the salient aspects of the international and national activities connected with the observance of the International Year for Human Rights and briefly reported on the International Conference on Human Rights.

(a) Measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights

Discussion

14. Many representatives believed that the International Year for Human Rights had been a landmark in the age-old struggle for human dignity, particularly because of the many activities undertaken to spread awareness of human rights throughout the world. Reference was made to the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights and other organs of the United Nations to bring about the eradication of apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as the cessation of other violations of human rights which continue to plague mankind. Reference was also made to United Nations seminars and to measures taken by specialized agencies which aimed at improving world standards of health and nutrition. Several representatives stressed the vital importance of economic and social rights as prerequisites to the effective enjoyment of other rights.

15. Tribute was paid to the activities of Governments, the United Nations, specialized agencies and other organizations on the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights.

16. At the national level, many representatives pointed out that most Member States had made special arrangements to awaken the conscience of their citizens to the true significance of human rights by organizing committees, conferences and special celebrations. Several Governments marked the International Year for Human Rights by signing or ratifying international instruments on human rights. This had led to a welcome increase in signatures and ratifications, though the hopes of the General Assembly in that regard had not been truly fulfilled.

17. Several representatives emphasized that, despite the progress attained, much remained to be done to make human rights a universal reality. In southern Africa, they pointed out that apartheid and racial discrimination were still rampant and the peoples' right to self-determination was denied. Elsewhere, too, many of the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration were being violated. In addition, it was generally agreed that disease, famine and ignorance still exacted an unbearable toll.

18. Several representatives felt that the process of setting international standards, which had continued since the adoption of the Universal Declaration, should now yield precedence to implementation. There was wide agreement that the enforcement of respect for human rights depended primarily upon domestic action by Governments and peoples, although the international community must continue to exert its influence.

19. There was also general agreement that the United Nations should translate the ideas and initiatives that had emerged from the celebration of the International Year into guidelines for action-oriented programmes, designed to ensure that the work done in 1968 would continue and would yield positive results in the nearest future.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1639

20. At the 1638th meeting, the representative of New Zealand introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1639) sponsored by Brazil, Ghana, Guyana, the Netherlands and New Zealand, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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

"Recalling also its resolutions 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1966 and 2339 (XXII) of 18 December 1967,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/7195 and addenda) on the measures and activities undertaken by Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and national and international organizations concerned in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights,

"Believing that many of these measures and activities have contributed 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,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, the United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, the regional intergovernmental organizations and the national and international organizations concerned for their efforts and undertakings in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, in particular in giving effect to the measures set out in the annexes to resolutions 2081 (XX) and 2217 A (XXI) of the General Assembly;

"2. Further expresses its appreciation to Member States, the United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, the regional intergovernmental organizations and the national and international organizations concerned that have kept the Secretary-General informed of their efforts and undertakings in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and invites them to continue to supply as fully as possible relevant information to the Secretary-General to enable him to prepare a final report on the International Year for Human Rights to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session as provided for in General Assembly resolution 2339 (XXII);

"3. Invites Member States to consider prolonging, after the end of the International Year, and as appropriate such activities undertaken during the International Year as would continue to be helpful in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"4. Considers that the Newsletter on the International Year for Human Rights prepared by the Secretary-General has been of value and requests the Secretary-General to continue to issue from time to time an appropriate bulletin containing information on the activities of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in the field of human rights and a bibliography of (significant) documents and publications in that field."

Oral revision by the co-sponsors

21. The representative of New Zealand, on behalf of the co-sponsors, in response to a proposal made by the United Arab Republic representative and supported by the representatives of Peru and Tunisia, orally revised the last preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"Believing that despite violations of human rights that have occurred and continue to occur during the International Year for Human Rights, many of these measures and activities have contributed 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."

Issues discussed

22. It was generally agreed that the various activities undertaken during the International Year for Human Rights had greatly contributed to spreading knowledge of the principles proclaimed by the United Nations in the field of human rights and thus to the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Appreciation was expressed to those Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other organizations which participated in these efforts and hope was expressed that some of the activities undertaken in the course of the International Year and conducive to the promotion of human rights would continue after 1968. It was pointed out, however, that serious violations of human rights had continued to occur during the International Year and that these should be noted with regret in the resolution.

23. Several delegations expressed their interest in the Secretary-General publishing twice a year a short bulletin which would include information on meetings in the field of human rights held by the United Nations and the specialized agencies together with a listing of main agenda items as well as a bibliography of principal United Nations documents and publications in the field of human rights. They felt that such a bulletin would be useful to professors and teachers on relevant subject matters as well as to organizations active in the field of human rights. Some delegations opposed this proposal as being likely to absorb the working time of the Secretariat, which might be put to a more important use.

Voting

24. At the 1638th meeting, the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1639, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (see para. 157 below, draft resolution I).

(b) International Conference on Human Rights

(i) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1

25. At the 1621st meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1) sponsored by Barbados, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,

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Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. These sponsors were subsequently joined by Jordan, Hungary and Romania (A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1/Add.1). At the 1629th meeting, Iran withdrew as a sponsor (ibid.). The draft resolution, in its revised form, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the International Year for Human Rights,

"Noting with appreciation the Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968 (A/CONF.32/41),

"Convinced that the Conference made an important constructive contribution to the cause of human rights and that its results should be translated into effective action by States, the competent organs of the United Nations and its family of organizations and other organizations concerned,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the work of the Conference, which constitutes a solid foundation for further action and initiatives by the United Nations and other interested international bodies as well as by States and national organizations concerned;

"2. Confirms the views of the Conference on the urgency of eliminating denials and violations of human rights;

"3. Endorses the Proclamation of Teheran as a historic reaffirmation of the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other international instruments in the field of human rights;

"4. Calls upon all States and organizations concerned to take further action with a view to the full implementation of human rights in the light of the recommendations of the Conference;

"5. Urges all States and organizations concerned to encourage and assist all mass-communication media in giving widespread publicity to the Proclamation of Teheran and in lending support to the achievements, activities and concerns of the United Nations in the field of human rights;

"6. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies those resolutions or parts of resolutions of the Conference which concern them;

"7. Invites the Secretary-General and the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to take action as appropriate on the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference;

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"8. Further invites the Secretary-General to report to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly on measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference by States Members of the United Nations, the United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned;

"9. Decides to keep under continuous review the resolutions of the Conference."

#### Discussion

26. There was general agreement in the Committee that the Teheran Conference had been a most important event within the framework of the observance of the International Year for Human Rights. Many representatives expressed the view that the work accomplished by the Conference marked a significant advance in, and made a constructive contribution to, the efforts of the international community to strengthen respect for human rights and to combat their denials and violations. The view was widely shared that the Conference had provided directives and guidelines for future action by all concerned for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that advantage should be taken of the impetus and momentum generated by the Conference.

27. The Proclamation of Teheran was welcomed by many representatives as a pronouncement of considerable importance, incorporating a desirable and timely reaffirmation of the principles stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the opinion of some representatives, the Proclamation also broke new significant ground, broadening the concept of human rights and enriching the Universal Declaration and enlarging its scope.

28. Many references were made in the discussion to violations of human rights in southern Africa and in the occupied territories in the Middle East. Representatives commented on the resolutions adopted by the Conference, but the views of delegations concerning the relative importance, usefulness, or desirability of some of the resolutions as opposed to others, differed. Several representatives spoke in favour of and supported the resolution of the Conference relating to respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories. They argued that its provisions were a proper response to conditions and practices prevailing in the territories concerned and expressed the hope that the General Assembly would adopt

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a resolution along similar lines. Some other representatives, however, were not in agreement with this position; one representative expressed the belief that the resolution was politically inspired.

29. There was support in the Committee in particular for two themes emerging from the deliberations and decisions of the Conference, namely, the determination to take all necessary steps to combat racial discrimination, including apartheid, as well as all other violations and denials of human rights, and the recognition of the interdependence between civil and political rights, on the one hand, and economic and social rights, on the other. Several representatives expressed satisfaction with the affirmation that economic and social development is a prerequisite to the full realization of human rights.

30. It was the sense of the Committee that the various recommendations and requests of the Conference should be considered and acted upon, with a view to being given effect and implemented by Governments, by the competent United Nations organs and specialized agencies and by the international and national organizations concerned. Some representatives drew attention to the importance of the draft resolutions which the Conference had been unable to consider owing to lack of time and expressed gratification that they were to be transmitted to the competent bodies where, they trusted, they would receive full consideration.

31. In respect of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1 and Add.1, the view was widely shared that it constituted a balanced and effective method of ensuring the continuation of the work of the Teheran Conference and the translation of the principles and initiatives it had engendered into practical action, and that for these reasons the resolution merited support.

Oral amendments by the co-sponsors

32. At the 1629th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the co-sponsors, announced oral amendments, as follows:

33. Upon the suggestion of Cyprus, subsequently revised by Saudi Arabia, the co-sponsors formulated two new operative paragraphs, to be inserted between the Preamble and the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution and to be numbered 1 and 2, which read as follows:

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"1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Iran for acting as hosts to the Conference, for the excellent arrangements made and for the hospitality extended to all participants;

"2. Also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary and the members of the Secretariat for effectively preparing and servicing the Conference;"

The remaining operative paragraphs were to be renumbered accordingly.

34. Taking into account suggestions made or views expressed in respect of the wording of the draft resolution by the Ukrainian SSR and Bulgaria, the co-sponsors proposed the deletion, in the renumbered operative paragraph 5, between the words "Teheran" and "reaffirmation", of the words "a historic", and their replacement by the words "an important and timely"; and the insertion, in renumbered operative paragraph 7, between the words "Teheran" and "in lending", of the words "and the work of the Conference as appropriate".

35. On the proposal of the United States of America, the co-sponsors accepted the deletion, in the renumbered operative paragraph 6, between the words "full" and "of human rights", of the word "implementation", and the substitution therefor of the word "realization", as well as the deletion, in renumbered operative paragraph 8, between the words "which" and "them", of the word "concern" and its replacement by the word "interest".

36. Finally, the co-sponsors proposed the deletion of the old operative paragraph 9 (renumbered paragraph 11), which had read: "Decides to keep under continuous review the resolutions of the Conference", and its replacement by the following: "Decides to keep under review to the extent possible the resolutions of the Conference in connexion with related agenda items".

#### Voting

37. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1 was circulated as document A/C.3/L.1643. Certain representatives reserved their position as to the attitude which would be taken by their delegations at the time of the consideration of the financial implications of the draft resolution by the competent bodies.

38. At the 1629th meeting, the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by acclamation (see para. 157, draft resolution II).

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(ii) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1626 and Add.1

39. At the 1630th meeting on 5 December 1968, the representative of Afghanistan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1626) sponsored by Afghanistan, Burundi, Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. India was subsequently added to the sponsors (A/C.3/L.1626/Add.1). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Guided by the Principles and Purposes of the Charter of the United and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 2/

"Mindful of the principle embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights regarding the right of everyone to return to his own country, and recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967), General Assembly resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 2341 B (XXII), Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 (XXIV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1336 (XLIV), in which these organs of the United Nations called upon the Government of Israel, inter alia, to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the area of military operations since the outbreak of hostilities,

"Recalling the telegram dispatched by the Commission on Human Rights on 9 March 1968, calling upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of Arab civilian populations of areas occupied by Israel,

"Recalling also Security Council resolution 259 (1968), in which the Council expressed its concern for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel, and deplored the delay in the implementation of resolution 237 (1967),

"Noting resolution 1, on 'respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories,' adopted on 7 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights, in which the Conference, inter alia,

(a) Expressed its grave concern for the violation of human rights in Arab territories occupied by Israel,

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2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

(b) Drew the attention of the Government of Israel to the grave consequences resulting from disregard of fundamental freedoms and human rights in occupied territories,

(c) Called on the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of Arab civilian population inhabiting areas occupied by Israel, and to respect and implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 in occupied territories,

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

"1. Decides to establish a special committee of three Member States to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

"2. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the special committee;

"3. Requests the Government of Israel to receive the special committee, to co-operate with it and to facilitate its work;

"4. Requests the special committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the special committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its task."

#### Issues discussed

40. The thirteen-Power draft resolution was discussed by the Committee at its 1630th to 1633rd meetings.

41. Many representatives, in supporting the draft resolution, stressed that its aim was humanitarian, since the special committee which it sought to establish was to ascertain violations of human rights in Arab territories occupied by Israel.

42. Many representatives believed that the need for the establishment of a special committee had been clearly demonstrated by impartial reports of deportations, destruction of property and violations in the occupied territories of the Geneva Conventions on the treatment of civilians in time of war.

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Reference was made to the telegram of the Commission on Human Rights of 9 March 1968 and the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

43. Certain representatives, however, thought that the purpose of the draft resolution was of a political nature. They expressed the view that, since the matter was under consideration in the Security Council, the adoption of the draft resolution might prejudice the current efforts of the Secretary-General's representative in the area.

44. One representative stated that the occupying Power had found itself in control of the territories and of the population because it was compelled to take defensive action and declared that it had treated that population with fairness, taking such restrictive measures as were essential to its security. It contended that, if a committee should investigate the treatment of the population in occupied territories, it should also investigate the treatment of certain minorities in some States in the area.

45. Other representatives contended that the occupation is a concrete evidence of the expansionist policy of the occupying Power, and believed that an investigation of the nature envisaged could not extend beyond territories under military occupation. The question of an investigation would not have arisen, they emphasized, if the occupying Power had complied with the resolutions relating to the return of refugees and the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Furthermore, ample evidence of flagrant denials of human rights in the territories occupied in defiance of those resolutions could be found in official United Nations documents, including the report presented by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V).

#### Voting

46. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/L.1644.

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47. At the 1632nd meeting, on 6 December 1968, the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 55 votes to 16, with 41 abstentions (see para. 157, draft resolution III). At the request of the representative of the United Arab Republic, a roll-call vote was taken. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Israel, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

(iii) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1633/Rev.1

48. At the 1633rd meeting, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1633/Rev.1) on behalf of Afghanistan, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The sponsors were subsequently joined by Morocco (A/C.3/L.1633/Rev.1/Add.1). The draft resolution, in its revised form, read as follows:

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"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the necessity of applying basic humanitarian principles in all armed conflicts,

"Taking note of resolution XXIII on 'Human Rights in Armed Conflicts', adopted on 11 May 1968 by the United Nations International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran,

"Affirming that the provisions of the resolution need to be effectively implemented as soon as possible,

"1. Affirms resolution XXXVIII of the 20th International Conference of the Red Cross in Vienna in 1965, which, inter alia, laid down the following principles for observance by all governmental and other authorities responsible for action in armed conflicts:

- " - that the right of the parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited;
- " - that it is prohibited to launch attacks against the civilian populations as such;
- " - that distinction must be made at all times between persons taking part in the hostilities and members of the civilian population to the effect that the latter be spared as much as possible;
- " - that the general principles of the Law of War apply to nuclear and similar weapons;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate international organizations, to study:

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

"(b) the need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to take all other necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, on the steps taken by him;

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"4. Further requests Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the study requested in paragraph 2 above;

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

Issues discussed

49. The Committee was unanimous in the belief that human rights had to be protected even in time of armed conflict. Expressing grave concern for the increase in suffering and hardship that accompanied modern wars, several representatives stressed the necessity of ensuring the widest possible acceptance and application of basic humanitarian principles to all persons directly affected by war.

50. In particular, it was emphasized that civilians should be protected to the greatest possible extent. In this connexion, it was noted that the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War dealt only with possible abuses of power in occupied territories and did not give an adequate protection to civilians who lived in territories which were not actually under military occupation. It was also stated that the existing Red Cross conventions were frequently violated and were no longer sufficiently broad in scope to cover all the modern means of warfare.

51. Accordingly, it was generally felt that, as recommended by the International Conference on Human Rights in its resolution XXIII, a study should be initiated of steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing international conventions and rules on the matter, and of the need for additional legal instruments for the protection of victims of war. It was generally considered that such a study should be carried out by the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations. The view was also expressed that the Sixth Committee might be the proper forum for consideration of the study in question at future sessions of the General Assembly.

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52. With reference to resolution XXVIII adopted by the twentieth Conference of the Red Cross in 1965, it was pointed out that the principle according to which "the general principles of the Law of War apply to nuclear and similar weapons", enunciated in that resolution, was not in conformity with United Nations decisions regarding the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. While some representatives were of the opinion that pending the banning of nuclear weapons, the general principles of the law of war were necessarily applicable also to nuclear conflicts, it was agreed that no specific reference to that principle should be made in the resolution under consideration.

#### Amendments

53. At the 1633rd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced an amendment (A/C.3/L.1647) to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1633/Rev.1. The amendment proposed the deletion of sub-paragraph 4 of operative paragraph 1.

54. At the 1634th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the co-sponsors, accepted the Soviet amendment, on the understanding that the rules mentioned in operative paragraph 1 were applicable to all armed conflicts regardless of their nature or of the kinds of arms used.

55. The representative of India, on behalf of the co-sponsors and in response to proposals made by the representatives of France and New Zealand, orally revised operative paragraphs 1 and 2.

56. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/L.1649.

#### Voting

57. At the 1634th meeting, the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1633/Rev.1, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by 95 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 157, draft resolution IV).

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(iv) Draft resolution contained in document  
A/C.3/L.1635/Rev.1 and Rev.2

58. At the 1634th meeting, the representative of Italy introduced the revised form of a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1635/Rev.1) which, as further orally revised by the sponsor, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the International Year for Human Rights should be the occasion for new efforts to improve the standard of knowledge about the United Nations and, in particular, about its efforts in the field of human rights,

"Recalling its resolutions 137 (II) of 17 November 1947 and 1511 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning the teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

"Considering that such teaching is not yet sufficiently widespread everywhere, in particular in primary and secondary schools, in spite of the efforts of Member States and of UNESCO,

"Convinced that, in order to achieve the desired results, such teaching must start at the first stage of education,

"Conscious of the fact that young people cannot receive a training which meets the requirements of a world increasingly characterized by the interdependence of peoples if educators do not themselves receive special instruction in international organization,

"1. Requests the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take appropriate steps to introduce or to encourage, according to the scholastic system of each State, in the training of teaching staff for primary and secondary schools, the regular study of the problems of international organization, with particular reference to the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"2. Further requests the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to introduce or to encourage, according to the scholastic system of each State, in the curricula of primary and secondary schools progressive instruction in the subject in question, inviting teachers to seize every opportunity provided by teaching to draw the attention of their pupils to the increasing role of the United Nations system in peaceful co-operation among nations and in joint efforts to promote a higher level of well-being;

/...

"3. Invites the competent authorities of universities and other private scholastic institutions to make all the necessary efforts for the achievement of the aims envisaged in operative paragraphs 1 and 2;

"4. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue and encourage the study of appropriate ways and means of promoting the achievement of the aims envisaged in this resolution."

Issues discussed

59. The Committee discussed the above draft resolution at its 1634th to 1636th meetings.
60. Representatives commended the broad objective of the draft resolution in instilling in children and young people faith in interdependence, international co-operation and the brotherhood and dignity of man by teaching about the United Nations and its system of organizations, with particular emphasis on their activities in the field of human rights.
61. Stress was laid by some representatives on the need of including in the draft resolution provisions which would facilitate its implementation by developing countries faced with problems of teacher shortages and inadequate funds, notably by stipulating that appropriate forms of assistance should be made available to such countries on the part of the competent members of the United Nations family of organizations.
62. Although it was generally agreed that the type of education contemplated in the draft resolution should start at an early stage, divergent views were expressed on whether or not the primary level of instruction should fall within the scope of the draft resolution. Several representatives were in favour of leaving it to Governments to make decisions on the matter, taking account of conditions in each country.
63. The opinion was expressed by some representatives that the teaching of the subjects envisaged in the draft resolution should render students sensitive to the serious violations of human rights consistently perpetrated in some parts of the world.
64. Some representatives thought that reference in the draft resolution to important human rights pronouncements should not be confined to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but should also include other significant United Nations instruments.

65. Some representatives observed that by addressing itself only to Member States and members of the specialized agencies or IAEA, the resolution violated the principle of universality.

Amendments

66. At the 1635th meeting, the sponsor presented a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1635/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

Third preambular paragraph

67. Following a suggestion made by the United Arab Republic at the 1634th meeting, the word "everywhere" was deleted.

Operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3

68. Upon suggestions made by the United Arab Republic, the sponsor formulated operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 as follows:

"1. Requests the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA to take appropriate steps to introduce or to encourage, according to the scholastic system of each State:

(a) The regular study of international organization, with particular reference to the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the training of teaching staff for primary and secondary schools;

(b) Progressive instruction in the subject in question in the curricula of primary and secondary schools, inviting teachers to seize the opportunities provided by teaching to draw the attention of their pupils to the increasing role of the United Nations system in peaceful co-operation among nations and in joint efforts to promote a higher level of well-being;

"2. Further requests the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA to draw the attention of the competent authorities of private scholastic institutions to this resolution and to request them to make the necessary efforts for the achievement of the aims envisaged in operative paragraph 1;

"3. Requests UNESCO to continue and encourage the study of appropriate ways and means of promoting the achievement of the aims envisaged in this resolution;"

Operative paragraph 4

69. The sponsor accepted an oral amendment by Upper Volta and formulated a new operative paragraph which read as follows:

"4. Further requests UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned, UNDP and UNIDO to provide assistance to Member States, particularly those which are developing countries, with a view to enabling them to achieve the objectives envisaged in operative paragraph 1."

70. At the 1635th meeting, upon suggestions made by the delegations of Indonesia, Iraq, Mauritania, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Arab Republic, the sponsor orally incorporated the following changes:

71. In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "first" was deleted and was replaced by the word "early".

Operative paragraph 1

72. The word "appropriate" between the words "to take" and "steps" was deleted, and the words "as appropriate" were inserted between the words "steps" and "to introduce".

Sub-paragraph (a)

73. The words "international organization, with particular reference to" were deleted; the word "to", between the words "agencies" and "the principles", was deleted and replaced by the word "of".

74. The words "and in other Declarations on human rights" were inserted between the words "of human rights" and the comma immediately preceding the words "in the training".

Sub-paragraph (b)

75. The sponsor deleted the words "a higher level of well-being" at the end of that sub-paragraph immediately following the word "promote" and replaced them with the words "social justice and economic and social progress in the world".

Operative paragraph 4

76. The sponsor deleted the words "and UNIDO" between "UNDP" and the words "to provide"; as a consequential change, the comma was deleted and the word "and" was inserted between the word "concern" and "UNDP".

Voting

77. At the 1636th meeting, the Committee voted on the resolution, as orally revised by the sponsor, which was adopted by 76 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 157, draft resolution V).

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(v) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2

78. At the 1636th meeting, on 11 December 1968, the representative of Upper Volta, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution on apartheid (A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned that during the International Year for Human Rights large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place,

"Gravely concerned about the continuing eviction and detention, imprisonment and murder of nationalists and freedom fighters in Africa,

"Noting resolutions III, IV and VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran pledging support for measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination in general and of apartheid in particular and for the treatment, as prisoners of war, of captured freedom fighters opposed to the policies of apartheid and colonialism,

"1. Condemns the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for their persistent defiant stand towards the United Nations and world opinion in respect of their policies of apartheid and colonialism respectively;

"2. Further condemns the policy of racial discrimination of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and deplores the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom, as administering Power, to take effective measures to suppress this illegal régime and to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms to the people of Zimbabwe;

"3. Censures the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for their assistance to and collaboration with the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"4. Confirms the views of the Teheran Conference recognizing and vigorously supporting the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples and patriotic liberation movements in southern Africa and in colonial Territories, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

"5. Further confirms the decision of the Teheran Conference to recognize the right of freedom fighters, in southern Africa and colonial Territories, when captured, to be treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

/...

"6. Appeals to all States and organizations dedicated to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace for their continued political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling against all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism;

"7. Calls upon all States to sever all relations with South Africa, Portugal and the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to scrupulously refrain from giving any military or economic assistance to these régimes;

"8. Requests the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to give all appropriate assistance to the patriotic freedom movements in colonial Territories and in southern Africa; and to keep this matter under constant review;

"9. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with Member States to prepare for consideration at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly an outline of a programme of measures for the observance of an International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination."

#### Discussion

79. The nineteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2) was discussed by the Committee at its 1636th and 1637th meetings.

80. The sponsors of the draft resolution and several representatives supporting the text stressed that, during the International Year for Human Rights, it was more imperative than ever for the General Assembly to urge strong action against the growing dangers of apartheid. The text, they pointed out, was more flexible and, in some respects, more far-reaching than previous resolutions on the subject. Many representatives urged that the General Assembly should endorse the view of the Teheran Conference recognizing and vigorously supporting the legitimacy of the patriotic liberation movements in southern Africa and demanding that captured freedom fighters in that region and in other colonial territories be treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention of 1949. They appealed to States to give maximum assistance to the peoples struggling against discrimination and colonialism and to isolate those régimes perpetrating policies of discrimination and colonialism.

81. Some representatives, while affirming their strong opposition to the policy of apartheid, thought that the wording of the draft resolution was sweeping and that the text was too political in nature. /...

82. As regards operative paragraph 2, certain representatives regretted the reference to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose role and efforts in Southern Rhodesia bore little relation to that of the proponents of apartheid and racial discrimination. Other representatives, however, felt that the United Kingdom should be constantly reminded of its responsibilities in the matter.

83. Several representatives voiced misgivings regarding operative paragraph 7. It seemed to them to conflict with certain Articles of the Charter.

84. Other representatives, supporting operative paragraph 7, contended that there was no conflict whatsoever and cited as precedents various General Assembly resolutions.

85. In response to a question, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations expressed the opinion that there was no legal objection to the adoption of operative paragraph 7.

#### Amendments

86. At the 1636th meeting, the sponsors of the draft resolution announced that the word "Africa", at the end of the second preambular paragraph, should be replaced by the words "Southern Africa and colonial territories".

87. At the 1637th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic orally proposed that, in operative paragraph 9, all the words after "prepare" should be replaced by the words "a programme for observing in 1969 the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". This amendment was not pursued after the sponsors, at the same meeting, replaced operative paragraph 9 by the following:

"Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a programme for celebrating in 1971 the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination."

#### Voting

88. At the 1637th meeting, the nineteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2) was put to a vote.

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89. At the request of the representative of Chile, a separate vote was taken on all the words after "Southern Rhodesia" in operative paragraph 2, and the words were retained. The result was 62 votes to 19, with 18 abstentions. At the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, a roll-call vote was taken. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Austria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Singapore, Turkey.

90. Operative paragraph 2 as a whole was adopted by 65 votes to 10, with 21 abstentions.

91. At the request of the representative of Peru, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 3. The paragraph was adopted by 84 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions. At the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, a roll-call vote was taken. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Sweden,

Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Brazil, Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

92. At the request of the representative of Colombia, a roll-call vote was taken on operative paragraph 7. The paragraph was adopted by 55 votes to 29, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Malawi, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Venezuela.

93. At the request of the representative of Sweden, a separate vote was taken on the words "in 1971" in operative paragraph 9 as orally revised by the sponsors. The words were retained by 71 votes to none, with 29 abstentions.

94. The nineteen-Power draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1637/Rev.2), as revised by the sponsors, as a whole, was adopted by 66 votes to 5, with 29 abstentions (see para. 157, draft resolution VI). At the request of the representative of Uganda, a roll-call vote was taken. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Brazil, Malawi, Peru, Portugal, South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(vi) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1

95. At the 1638th meeting, the representative of Cyprus introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1), on behalf of Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Guinea, the Netherlands, Nepal and Romania. Algeria and Senegal were subsequently added to the original sponsors (A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1/Add.1) and, at the 1638th meeting, Mauritius and Costa Rica also joined the sponsors. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting resolution XX on 'Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms', adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 12 May 1968, as well as paragraph 17 of the Proclamation of Teheran,

"Noting also resolutions 1353 (XLV) on 'Youth participation in international co-operation' and 1354 (XLV) on 'Programmes of international action relating to youth', adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 2 August 1968,

"Recalling the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples proclaimed by the General Assembly on 7 December 1965,

/...

"Aware of the aspirations expressed by large sectors of the young generation for a more effective protection of human dignity in this age of great scientific, technological and cultural achievements and of the desire of youth to have its full share in the accomplishment of the major humanitarian demands of this century,

"Conscious of the importance of extending to young people an education in the spirit of the most noble humanitarian ideals of mankind and therefore convinced that States, the United Nations, and other international organizations, youth organizations and society in general should undertake continuous and permanent efforts to that effect,

"Convinced that the enthusiasm, the energy and creative ability of the young could be a major factor in the spiritual and material advancement of all peoples, the universal promotion of human rights and world-wide economic and social development,

"Considering that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, within their spheres of competence could provide useful channels through which the deeply felt concerns of youth can be better understood and studied and constructive confrontations between spokesmen of the various generations can be harmoniously conducted,

"Taking note of the appeal of the International Conference on Human Rights to States to take all appropriate measures to prepare youth for, and stimulate its interest in, the creation of a better society,

"1. Endorses the appeal of the International Conference on Human Rights to States that all means of education should be employed so that youth grows up and develops in a spirit of respect for human dignity and equal rights of man without discrimination as to race, colour, language, sex or faith;

"2. Further endorses the recommendations of the Conference to States, international organizations and youth organizations contained in resolution XX of the International Conference on Human Rights;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with UNESCO, to study the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange from time to time for exchange of information on action taken by States in their efforts to ensure that youth is educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere and is given the opportunity to play its part in the implementation and protection of human rights;

/...

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to organize, within the framework of the Programme of Advisory Services in the field of human rights, and in co-operation with interested Governments, seminars with the participation of persons specially qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth, including youth leaders;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to report at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly on action taken in implementation of this resolution."

96. At the same meeting, and in accordance with a proposal made by the representative of Jamaica, the representative of Cyprus, on behalf of the sponsors, amended operative paragraph 1 by inserting the word "may" between the word "youth" and "grows" and by consequently deleting the "s" at the end of the words "grows" and "develops".

#### Issues discussed

97. The Committee was unanimous in recognizing the importance of the role that the young generation played in modern society and, in particular, in securing compliance with the major humanitarian demands of the present century. The enthusiasm, the energy and creative ability of the young were considered by many representatives as a major factor in the spiritual and material advancement of all peoples, in the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and of economic and social progress. They stressed the importance of extending to young people an education in the spirit of respect for human dignity and human rights.

98. In this connexion, it was held that the United Nations, its specialized agencies and in particular UNESCO, as well as youth organizations, should accept the responsibility for providing programmes to channel the activities and aspirations of youth towards humanitarian ideals and the realization of objectives of United Nations instruments in the field of human rights. They could also provide the opportunity of exchanging useful information as to methods utilized for this purpose. It was considered important that studies should be undertaken by the United Nations, in co-operation with UNESCO, of questions relating to the education of youth for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for human rights.

99. The sponsors of the draft resolution emphasized that the United Nations and its Commission on Human Rights should take the lead in this field and at the same

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time benefit from the assistance of other competent bodies, particularly UNESCO. The Economic and Social Council would assure as far as necessary the co-ordination of studies and activities of the Commission on Human Rights in this regard with other matters relating to youth which would be undertaken by the Commission on Social Development and the specialized agencies.

100. The exchange of information through the Secretary-General on action taken by States in their efforts to ensure for youth an education adequate to its humanitarian aspirations and the organization of seminars with the participation of persons qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth were considered as suitable other measures to be recommended for action by the United Nations. During the discussions some representatives expressed their concern at the increasing unrest of youth all over the world, which some related to the widening gap between the generations and the great sensitivity of youth to infringements of human rights.

#### Voting

101. At the 1638th meeting, the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1638/Rev.1, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by acclamation (see para. 157, draft resolution VII).

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(vii) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.1

102. At its 1639th meeting, on 13 December 1968, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Costa Rica, Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.1). Mauritius was subsequently added to the sponsors (A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having regard to article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which ensures to everyone the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including 'freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers',

"Recognizing that freedom of information is indispensable to the enjoyment, promotion and protection of all the other rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Recalling the deep interest which the United Nations has shown since 1947 in problems of freedom of information and the various measures, thus far inadequate, which it has taken to promote and safeguard this freedom,

"Mindful that recent technological advances in the field of telecommunications, by enormously extending the reach and scope of words, images and ideas, have greatly magnified the potentialities for good or evil of the media of information,

"Believing that the time has come for the international community to take renewed interest in measures calculated to promote freedom of information and to encourage the responsible exercise of this freedom,

"1. Affirms the principle that the primary function of media of information anywhere in the world is to gather and impart information freely, fairly and accurately;

"2. Recommends to States to take appropriate measures to guarantee to their citizens access to diverse sources of news and opinion within or outside their national boundaries;

"3. Recommends further to States to encourage the media of information operating within their respective territories to accept their share of responsibility for the advancement of national progress, for the promotion of friendly relations among nations, and for combating propaganda for war or for national, racial or religious hatred;

/...

"4. Draws the attention of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to the continuing need for the development and improvement of information media in the developing countries in order to enable the latter to share in the benefits flowing from the modern technological revolution and to redress the inequality, in this field, between the developed and the developing countries;

"5. Commends the existing practice of triennial reporting on freedom of information under the system of periodic reports on human rights and recommends the appointment, as may be necessary, of a Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Information to conduct an independent and objective study of the actual situation and developments in this field;

"6. Decides, pending completion of the draft convention on freedom of information, to give priority at its twenty-fourth session to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information so that it may serve as an inspiration and set a standard for the conduct and performance of information media as well as Governments anywhere in the world."

#### Issues discussed

103. The sponsors of the draft resolution and those supporting it contended that, pending completion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, the General Assembly should give priority to the adoption of a draft declaration on the matter. Some representatives argued, however, that such a course of action would run counter to earlier decisions of the Assembly, including one taken in resolution 2081 (XX), to the effect that conclusion of a Convention on Freedom of Information should be hastened, since the Third Committee had already approved the preamble and four articles of the draft Convention.

104. Several representatives favoured the idea of appointing at the appropriate time a special rapporteur, while some others opposed it or expressed reservations regarding the advisability of appointing such a rapporteur at the present stage of the United Nations work on freedom of information.

105. Several representatives emphasized that press and other information media should be free from interference by official authorities and that they should be encouraged to promote United Nations principles regarding friendly relations among nations and combating war propaganda and racial and religious hatred. It was also maintained that the existence of monopolies controlling information media is an obstacle to the achievement of full freedom of information.

Revision by the sponsors

106. At its 1640th meeting, the Third Committee had before it a revised text (A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2), which incorporated the following proposals and suggestions:

First operative paragraph

107. The word "fairly" was replaced by the word "objectively".

Second operative paragraph

108. The text was replaced by the following: "Emphasizing that the objectives of freedom of information could be best attained if everyone has access to diverse sources of news and opinions".

Third operative paragraph

109. The text was replaced by the following: "Appeals to the media of information everywhere to co-operate in the strengthening of democratic institutions, the promotion of economic and social progress and friendly relations among nations, and combating propaganda for war or for national, racial or religious hatred, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations".

Amendments

The preamble

110. The text proposed by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of a new preambular paragraph to appear after the first preambular paragraph of document A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2 was contained in document A/C.3/L.1655 and read as follows:

"Recalling further its resolution 2081 (XX) by which it, inter alia, decided to hasten the conclusion, among other instruments, of a convention on freedom of information."

111. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic further proposed the following preambular paragraphs (A/C.3/L.1655) to come after the second preambular paragraph of document A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2:

"Recalling its resolutions concerning racism, nazism, racial intolerance and other similar ideologies",

"Recalling also its resolutions and decisions of other United Nations bodies regarding the dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism".

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112. The oral amendment by Chile in respect of a new fifth preambular paragraph in document A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2 was as follows:

"Recognizing that the existence of monopolies in the media of information is an obstacle to economic and social progress and prevents the full achievement of freedom of information;"

Operative paragraph 1

113. The representative of Morocco proposed to amend the text of operative paragraph 1 in document A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2 by deleting the words "freely, objectively and accurately" and by inserting between the words "impart" and "information" the words "freely and responsibly objective and accurate".

Operative paragraph 3

114. The amendment proposed by Peru in document A/C.3/L.1656 was withdrawn. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed to insert a new operative paragraph after operative paragraph 2, as follows (A/C.3/L.1655):

"Recommends to all States and international organizations concerned that freedom of information be particularly promoted in the case of dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid, racism, nazism, colonialism and racial intolerance".

115. The oral amendment by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic concerned the deletion of the word "combating" in the third line of the third operative paragraph of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2 and its substitution by the words "prohibiting propaganda of revanchism and instigation".

Operative paragraph 4

116. The amendment by Peru to A/C.3/L.1656 proposed the following:

"Replace the words 'for the development' in the second line by the words 'to contribute to the development'.

In the third line, replace the words 'to enable the latter to' by 'that the latter may'." The amendment was withdrawn at the 1640th meeting.

Operative paragraph 5

117. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed (A/C.3/L.1655) the deletion of the words "... and recommends the appointment, as be necessary, of a Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Information to conduct an independent and objective study of the actual situation and developments in this field;"

/...

Operative paragraph 6

118. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed to replace the text by the following:

"Decides to take up at its twenty-fourth session the consideration of the item on freedom of information with a view of completing the preparation of a convention on freedom of information."

Voting

119. At its 1640th meeting, the Third Committee voted on the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2) and the amendments thereto as follows:

(a) First preambular paragraph

120. The first preambular paragraph was adopted by 75 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

(b) Insertion of new preambular paragraph

121. The insertion of a new preambular paragraph proposed by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/C.3/L.1655) after the first preambular paragraph was adopted by 39 votes to 19, with 25 abstentions. The text appears as the second preambular paragraph.

(c) Original second preambular paragraph

122. The second original preambular paragraph was adopted by 81 votes to none, with 1 abstention and appears as the third preambular paragraph.

(d) New preambular paragraphs

123. The two preambular paragraphs in document A/C.3/L.1655 proposed by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for insertion after the original second preambular paragraph contained in document A/C.3/L.1640/Rev.2 were adopted and appear as the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs. A roll-call vote was taken. The result was 49 votes to 20, with 17 abstentions.

124. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

(e) Third and fourth preambular paragraphs

125. The third and fourth preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution were adopted unanimously by 84 votes and appear as preambular paragraphs 6 and 7.

(f) New fifth preambular paragraph

126. The Chilean amendment proposing a fifth preambular paragraph to appear after the fourth original preambular paragraph of the draft resolution was adopted by 36 votes to 17, with 32 abstentions and appears as preambular paragraph 8.

(g) Preamble as a whole

127. The preamble as a whole, including preambular paragraph 6 (which becomes preambular paragraph 9), as amended, was adopted by 57 votes to none, with 28 abstentions.

(h) Deletion of operative paragraphs 1 to 5

128. The proposal by Uganda to delete operative paragraphs 1 to 5 was rejected by 39 votes to 33, with 15 abstentions.

(i) Moroccan amendment to first operative paragraph

129. The Moroccan amendment to the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution was adopted by 66 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

(j) Operative paragraph 1

130. Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution as amended was adopted by 80 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

(k) Operative paragraph 2

131. Operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was adopted by 73 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

(1) Insertion of new operative paragraph

132. The Ukrainian amendment to insert a new operative paragraph 3 (A/C.3/L.1655) was adopted. A roll-call vote was taken. The result was 41 votes to 28, with 16 abstentions.

133. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Gabon, Greece, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

(m) Original operative paragraph 3

134. The Byelorussian oral amendment to delete the word "combating" in the third line of the third operative paragraph of the draft resolution and to add the words "prohibiting propaganda of revanchism and instigation" after the word "and" in the aforementioned line was rejected by 41 votes to 18, with 28 abstentions.

135. Original operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 13 abstentions and appears as operative paragraph 4.

(n) Operative paragraph 4

136. Operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 10 abstentions and appears as operative paragraph 5.

(o) Operative paragraph 5

137. The Ukrainian amendment to operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1655) was rejected by 43 votes to 15, with 21 abstentions.

/...



138. Operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution was adopted by 58 votes to 8, with 15 abstentions and appears as operative paragraph 6.

(p) Operative paragraph 6

139. The Ukrainian amendment proposing the replacement of the original operative paragraph 6 by a new text (A/C.3/L.1655) was rejected by 37 votes to 18, with 25 abstentions.

140. The original text of operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution was adopted by 66 votes to 9, with 9 abstentions and appears as operative paragraph 7.

(q) Draft resolution as a whole

141. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 64 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions (see para. 157, draft resolution VIII).

(viii) Draft resolution contained in document  
A/C.3/L.1641/Rev.1

142. At the 1641st meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1641/Rev.1) on behalf of Canada, Costa Rica, India, Jamaica, Nigeria and the Philippines. These sponsors were subsequently joined by Panama and Upper Volta. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with appreciation resolution XIX on legal aid adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968 (A/CONF.32/41),

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

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

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

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

"1. Recommends to Member States:

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

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

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

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

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

"2. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organs concerned to provide the necessary resources within the limits of the Human Rights Advisory Services Programme to facilitate expert and other technical assistance to Member States seeking to extend the availability of competent legal aid."

#### Issues discussed

143. The Committee discussed the draft resolution at its 1641st meeting.

144. Wide support was expressed for the basic concern which the draft resolution sought to promote, namely, to facilitate the availability, in all cases, of competent legal aid to every individual who might need it, regardless of his status or ability to defray the cost. It was agreed that the provision of legal aid, particularly in connexion with criminal matters, was an indispensable prerequisite to the protection of the human rights of the person involved. It was also felt that to permit an accused individual to confront charges

proffered by the apparatus of the State without prompt and adequate legal advice and assistance owing to lack of funds or other disadvantages, amounted to a denial of justice and equality before the law.

145. The view was endorsed that it was imperative to remedy any situations in which legal aid remained inaccessible or difficult to obtain. The hope was expressed that States which have made advances in the field of ensuring the availability of legal aid should share their experience with countries which may wish to benefit from it. Reference was made in this connexion to the desirability of using the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights as an important means to the achievement of this end.

Oral revision of the draft resolution and voting

146. Canada, upon oral amendments proposed by Peru, the United Arab Republic, Argentina and the Netherlands, on suggestions made by Chile, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France, on behalf of the co-sponsors, presented an orally revised text, which was unanimously adopted by the Committee (see para. 157, draft resolution IX).

(ix) Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/L.1642/Rev.3

147. At the 1642nd meeting, the representative of France introduced a draft resolution on behalf of El Salvador, France, Japan, Mauritania and Singapore (A/C.3/L.1642/Rev.3), the text of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having taken note of paragraph 18 of the Proclamation of Teheran adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights and of resolution XI concerning human rights and scientific and technological developments,

"Sharing the concern expressed by the Conference that recent scientific discoveries and technological advances, although they open up vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, may nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and consequently call for constant attention,

"Endorsing the idea that these problems require thorough and continuous interdisciplinary studies, both national and international, which may serve as a basis for drawing up appropriate standards, should the need arise,

"1. Invites the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance, inter alia, of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and in co-operation with the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies, a study of the problems for human rights arising from developments in science and technology, from the following standpoints:

(a) Respect for privacy, in the light of advances in recording techniques;

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

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

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

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, on a preliminary basis, a report comprising a summary account of studies already made or in progress on the aforementioned subjects, emanating, in particular, from governmental and inter-governmental sources, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations, and a draft programme of work which might be undertaken in fields in which subsequent surveys would be necessary for the attainment of the objectives of this resolution;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the said report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session for consideration and transmittal to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council."

#### Issues discussed

146. The sponsors of the draft resolution stressed that it raised timely and important issues for consideration during the International Year for Human Rights. It was noted by some representatives that scientific and technological advances had in the past often given rise to problems affecting human rights. Mankind was now faced with extremely rapid progress in the fields of science and technology and hitherto control over its implications as regards the protection of certain essential human rights had not been fully understood or acted upon. Many of these relatively new developments presented particularly difficult human rights problems because of the suddenness with which they arose, the fact

that many of them were not immediately recognizable as a threat to human rights, and the difficulty in projecting the point to which science and technology might ultimately lead. Not only were these matters of pressing concern to developed countries, but the developing countries, aware of both the great promise of progress and the grave dangers for the individual and society as a whole posed by scientific and technological development, were equally anxious to strike a balance and ensure adequate protection.

149. Several representatives stressed that operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution listed only some examples of the problems involved and was not to be considered exhaustive.

150. Some representatives thought that the concept of privacy properly included national privacy from spying through the use of modern surveillance techniques. Other delegations, while prepared to support the idea in other contexts, considered it inappropriate in a human rights resolution.

#### Amendments

151. The representative of the United Arab Republic orally proposed four amendments, which were accepted by the sponsors:

- (a) In preambular paragraph 2, add the words "and peoples" after the word "individuals";
- (b) At the end of preambular paragraph 3, delete the words "should the need arise" and replace them by the words "to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms";
- (c) In operative paragraph 1, add the words "inter alia" after the word "technology", and before the word "from";
- (d) In operative paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), after the word "privacy" add the words "and national independence", and after the word "recording" add the words "and other".

152. The representative of Tunisia proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), as orally revised, which read as follows:

"(a) Respect for privacy of individuals and the integrity and the sovereignty of nations in the light of advances in recording and other techniques;"

/...

Voting

153. The Tunisian amendment was adopted by 44 votes to 21, with 21 abstentions.

154. At the request of the representative of Morocco, a roll-call vote was taken.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Cameroon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Maldives Islands, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Togo, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

155. Operative paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 60 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions.

156. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously (see para. 157, draft resolution X).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

International Year for Human Rights

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolutions 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1966 and 2339 (XXII) of 18 December 1967,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the measures and activities undertaken by the Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and national and international organizations concerned in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights,<sup>3/</sup>

Believing that, despite violations of human rights that have occurred and continue to occur during the International Year for Human Rights, many of these measures and activities have contributed 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,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and national and international organizations concerned for their efforts and undertakings in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, in particular in giving effect to the measures set out in the annexes to General Assembly resolutions 2081 (XX) and 2217 A (XXI);

2. Further expresses its appreciation to the Member States, specialized agencies, organs and organizations that have kept the Secretary-General informed of their efforts and undertakings in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and invites them to continue to supply as fully as possible

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<sup>3/</sup> A/7195 and Add.1-9.

relevant information to the Secretary-General to enable him to prepare a final report on the International Year for Human Rights to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 2339 (XXII);

3. Invites Member States to consider prolonging, after the end of the International Year for Human Rights, and as appropriate, such activities undertaken during the Year as would continue to be helpful in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. Considers that the Newsletter on the International Year for Human Rights prepared by the Secretary-General has been of value and requests the Secretary-General to continue to issue from time to time an appropriate bulletin containing information on the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and a bibliography of <sup>important</sup> United Nations documents and publications in that field.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

##### International Conference on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the International Year for Human Rights,

Noting with appreciation the Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968,<sup>4/</sup>

Convinced that the Conference made an important constructive contribution to the cause of human rights and that its results should be translated into effective action by States, the competent organs of the United Nations and its family of organizations, and other organizations concerned,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Iran for acting as hosts to the Conference, for the excellent arrangements made and for the hospitality extended to all participants;

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<sup>4/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2.



2. Also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary and the members of the Secretariat for effectively preparing and servicing the Conference;

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the work of the Conference, which constitutes a solid foundation for further action and initiatives by the United Nations and other interested international bodies as well as by States and national organizations concerned;

4. Confirms the views of the Conference on the urgency of eliminating denials and violations of human rights;

5. Endorses the Proclamation of Teheran as an important and timely reaffirmation of the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other international instruments in the field of human rights;

6. Calls upon all States and organizations concerned to take further action **with** a view to the full realization of human rights in the light of the **recommendations** of the Conference;

7. Urges all States and organizations concerned to encourage and assist all media of mass communication in giving widespread publicity to the Proclamation of Teheran and the work of the Conference, as appropriate, and in lending support to the achievements, activities and concerns of the United Nations in the field of human rights;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies those resolutions or parts of resolutions of the Conference which interest them;

9. Invites the Secretary-General and the United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned to take action as appropriate on the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference;

10. Further invites the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference by States Members of the United Nations, the United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned;

11. Decides to keep under review to the extent possible the resolutions of the Conference in connexion with related agenda items.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Respect for and implementation of human rights in  
occupied territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,<sup>5/</sup>

Mindful of the principle embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights regarding the right of everyone to return to his own country and recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, General Assembly resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 (XXIV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1336 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, in which these organs of the United Nations called upon the Government of Israel, inter alia, to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the area of military operations since the outbreak of hostilities,

Recalling the telegram dispatched by the Commission on Human Rights on 8 March 1968, calling upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of the Arab civilian population in areas occupied by Israel,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968, in which the Council expressed its concern for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel, and deplored the delay in the implementation of resolution 237 (1967),

Noting resolution I on respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories, adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 7 May 1968, in which the Conference, inter alia:

(a) Expressed its grave concern for the violation of human rights in Arab territories occupied by Israel;

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<sup>5/</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, Vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

(b) Drew the attention of the Government of Israel to the grave consequences resulting from disregard of fundamental freedoms and human rights in occupied territories;

(c) Called upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of the Arab civilian population inhabiting areas occupied by Israel and to respect and implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 in occupied territories;

(d) Affirmed the inalienable rights of all inhabitants who have left their homes as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return, resume normal life, recover their property and homes, and rejoin their families according to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

1. Decides to establish a special committee of three Member States to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the special committee;

3. Requests the Government of Israel to receive the special committee, to co-operate with it and to facilitate its work;

4. Requests the special committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the special committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its task.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### Human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the necessity of applying basic humanitarian principles in all armed conflicts,

Taking note of resolution XXIII on human rights in armed conflicts, adopted on 12 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran,

Affirming that the provisions of that resolution need to be effectively implemented as soon as possible,

/...

1. Affirms resolution XXVIII of the 20th International Conference of the Red Cross held at Vienna in 1965, which laid down, inter alia, the following principles for observance by all governmental and other authorities responsible for action in armed conflicts:

(a) That the right of the parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited;

(b) That it is prohibited to launch attacks against the civilian populations as such;

(c) That distinction must be made at all times between persons taking part in the hostilities and members of the civilian population to the effect that the latter be spared as much as possible;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations to study:

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

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take all other necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the steps taken by him;

4. Further requests Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the study requested in paragraph 2 above;

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to human rights.

The General Assembly,

Considering that the International Year for Human Rights should be the occasion for new efforts to improve the standard of knowledge about the United Nations and, in particular, about its efforts in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolutions 137 (II) of 17 November 1947 and 1511 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning the teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the Organization and the specialized agencies,

Considering that such teaching is not yet sufficiently widespread, in particular in primary and secondary schools, in spite of the efforts of Member States and of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Convinced that, in order to achieve the desired results, such teaching must start at an early stage of education,

Conscious of the fact that young people cannot receive training which meets the requirements of a world increasingly characterized by the interdependence of peoples if educators do not themselves receive special instruction in international organization,

1. Requests the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take steps as appropriate to introduce or to encourage, according to the scholastic system of each State:

(a) The regular study of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other declarations on human rights, in the training of teaching staff for primary and secondary schools;

(b) Progressive instruction on the subject in question in the curricula of primary and secondary schools, inviting teachers to seize the opportunities provided by teaching to draw the attention of their pupils to the increasing role of the United Nations system in peaceful co-operation among nations and in joint efforts to promote social justice and economic and social progress in the world;

2. Further requests the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to draw the attention of the competent authorities of private scholastic institutions to the present resolution and to request them to make the necessary efforts for the achievement of the aims envisaged in paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue and encourage the study of appropriate ways and means of promoting the achievement of the aims envisaged in the present resolution;

4. Further requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned and the United Nations Development Programme to provide assistance to Member States, particularly those which are developing countries, with a view to enabling them to achieve the objectives envisaged in paragraph 1 above.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

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

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that during the International Year for Human Rights large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place,

Gravely concerned about the continuing eviction and detention, imprisonment and murder of nationalists and freedom fighters in southern Africa and colonial Territories,

Noting resolutions III, IV and VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran pledging support for measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination in general and of apartheid in particular and for the treatment, as prisoners of war, of captured freedom fighters, opposed to the policies of apartheid and colonialism

1. Condemns the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for their persistent defiant stand towards the United Nations and world opinion in respect of their policies of apartheid and colonialism, respectively;

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2. Further condemns the policy of racial discrimination of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and deploras the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as administering Power, to take effective measures to suppress this illegal régime and to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms to the people of Zimbabwe;

3. Censures the Governments of South Africa and Portugal for their assistance to and collaboration with the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

4. Confirms the views of the Teheran Conference recognizing and vigorously supporting the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples and patriotic liberation movements in southern Africa and in colonial Territories, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. Further confirms the decision of the Teheran Conference to recognize the right of freedom fighters, in southern Africa and in colonial Territories, when captured, to be treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

6. Appeals to all States and organizations dedicated to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace for their continued political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling against all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism;

7. Calls upon all States to sever all relations with South Africa, Portugal and the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to refrain scrupulously from giving any military or economic assistance to these régimes;

8. Requests the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to give all appropriate assistance to the patriotic freedom movements in colonial Territories and in southern Africa, and to keep this matter under constant review;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a programme for celebrating in 1971 the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

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

The General Assembly,

Noting resolution XX on education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 12 May 1968, as well as paragraph 17 of the Proclamation of Teheran,

Noting also resolutions 1353 (XLV) on youth participation in international co-operation and 1354 (XLV) on programmes of international action relating to youth, adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 2 August 1968,

Recalling the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples proclaimed by the General Assembly on 7 December 1965,

Aware of the aspirations expressed by large sectors of the young generation for a more effective protection of human dignity in this age of great scientific, technological and cultural achievements and of the desire of youth to have its full share in the accomplishment of the major humanitarian demands of this century,

Conscious of the importance of extending to young people an education in the spirit of the most noble humanitarian ideals of mankind and therefore convinced that States, the United Nations, and other international organizations, youth organizations and society in general should undertake continuous and permanent efforts to that effect,

Convinced that the enthusiasm, energy and creative ability of the young could be a major factor in the spiritual and material advancement of all peoples, the universal promotion of human rights and world-wide economic and social development,

Considering that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within their spheres of competence could provide useful channels through which the deeply felt concerns of youth could be better understood and studied and constructive confrontations between spokesmen of the various generations could be harmoniously conducted,

Taking note of the appeal made by the International Conference on Human Rights to States to take all appropriate measures to prepare youth for, and stimulate its interest in, the creation of a better society,



1. Endorses the appeal made by the International Conference on Human Rights to States that all means of education should be employed so that youth may grow up and develop in a spirit of respect for human dignity and equal rights of man without discrimination as to race, colour, language, sex, or faith;
2. Further endorses the recommendations made by the Conference to States, international organizations and youth organizations and contained in resolution XX of the International Conference on Human Rights;
3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to study the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange from time to time for exchange of information on action taken by States in their efforts to ensure that youth is educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere and is given the opportunity to play its part in the implementation and protection of human rights;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to organize, within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and in co-operation with interested Governments, seminars with the participation of persons specially qualified in subjects of particular concern to youth, including youth leaders;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on action taken in implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Freedom of information

The General Assembly,

Having regard to article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which ensures to everyone the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and **regardless of frontiers,**

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Recalling further its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 by which it, inter alia, decided to hasten the conclusion, among other instruments, of a convention on freedom of information,

Recognizing that freedom of information is indispensable to the enjoyment, promotion and protection of all the other rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution concerning racism, nazism, racial discrimination and other similar ideologies,

Recalling also its resolutions and the decisions of other United Nations bodies regarding the dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism,

Recalling the deep interest which the United Nations has shown since 1947 in problems of freedom of information and the various measures, thus far inadequate, which it has taken to promote and safeguard this freedom,

Mindful that recent technological advances in the field of telecommunications, by enormously extending the reach and scope of words, images and ideas, have greatly magnified the potentialities for good or evil of the media of information,

Recognizing that the existence of monopolies in the media of information is an obstacle to economic and social progress and prevents the full achievement of freedom of information,

Believing that the time has come for the international community to take renewed interest in measures calculated to promote freedom of information and to encourage the responsible exercise of this freedom,

1. Affirms the principle that the primary function of media of information anywhere in the world is to gather and impart freely and responsibly objective and accurate information;

2. Emphasizes that the objectives of freedom of information could be best attained if everyone has access to diverse sources of news and opinions;

3. Recommends to all States and international organizations concerned that freedom of information should be particularly promoted in the case of dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid, racism, nazism, colonialism and racial discrimination;

4. Appeals to the media of information everywhere to co-operate in the strengthening of democratic institutions, the promotion of economic and social progress and friendly relations among nations, and combating propaganda for war or for national, racial or religious hatred, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations;

5. Draws the attention of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to the continuing need for assistance in the development and improvement of information media in the developing countries in order to enable the latter to share in the benefits flowing from the modern technological revolution and to redress the inequality in this field, between the developed and the developing countries;

6. Commends the existing practice of triennial reporting on freedom of information under the system of periodic reports on human rights and recommends the consideration of the possibility of appointing, as may be necessary, a special rapporteur on freedom of information to conduct an independent and objective study of the actual situation and developments in this field;

7. Decides, pending completion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, to give priority at its twenty-fourth session to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information so that it may serve as an inspiration and set a standard for information media as well as Governments anywhere in the world.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

##### Legal aid

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation resolution XIX on legal aid adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968,<sup>6/</sup>

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

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<sup>6/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2.

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

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

Convinced that the provision of legal aid to those who need it would strengthen the observance and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. Recommends to Member States:

(a) To guarantee the progressive development of comprehensive systems of legal aid to those who need it in order to protect their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) To devise standards for granting, in appropriate cases, legal or professional assistance;

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

(d) To consider taking all possible steps to simplify legal procedures so as to reduce the burdens on the financial and other resources of individuals who seek legal redress;

(e) To encourage co-operation among appropriate bodies making available competent legal assistance to those who need it;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organs concerned, to provide the necessary resources within the limits of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights to facilitate expert and other technical assistance to Member States seeking to extend the availability of competent legal aid.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Having taken note of paragraph 18 of the Proclamation of Teheran adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights and of resolution XI concerning human rights and scientific and technological developments,

Sharing the concern expressed by the Conference that recent scientific discoveries and technological advances, although they open up vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, may nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and peoples and consequently call for constant attention,

Endorsing the idea that these problems require thorough and continuous interdisciplinary studies, both national and international, which may serve as a basis for drawing up appropriate standards to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance, inter alia, of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and in co-operation with the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies, a study of the problems for human rights arising from developments in science and technology, inter alia, from the following standpoints:

(a) Respect for the privacy of individuals and the integrity and sovereignty of nations in the light of advances in recording and other techniques;

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

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

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

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, on a preliminary basis, a report comprising a summary account of studies already made or in progress on the aforementioned subjects, emanating, in particular, from governmental and inter-governmental sources, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations, and a draft programme of work which might be

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undertaken in fields in which subsequent surveys would be necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the present resolution;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the said report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session for consideration and transmittal through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

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