

# TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

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JAARGANG 1970 Nr. 52

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A. TITEL

*Internationaal Verdrag inzake burgerrechten en politieke rechten,  
met Facultatief Protocol;  
New York, 19 december 1966*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Verdrag, met Facultatief Protocol, zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1969, 99<sup>1)</sup>.

Het *Verdrag* is in overeenstemming met zijn artikel 48, eerste lid, voorts nog ondertekend voor:

Chili .....	16 september 1969
Madagascar .....	17 september 1969

Het *Protocol* is in overeenstemming met zijn artikel 8, eerste lid, voorts nog ondertekend voor:

Madagascar .....	17 september 1969
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C. VERTALING

D. GOEDKEURING

Zie *Trb.* 1969, 99.

1) Naar aanleiding van de door Irak bij de ondertekening afgelegde verklaring heeft de Regering van Israël op 10 juli 1969 de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties het volgende medegedeeld:

“The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on signing the above Covenants. In the view of the Government of Israel, these two Covenants are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

E. BEKRACHTIGING

Zie *Trb.* 1969, 99.

Behalve de aldaar genoemde Staten heeft nog de volgende Staat in overeenstemming met artikel 48, lid 2, van het Verdrag een akte van bekrachtiging met betrekking tot het *Verdrag* bij de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties nedergelegd:

Columbia ..... 29 oktober 1969

Behalve de in *Trb.* 1969, 99 genoemde Staten heeft nog de volgende Staat in overeenstemming met artikel 8, lid 2, van het Protocol een akte van bekrachtiging met betrekking tot het *Protocol* bij de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties nedergelegd:

Columbia ..... 29 oktober 1969

F. TOETREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1969, 99<sup>1)</sup>.

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1969, 99.

J. GEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1969, 99.

Voor het op 9 juli 1948 te San Francisco tot stand gekomen Verdrag betreffende de vrijheid tot het oprichten van vakverenigingen en de bescherming van het vakverenigingsrecht, 1948 (Verdrag No. 87 aangenomen door de Internationale Arbeidsconferentie in haar eenendertigste zitting) zie ook *Trb.* 1969, 188.

Voor het op 13 februari 1946 te Londen tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de voorrechten en immuniteiten van de Verenigde Naties zie ook *Trb.* 1969, 206.

<sup>1)</sup> Naar aanleiding van de door Syrië bij de toetreding afgelegde verklaring heeft de Regering van Israël op 9 juli 1969 de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties het volgende medegedeeld:

“The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Syria on acceding to the above Covenants. In the view of the Government of Israel, the two Covenants are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Syria an attitude of complete reciprocity.”.

Van 22 april tot 13 mei 1968 is te Teheran gehouden de Internationale Conferentie inzake de Rechten van de Mens. De Engelse tekst van de Slotakte van deze Conferentie luidt als volgt<sup>1)</sup>:

## FINAL ACT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

### I. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

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

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

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1) De Bijlagen bij de Slotakte zijn niet afgedrukt.

Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

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

4. The Preparatory Committee submitted two reports to the General Assembly, at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions respectively (documents A/6354 and A/6670 and Corr.1); the latter included a provisional agenda for the Conference and draft rules of procedure. These were considered and noted by the General Assembly which made certain amendments to the draft rules of procedure.

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

6. The International Conference on Human Rights met in the New Majlis Building, Teheran, Iran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968. In the presence of His Imperial Majesty Mohamad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, Shahinshah of Iran, and of Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, declared the Conference open on 22 April 1968, and an inaugural address was delivered by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah. The Secretary-General delivered an address in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration

of Human Rights which also constituted his special message for the International Year for Human Rights. The texts of the two addresses are reproduced in annex II.

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

8. At its first meeting, the Conference, on the proposal of the representative of Uganda, observed one minute's silence in tribute to the memory of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

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

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

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

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

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

14. Participants in the Conference are listed in annex I.
15. Documents before the Conference are listed in annex VI.
16. The Conference elected as President Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi (Iran).
17. The Conference elected as Vice-Presidents the representatives of the following participating States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, France, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, The United Republic of Tanzania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.
18. The Conference adopted as its rules of procedure the draft rules of procedure as drawn up by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and amended by the General Assembly in resolution 2339 (XXII), as further amended by the Conference in respect of rules 6, 13 and 45 (A/CONF.32/19).
19. The following committees were set up by the Conference:
  - (a) General Committee—Chairman: President of the Conference; Members: President of the Conference, Vice-Presidents and Chairman of the First Committee and Second Committee.
  - (b) First Committee—Chairman: Mr. Taïeb Slim (Tunisia); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Daniel Barria (Chile) and Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark); Rapporteur: Mr. Saadollah Ghaoucy (Afghanistan).
  - (c) Second Committee—Chairman: Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela); Vice-Chairmen: Miss M. N. Gichuru (Kenya) and Mr. Gejza Mencer (Czechoslovakia); Rapporteur: Mr. Willibald Pahr (Austria).
  - (d) Credentials Committee—To which the following delegations were appointed: Ceylon, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Uruguay.
  - (e) Drafting Committee—Consisting of the following representatives: Chairman: Mr. C. K. Daphtary (India); Mr. H. F. Artucio (Uruguay), Mr. Branimir Janković (Yugoslavia), Mr. G. W. Kanyeihamba (Uganda), Mr. Ronald St. J. Macdonald (Canada).
20. After his departure on 23 April 1968, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented by Mr. José Rolz-Bennett, Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, from 23 April to 26 April 1968. From 27 April 1968 the Secretary-General was represented by Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights and Executive Secretary of the Conference.

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

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Address in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
4. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
5. Election of other officers.
6. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.
7. Constitution of committees and working groups, as necessary.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Review of progress achieved and identification of major obstacles encountered, at the international, regional and national levels, in the field of human rights since the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, particularly in the programmes undertaken by the United Nations and specialized agencies.
10. Evaluation of the effectiveness of methods and techniques employed in the field of human rights at the international and regional levels:
  - (a) International instruments: conventions, declarations and recommendations;
  - (b) Implementation machinery and procedures;
  - (c) Educational measures;
  - (d) Organizational and institutional arrangements.
11. Formulation and preparation of a human rights programme to be undertaken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, in particular:
  - (a) Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of *apartheid* in particular;

- (b) The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of all human rights;
  - (c) Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism;
  - (d) Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;
  - (e) Measures to strengthen the defence of human rights and freedoms of individuals;
  - (f) International machinery for the effective implementation of international instruments in the field of human rights;
  - (g) Other measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in promoting the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including the improvement of methods and techniques and such institutional and organizational arrangements as may be required.
12. Respect and implementation of human rights in occupied territories.

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

22. On the recommendation of the General Committee, items 9 and 10 of the agenda of the Conference were considered jointly at plenary meetings, and item 12 was considered at plenary meetings. Also on the recommendation of the General Committee, item 11, sub-items (a), (b) and (c), were considered by the First Committee and item 11, sub-items (d), (e), (f) and (g), by the Second Committee.

23. The First Committee held twelve meetings. The proceedings of the Committee are summarized in documents A/CONF.32/C.1/SR.1-12. The statement made by the Rapporteur of the Committee in introducing the Committee's report to the Conference is reproduced in annex IV (A).

24. The Second Committee held thirteen meetings. The proceedings of the Committee are summarized in documents A/CONF.32/C.2/SR.1-13. The statement made by the Rapporteur of the Committee in introducing the Committee's report to the Conference is reproduced in annex IV (B).

25. The Credentials Committee held one meeting. Mr. Dermot P. Waldron (Ireland) was elected Chairman. The proceedings of the Committee are summarized in document A/CONF.32/CRED/SR.1. The report of the Committee is reproduced in document A/CONF.32/32.



26. The Drafting Committee held three meetings, under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. K. Daphtary (India).

27. The Conference adopted:

(a) The Proclamation of Teheran, the text of which is reproduced in chapter II; and

(b) Three resolutions adopted without reference to a Committee and twenty-six resolutions adopted on the reports of the Credentials Committee, the First Committee and the Second Committee, the texts of which are reproduced in chapter III.

28. The Conference invited the Secretary-General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations a number of draft resolutions and amendments thereto which it had not been able to consider for lack of time. The texts of these draft resolutions and amendments are reproduced in annex V.

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## II. PROCLAMATION OF TEHERAN

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Having met at Teheran from April 22 to May 13, 1968 to review the progress made in the twenty years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to formulate a programme for the future,

Having considered the problems relating to the activities of the United Nations for the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the Conference,

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

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

Believing that, in an age when conflict and violence prevail in many parts of the world, the fact of human interdependence and the need for human solidarity are more evident than ever before,

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

Solemnly proclaims that:

1. It is imperative that the members of the international community fulfil their solemn obligations to promote and encourage

respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. The discrimination of which women are still victims in various regions of the world must be eliminated. An inferior status for women is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations as well as the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The full

implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is a necessity for the progress of mankind;

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

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

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

19. Disarmament would release immense human and material resources now devoted to military purposes. These resources should be used for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. General and complete disarmament is one of the highest aspirations of all peoples;

Therefore,

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

27th plenary meeting  
13 May 1968

### III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

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

(Adopted without reference to a committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Being guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Having heard the statements made in the Conference with regard to the question of "respect for and implementation of human rights

in occupied territories", and noting the note submitted by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/CONF.32/22),

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

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

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

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

Further recalling:

(a) Resolution 6 (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights affirming the rights of the inhabitants who have left since the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return, and that the Government concerned should take the necessary measures in order to facilitate the return of those inhabitants to their own country without delay,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23rd plenary meeting  
7 May 1968

## **II. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance**

(Adopted on the report of the First Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24th plenary meeting  
11 May 1968

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

(Adopted on the report of the First Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Determined to uphold the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to human rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Endorses with appreciation the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur;
2. Deplores the Government of South Africa's continuous insult to humanity;
3. Condemns the Government of the Republic of South Africa for its continued implementation of the policy of *apartheid*;
4. Declares that the policy of *apartheid* or other similar evils are a crime against humanity, punishable in accordance with the provisions of relevant international instruments dealing with such crimes;
5. Further declares that the policy of *apartheid* is a threat to international peace and security;
6. Also declares its emphatic recognition and vigorous support of the legitimacy of the struggles of the people and patriotic liberation movements in Southern Africa toward the achievement of their inalienable rights to equality, freedom and independence in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
7. Recommends to the Security Council of the United Nations to resume consideration of the question of *apartheid* and to take ap-



propriate action against the Republic of South Africa under Chapter VII and in particular under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, including strong economic sanctions;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24th plenary meeting  
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#### IV. Treatment of persons who oppose racist régimes

(Adopted on the report of the First Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Declares that such treatment constitutes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Adopted on the report of the First Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

Reaffirming the principle of non-discrimination as set forth in article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958,

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

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

(Adopted on the report of the First Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

1. Welcomes the convening of a Seminar on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination at New Delhi in 1968;
2. Affirms that the privileges and facilities which are the attributes of nationality should be fully respected at all times;
3. Again firmly condemns racial discrimination and all ideologies based on racial intolerance as gross violations of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
4. Calls upon all States to take immediate and effective steps to eliminate all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination;
5. Appeals to those States which have not yet done so and particularly those States in which inequality and racial discrimination are practised, to ratify or accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other conventions directed against discrimination in the field of employment and education;
6. Recommends that in the implementation of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in concert with the specialized agencies concerned, due emphasis should be given to the elimination of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

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

(Adopted on the report of the First Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Recommends further that

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

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

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

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

(Adopted on the report of the First Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to

colonial peoples and territories as well as all the other United Nations resolutions on the question of colonialism,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the



dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (vii) UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education, 1960;
- (viii) International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25th plenary meeting  
12 May 1968

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

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting that no such procedural rules exist to guide them,

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

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## **XI. Human rights and scientific and technological developments**

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that scientific discoveries and their technological applications open up vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress and for raising the level of living, and that they can by that token

constitute a decisive factor in the effective application of human rights for all individuals and all peoples,

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

1. Is of the opinion that these problems require thorough and continuous interdisciplinary studies at both the national and the international level, so that they may serve as a basis for drawing up appropriate standards, should the need arise;

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

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

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

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

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

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## XII. Illiteracy

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

Considering that illiterate adults are defenceless in a society whose workings they cannot understand, in which they have no means of

making a place for themselves; and in which they are unable effectively to exercise or to defend their rights as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration,

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

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

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

Invites

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

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

(c) The General Assembly of the United Nations to draw the attention of organs having responsibilities in the field of human rights to the importance of combating illiteracy as a means of ensuring the effective and positive enjoyment of rights possessed by every human being;

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

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

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which the General Assembly called upon Governments "to co-operate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the performance

of his functions concerning refugees falling under the competence of his Office, especially by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#### XIV. The rights of detained persons

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

Recalling further that Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides without prejudice to the provisions of Article 4 of that Covenant that anyone who is arrested shall be



informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him and that anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release,

Considering that nevertheless infringements of these rights continue to occur,

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

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## **XV. The United Nations Children's Fund**

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations to help countries put into

practical effect the aims proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child;

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

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12 May 1968

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## **XVI. Disarmament**

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## **XVII. Economic Development and Human Rights**

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25th plenary meeting  
12 May 1968

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### **XVIII. Human rights aspects of family planning**

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25th plenary meeting  
12 May 1968

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## XIX. Legal aid

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

Believing that there are cases where the individual's recourse to competent tribunals to which he has a right of access is denied or

hindered because of lack of financial resources to bear the expenses involved,

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

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

**Recommends:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the promotion, respect and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms are a significant aspiration for the contemporary world, the fulfilment of which implies changes in ways

of thinking, the outlook of peoples and the stand they take towards the rights of man,

Recalling that, in the Charter, the United Nations has affirmed its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person and in equal rights for men and nations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to organize from time to time an exchange of information on the action taken by the different States in order to ensure that youth is educated and



brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere, so that youth can freely direct its destiny;

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

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12 May 1968

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## **XXI. Realization of economic, social and cultural rights**

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Charter,

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

Noting that in the modern world the enjoyment of civil and political rights and freedoms also requires the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and that these human rights and fundamental freedoms are closely interconnected and interdependent,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Calls upon all governments to focus their attention on developing the material means of protecting, promoting and realizing economic, social and cultural rights, as well as on developing and perfecting legal procedures for prevention of violations and defence of these rights;

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

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

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12 May 1968

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

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**XXIII. Human rights in armed conflicts**

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

Observing that nevertheless armed conflicts continue to plague humanity,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

should be treated as prisoners of war or political prisoners under international law,

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

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

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

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

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

25th plenary meeting  
12 May 1968

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

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25th plenary meeting  
12 May 1968

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## **XXV. Publicity for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Adopted on the report of the Second Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

A/CONF.32/L.14 and Corr.1,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.4 and amendments thereto contained in  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.62,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.14 and amendments thereto contained in  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.63,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.18 and amendments thereto contained in  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.44,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.22,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.28,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.29 and amendments thereto contained in  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.50,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.31 and amendments thereto contained in  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.57,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.33,

\* For the texts of draft resolutions and amendments thereto presented to the Conference which the Conference was unable to consider owing to lack of time, see annex IV. (Bedoelde bijlage is niet afgedrukt in dit *Tractatenblad*)

A/CONF.32/C.2/L.34,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.35 and amendments thereto contained in  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.58,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.36 and amendments thereto contained in  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.70,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.37,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.38,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.39,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.46,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.48,  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.52 and amendments thereto contained in  
A/CONF.32/C.2/L.69,

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

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

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

25th plenary meeting  
12 May 1968

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

(Adopted on the report of the Credentials Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

26th plenary meeting  
12 May 1968

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

(Adopted without reference to a Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Referring to its decisions as contained in resolution III,



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

Alarmed by the fact that, in spite of these decisions, recommendations and appeals, various international sports federations and associations, and in particular the International Lawn Tennis Association, still allow South Africa to take part in their competitions.

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

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

27th plenary meeting  
13 May 1968

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

(Adopted without reference to a Committee)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Places on record its deep sense of appreciation for the excellent arrangements made by the Government of Iran for this Conference

and for the warm welcome the delegates and the observers received from the people of Iran;

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

27th plenary meeting

13 May 1968

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#### IV. SIGNATURE OF THE FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE

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

The President of the Conference:

(Signed) ASHRAF PAHLAVI

Executive Secretary of the Conference:

(Signed) MARC SCHREIBER

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Van het op 29 juli 1899 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag voor de vreedzame beslechting van internationale geschillen, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1900, 163. De tekst is ook geplaatst in *Trb.* 1963, 157. Zie ook *Trb.* 1968, 58.

Van het op 29 juli 1899 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag betreffende de wetten en gebruiken van de oorlog te land, met bijbehorend Reglement, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1900, 163. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 229.

Van het op 29 juli 1899 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de toepassing op de zeeoorlog van de beginselen der Conventie van Genève van 22 augustus 1864, naar welk Verdrag

in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1900, 163. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 230.

Van de op 29 juli 1899 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verklaring houdende verbod van het werpen van projectielen of ontplofbare stoffen uit ballons of op dergelijke nieuwe wijzen, naar welke Verklaring in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1900, 163. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 231.

Van de op 29 juli 1899 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verklaring houdende verbod tot beziging van projectielen met het enige doel verstikkende of vergiftige gassen te verspreiden, naar welke Verklaring in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1900, 163. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 232.

Van de op 29 juli 1899 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verklaring houdende verbod tot beziging van kogels die zich in het menselijk lichaam gemakkelijk uitzetten of vervormen, zoals kogels met harde mantel waarvan de mantel niet geheel de kern dekt of van inkervingen voorzien is, naar welke Verklaring in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1900, 163. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 233.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag voor de vreedzame beslechting van internationale geschillen, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. De tekst is ook geplaatst in *Trb.* 1963, 158. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1968, 116.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de beperking van het gebruik van wapengeweld bij het innen van schulden uit overeenkomst, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 279.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de opening der vijandelijkheden, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 280.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de wetten en gebruiken van de oorlog te land, met bijbehorend Reglement, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 281.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de rechten en verplichtingen der onzijdige Mogendheden en personen in geval van oorlog te land, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 282.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de rechtstoestand der vijandelijke handelsvaartuigen bij de aanvang der vijandelijkheden, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 283.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de verandering van handelsvaartuigen in oorlogsschepen, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 284.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens het stellen van onderzeese zelfwerkende contactmijnen, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 285.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens het bombardement door een scheepsmacht in tijd van oorlog, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 286.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag voor de toepassing op de zeeoorlog der beginselen van het Verdrag van Genève, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 287.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens zekere beperkingen van de uitoefening van het buitrecht in de zeeoorlog, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 288.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de vestiging van een internationaal Prijzenhof, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, is de tekst afgedrukt in *Lagemans, Recueil des Traités et Conventions conclus par le Royaume des Pays-Bas*, deel XVI, nr. 1007, blz. 508 e.v. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 289.

Van het op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de rechten en verplichtingen der onzijdige Mogendheden in geval van zeeoorlog, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 290.

Van de op 18 oktober 1907 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verklaring nopens het verbod om projectielen en ontplofbare stoffen

uit ballons te werpen, naar welke Verklaring in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1910, 73. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 291.

Van het op 28 juni 1919 te Versailles tot stand gekomen Statuut van de Internationale Arbeidsorganisatie, naar welke Organisatie in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst zoals gewijzigd tot op 9 oktober 1946 bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* I 283. De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1953, 130. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1969, 174.

Van het op 17 juni 1925 te Genève tot stand gekomen Protocol nopens de chemische en bacteriologische oorlog, naar welk Protocol in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Franse en de Engelse tekst, alsmede de vertaling, bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* 1930, 422. Zie ook, laatstelijk *Trb.* 1967, 135.

Van het op 16 oktober 1945 te Quebec tot stand gekomen Statuut van de Voedsel- en Landbouworganisatie der Verenigde Naties, met Bijlagen, naar welk Statuut in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst, zoals gewijzigd tot op de Twaalfde Zitting van de Vergadering der Organisatie, bekendgemaakt in *Trb.* 1964, 103. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1968, 136.

Van het op 16 november 1945 te Londen tot stand gekomen Statuut van de Organisatie der Verenigde Naties voor Onderwijs, Wetenschap en Cultuur, naar welk Statuut in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst, zoals gewijzigd tot op de tiende zitting van de Algemene Vergadering der Organisatie, geplaatst in *Trb.* 1960, 131. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1969, 97.

Van het op 22 juli 1946 te New York tot stand gekomen Statuut van de Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie, naar welke Organisatie in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst, alsmede de vertaling, bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* I 182. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1967, 184.

Van het op 4 mei 1949 te New York tot stand gekomen Protocol tot wijziging van de Internationale Regeling tot bestrijding van de zogenaamde handel in vrouwen en meisjes, ondertekend te Parijs op 18 mei 1904, en van het Verdrag tot bestrijding van de zogenaamde handel in vrouwen en meisjes, ondertekend te Parijs op 4 mei 1910, met Bijlage, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Franse tekst en de vertaling afgedrukt in *Stb.* K 257. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1961, 102. Vergelijk eveneens *Trb.* 1969, 211 en 212.

Van het op 12 augustus 1949 te Genève tot stand gekomen Verdrag van Genève voor de verbetering van het lot der gewonden en zieken, zich bevindende bij de strijdkrachten te velde, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, is de tekst afgedrukt in *Stb.* 1954, 246. De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1951, 72. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1967, 127.

Van het op 12 augustus 1949 te Genève tot stand gekomen Verdrag van Genève voor de verbetering van het lot der gewonden, zieken en schipbreukelingen van de strijdkrachten ter zee, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, is de tekst afgedrukt in *Stb.* 1954, 247. De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1951, 73. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1967, 128.

Van het op 12 augustus 1949 te Genève tot stand gekomen Verdrag van Genève betreffende de behandeling van krijgsgevangenen, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, is de tekst afgedrukt in *Stb.* 1954, 248. De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1951, 74. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1967, 129.

Van het op 12 augustus 1949 te Genève tot stand gekomen Verdrag van Genève betreffende de bescherming van burgers in oorlogstijd, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, is de tekst afgedrukt in *Stb.* 1954, 249. De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1951, 75. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1967, 130.

Van het op 4 november 1950 te Rome tot stand gekomen Verdrag tot bescherming van de rechten van de mens en de fundamentele vrijheden, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling geplaatst in *Trb.* 1951, 154. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1969, 223.

Van het op 29 juni 1951 te Genève tot stand gekomen Verdrag betreffende gelijke beloning van mannelijke en vrouwelijke arbeidskrachten voor arbeid van gelijke waarde, 1951 (Verdrag No. 100 aangenomen door de Internationale Arbeidsconferentie in haar 34ste zitting), naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling geplaatst in *Trb.* 1952, 45.

Van het op 28 juli 1951 te Genève tot stand gekomen Verdrag betreffende de status van vluchtelingen, met bijlagen, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst geplaatst in *Trb.* 1951, 131. De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1954, 88. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1966, 197.

Van het op 31 maart 1953 te New York tot stand gekomen Verdrag betreffende de politieke rechten van de vrouw, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst, alsmede de vertaling, geplaatst in *Trb.* 1968, 92.

Van het op 20 februari 1957 te New York tot stand gekomen Verdrag inzake de nationaliteit van de gehuwde vrouw, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst, alsmede de vertaling, geplaatst in *Trb.* 1965, 218. Zie ook *Trb.* 1966, 213.

Van het op 25 juni 1958 te Genève tot stand gekomen Verdrag betreffende discriminatie in beroep en beroepsuitoefening (Verdrag No. 111 aangenomen door de Internationale Arbeidsconferentie in haar tweeënveertigste zitting), met Aanbeveling, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, is de tekst geplaatst in *Trb.* 1962, 41.

Van het op 15 december 1960 te Parijs tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de bestrijding van discriminatie in het onderwijs, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling geplaatst in *Trb.* 1964, 69. Zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1968, 146.

Van het op 10 december 1962 te New York tot stand gekomen Verdrag inzake de huwelijkstoestemming, de minimumleeftijd waarop een huwelijk mag worden aangegaan en de registratie van huwelijken, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst geplaatst in *Trb.* 1964, 55. De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1964, 165. Zie ook *Trb.* 1965, 150.

Van het op 7 maart 1966 te New York tot stand gekomen Internationaal Verdrag inzake de uitbanning van alle vormen van rassendiscriminatie, naar welk Verdrag in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn de Engelse en de Franse tekst geplaatst in *Trb.* 1966, 237. De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1967, 48.

Van het op 31 januari 1967 te New York tot stand gekomen Protocol betreffende de status van vluchtelingen, naar welk Protocol in de onderhavige Slotakte wordt verwezen, zijn tekst en vertaling geplaatst in *Trb.* 1967, 76. Zie ook *Trb.* 1968, 183.

Uitgegeven de negende april 1970.

*De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,*  
J. LUNS.