

MASTER

**REPORT OF THE
NGO CONFERENCE
on
HUMAN RIGHTS**

**GENEVA
6-9 DECEMBER 1983**

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**GENEVA SPECIAL NGO COMMITTEE
ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Report of the Conference held to mark
the 35th Anniversary of the
Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

Geneva

6–9 December 1983

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
Geneva NGO Declaration on Human Rights	3
Report of Commission One on Social and Cultural Rights	7
Report of Commission Two on Civil and Political Rights	15
Report of Commission Three on Information, Dissemination and Education	29
List of Participants	39

INTRODUCTION

The Geneva Special NGO Committee on Human Rights held a Conference on 6-9 December 1983 in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, to mark the 35th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Conference was attended by 163 members of 91 international NGO's and 18 national NGO's, including participants from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and North, Central and South America, as well as from Europe. Diplomatic representatives of more than 20 Permanent Missions to the UN in Geneva also attended as guests.

The purpose of the Conference was to consider developments since 1948 in standard setting and implementation of human rights, to compare expectations with the present reality, to identify obstacles to a better achievement, and to propose new fields and modes of action.

At the opening session the Conference was addressed by Mr. Eric Suy, the Director-General of the UN in Geneva, who shared with the meeting his personal reflections upon the development of international human rights law since the Universal Declaration. Other speakers at the opening session were :-

Mr. Niall MacDermot, Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists and Conference Chairman;

Mr. Kwadwo Nyamekye, Deputy Director, UN Centre for Human Rights;

Mrs. Solange Bouvier-Ajam, Vice-President, International Association of Democratic Lawyers;

Mr. Ninan Koshy, Director, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (WCC).

Mr. Benoit Ngom, President, Association of African Lawyers;

Mr. Jose Zalaquett, Assistant Secretary-General, Amnesty International;
Mrs. Elene Lagadinova, President, Movement of Bulgarian Women; Council Member of Women's International Democratic Federation;
Dr. Gerhart Riegner, Vice-President, World Jewish Congress.

After the opening session the Conference met in three Commissions :-

Commission I : Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Working Paper : "Implementation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Policy Options and Priorities to the Year 2000", B.G. Ramcharan

Commission II: Civil and Political Rights
Working Paper: "Civil and Political Rights 35 Years After", Asbjorn Eide

Commission III : Information, Dissemination and Education
Working Paper : "Human Rights Information, Dissemination and Education", Hiroko Yamane

The reports of these three Commissions, containing numerous recommendations for future action, were received by the Conference in its closing plenary session. In this session the participants at the Conference also adopted unanimously a Declaration to be presented to the UN Commission on Human Rights. This declaration was read by the Conference Chairman at the Commemorative Event of the United Nations held in the Palais des Nations on Friday, 9 December.

This report of the Conference contains a list of the participants, the Declaration of the Conference, and the Reports of the three Commissions.

At the Conference of the Non-Governmental Organisations, held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 6 to 9 December 1983, to mark the 35th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, representatives of 91 international non-governmental organisations and 18 national NGOs agreed upon the following

GENEVA NGO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Conference

1. Reaffirms the validity, universality and historic importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Recognises the immense progress made since 1948 in the development of human rights concepts and international procedures for their implementation, promotion and protection, in particular through the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with its Optional Protocol, the Conventions on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Discrimination against Women, and on the Crimes of Genocide and Apartheid, and numerous other Conventions, Declarations and international instruments of the United Nations, the ILO, Unesco, and other specialised agencies and regional organisations;
3. Endorses in particular the concepts formulated in General Assembly Resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, which emphasises that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and inter-dependent, and equal attention should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Welcomes the recognition within the United Nations that violations of human rights, wherever they may occur, are legitimate matters of international concern;
5. Notes the continuing need for further elaboration of human rights norms and standards, and strengthening of procedures for their implementation, promotion and protection at national, regional and universal levels;
6. Observes that, while during the last 35 years there have been many significant advances in the realisation of human rights, in particular through achievement of independence from colonial domination and exercise of the right to self-determination, peoples and individuals in all regions of the world have nevertheless experienced grave and massive denials of their human rights, including torture, disappearances, extra-judicial killings, massacres and other violations, resulting in untold suffering, poverty, ignorance, disease and denials of their human dignity;
7. Considers that, among the many obstacles to a fuller realisation of human rights, the most significant are
 - first, profound and widespread social injustices, with legitimate protest and resistance against them being met by a vicious spiral of repression, violence and counter-violence, often leading to massive displacement of populations and movements of refugees, and
 - second, widespread international tensions and armed conflicts, and the terrifying and burdensome arms race, pre-empting immense human and material resources;

8. Recommends that :

- priority be given to a fuller elaboration of economic, social and cultural rights and the means for their implementation, and to the realisation of the new international economic order;
- there be greater recognition of the vital relationship between human rights and development, in particular through greater participation by, and fuller information and accountability to, the intended beneficiaries at all levels;
- there be closer cooperation between agencies concerned with development, such as UNCTAD, UNDP, the ILO and Unesco, and the UN Centre for Human Rights;
- there also be greater recognition of the relationship between human rights, peace and disarmament, each of which contributes to the other;
- States which have not already done so, ratify or accede to the two International Covenants on Human Rights and the other international instruments already referred to;
- consideration be given to the proposal for a High Commissioner for Human Rights as elaborated in Resolution 1983/36 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which seeks to take into account the principal objections which have hitherto prevented acceptance of this proposal;

- there be a continuing evolution of procedures for the international implementation of human rights, aiming eventually at international judicial instances;
- greater recognition be extended to the rôle of non-governmental organisations in consultative status, both in bringing to the attention of competent inter-governmental bodies reliable information concerning human rights, and in fuller participation in procedures for their implementation; and
- a major initiative be undertaken by the United Nations, in cooperation with Unesco, the ILO, other specialised agencies and intergovernmental organisations, and non-governmental organisations, to ensure systematic and continuing education and dissemination of information concerning human rights at local, national and international levels.

Geneva, December 1983

COMMISSION ONE

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Rapporteurs: Tibor Görög
Attila Komlós

The Commission heard the working paper of B.G. Ramcharan presented by Mr. Philip Alston. The paper pointed to a number of problems with regard to the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights.

The Commission recognised that

1. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which came into force on 3 January 1976, covers the wide range of economic, social and cultural rights to which men and women everywhere are entitled by virtue of their inherent dignity as human beings. These rights have also been recognised in the American Convention on Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights and the European Social Charter, as well as in international standards adopted by the ILO and Unesco.
2. Although 80 countries have ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, implementation of these rights has been very inadequate.
3. Governments, international organisations and non-governmental organisations have undertaken numerous activities since that time to promote the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights. A number of studies have been undertaken and seminars organised by the UN, other international organisations and non-governmental organisations on the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights. But the benefits from these approaches have not reached large numbers of people and there is now a questioning of the strategy itself. Some non-governmental organisations have made significant contributions to the

organisations have made significant contributions to the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights.

4. Fact-finding bodies within the UN are paying increasing attention to the gross violation of these rights.

The Commission noted that

1. With regard to theory, these rights are seen as of equal importance with civil and political rights. In practice, however, the primary focus of UN action has been on the latter set of rights. Mechanisms for assuring compliance with the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have so far been ineffective.

It has been stressed repeatedly that no conceptual framework exists, which would ensure the effective and systematic implementation of economic, social and cultural rights.

2. It was hoped that the NGOs themselves will also pay greater attention to the economic, social and cultural rights. The fragmentation of rights into separate lists is somewhat misleading. Development, for example, must take into account all rights, both economic, social and cultural and also civil and political.

3. It is also necessary to build a more effective system of implementation. There is an urgency in this question, because it can no longer be tolerated that about 80% of world resources are being used by 20% of the world population. Economic, social and cultural rights must be demanded by the people. Such demands often lead to violations of civil and political rights.

4. The argument that civil and political rights can be implemented immediately, but that economic, social and cultural rights depend on long-term development of adequate resources by governments, is only partially valid. There are a number of rights in this category that are capable of immediate implementation. NGOs should elaborate some of these rights in studies and manuals.

The Commission enumerated and discussed a number of issues which participants considered important in this regard.

1. With regard to the right to work, although this is a right that participants agreed is fundamental, it was pointed out that implementation is very complex, depending on the pursuit of a wide range of policies and programmes. The ILO has produced standards concerning employment policy, employment services, vocational guidance and training, free choice of work and equal opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation. But these standards do not provide for recognition of the right to work as an individually enforceable right. The ILO was instrumental in having labour standard clauses inserted in a number of international commodity agreements. It appears, however, that little has been done to examine whether these clauses are observed.

2. The problem of child labour is often more a question of non-observance of legal provisions than of their absence. In this regard, the study undertaken by Mr. Bouhdiba for the UN on the exploitation of child labour and the work done by the ILO on the implementation of minimum age standards should be noted. It would be useful to initiate a ten-year programme in selected countries aimed at the abolition of child labour, taking account of the link existing between this problem and poverty, traditional practices, lack of education and training facilities, etc.

3. The exploitation of the children's person for immoral purposes should be studied and NGOs should be encouraged and supported in their efforts to inform about it and to put an end to it.

4. The right to participate, combined with freedom of association, are seen as crucial in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies that affect economic, social and cultural rights. In the economic field, decisions affecting the life of entire nations are at times taken by national and international bodies with vested interests.

5. With regard to the right to food, it was underlined that this must be seen from a general development point of view. Here it is necessary to see the global relation between rich and poor countries, as well as the gap between rich and poor within countries. The present economic relations are based on structural dependencies which need to be transformed into a new economic order that will guarantee for all the basic rights to food, shelter, employment, health and other basic necessities of life.

6. Discussion took place with regard to the special problems encountered by women. Even in countries where the political rights of women are guaranteed, there may be a number of ways in which women suffer economic or social discrimination. The rate of unemployment of women is invariably higher than that of men, whereas women workers all too often obtain a lower level of income, and do a large amount of unpaid work.

7. The Commission heard that family planning is an integral part of the rights of women, the right to health and the right of development. Certain reservations were expressed on this. In the implementation of the right to family planning, the importance of education and information was stressed.

8. Problems regarding rights of minorities exist in all countries. Extremely sensitive issues are often involved, including economic, social and political factors militating against cultural, ethnic or religious groups of

people. The very possibility of cultural or ethnic self-expression within certain existing nations is sometimes questioned. The demand made by minorities in certain countries for self-determination should be recognised. Procedures and mechanisms to guarantee the rights of minorities urgently need to be worked on within the UN system as a means of pressure on governments to implement these rights.

9. The right of individuals or minority groups to a knowledge and practice of their own culture and religion should be preserved. Appropriate cultural material and educational opportunities should be made available to all individuals or groups.

10. In the context of minorities, the problem of indigenous people was discussed. The work done by the Working Group on Indigenous People was considered useful. It was felt that the proposal made by the working group for establishment of a special fund for bringing representatives of the indigenous people to Geneva should be supported. It was further suggested that the working group should investigate the possibilities for holding its sessions in places other than Geneva.

11. Migrant workers are among the most exploited of the modern world. Usually imported as cheap labour to accomplish menial tasks in the "host" country, migrant workers suffer from economic and social discrimination which is often combined with racism. These problems are exacerbated in the case of illegal migrants or undocumented labour, such as domestic workers, often women, who, even though their labour is relied upon, may enjoy no rights whatsoever. The problem is widespread not only in Europe and North America, but in many parts of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Attention needs to be paid to domestic legal safeguards, including equal rights and social security, which should encompass also the families of migrants.

12. The Commission considered the right to development as an important step towards ensuring the total development of the human person with full participation and equitable use of material resources. The question was raised as to whether a full implementation of the Covenant would not already guarantee the right to development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. NGOs should promote the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by governments which have not yet done so.

2. NGOs should form a continuing study group to develop a conceptual framework for the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights. Guidelines and approaches underlying strategies such as that for "redistribution with growth" and "basic needs strategies" need to be critically examined and new approaches to the implementation of these rights need to be formulated which are capable of effective and speedy implementation. In this respect, NGOs need to underline the fundamental interdependence and indivisibility of the two sets of rights, as recognised by UN General Assembly Resolution 32/130. There is a need to reject the compartmentalization which in the past has resulted in the separation of human rights issues from questions of economic and social development.

3. The most disadvantaged populations, as well as ethnic, religious, cultural and other minorities should be one of the constant points of reference regarding the progress of human rights everywhere in the world. Extreme poverty is a great violation of human rights, which constitutes inhuman and degrading treatment.

4. NGOs should highlight and support current efforts within the Council of Europe and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to develop more elaborate formulations of specific economic, social and cultural rights and to devise more effective means for their implementation.

5. Models of action for the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights should be developed which could be offered to governments of goodwill for adaptation to local requirements and needs.

6. NGOs could help in the drawing up of practical manuals on how to work for the realisation of specific rights covered in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. These may take into consideration a comparative examination of models available in different countries in respect of each right.

7. NGOs should give much more attention to the work of the Working Group of the Economic and Social Council, which examines reports under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. NGOs could supply information to members of the Working Group, as well as publishing their own evaluations of such reports. More of a focus on right-by-right consideration of the issues would be useful, and conclusions and recommendations on each right should receive consideration in the Economic and Social Council.

8. NGOs should undertake specific studies for more effective implementation of economic, social and cultural rights. The following have been suggested:

- effect of world military expenditure on the denial of economic rights;
- structures of national expenditures and how they are related to the priorities under economic, social and cultural rights;

- education and health care guidelines based on the relevant international instruments to guide government practice;
- the right to work including the question of social security for those who do not have employment;
- the possibilities for the creation within the international financial institutions, like the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, of a special machinery to be entrusted with the task of monitoring the impact of the economic decisions of these institutions on the social conditions and the human rights of the people affected;
- the position of women related to economic, social and cultural rights;
- the effect of the existing economic structures and Transnational Corporations on the process of development;
- the protection of children from harmful practices which endanger their health and lives, and against exploitation of their work or their person.

9. NGOs need much more effective coordination to find ways of influencing governments to implement the rights of minorities and migrant workers.

COMMISSION TWO

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Rapporteur: Kevin Clements

The rapporteur introduced the working paper submitted by Asbjorn Eide and shared with the Commission his reflections on Civil and Political Rights 35 years after the signing of the Declaration.

It was decided to conduct the business of the Commission according to the following Agenda:

1. Improvement of the UN Human Rights system;
2. The Rights to Life, Peace and Development;
3. Rights to Equality - race, sex, age, religion;
4. Right to self-determination;
5. Implementation of human rights;
6. The challenge to human rights - NGOs' response.

Agenda Item One: "Improvement of the UN Human Rights System"

A number of speakers identified the lack of sanctions available to the United Nations as a fundamental problem in the protection of basic civil and political rights. While it is important that there is information available to people about human rights it is equally important that there be some concrete sanctions available for the United Nations to utilise when confronted by scandalous violations of human rights.

Others placed emphasis on the importance of publicising UN decisions and instruments widely, in order to help persuade those states that have not ratified and implemented international conventions to do so. This was

considered one of the most effective ways of strengthening the work of the UN in the field of human rights.

The interdependence of economic and social/civil and political rights was emphasised also.

It was suggested by some participants that the UN consider the appointment of a Human Rights Ombudsman along the lines of the Ombudsmen positions in Scandinavia and New Zealand. This person or persons would have investigative powers as well as powers to request governments to stop certain sorts of behaviour and to make positive changes.

Other people drew our attention to suggestions for a High Commissioner for Human Rights with the sorts of powers elaborated in Resolution 1983/36 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Along the same lines, some speakers suggested an NGO Ombudsman for Human Rights. Such a person/organisation would coordinate NGO work on human rights, would receive complaints about human rights violations, would ask competent NGOs, jurists and others to prove the case, would make the information public and would then utilise all UN/regional/national machinery to achieve some alleviation of the problems.

The views were expressed that it is important that NGOs contest the monopoly of the State in the field of human rights. In relation to the Human Rights Committee, for example, there should be a permanent representative of the NGO community who would ask questions of governments along with the other experts. In addition, some mechanisms should be established so that the Human Rights Committee, after reading the reports, asking the questions, etc., could make a judgment as to whether the State Party has or has not implemented the Covenant.

One participant felt strongly that the problem of the violation of human rights cannot be generalised to all states and that we need to make selective judgments.

Another suggestion for improving the effectiveness of existing UN instruments/organs was the necessity for a regular system of surveys among member states to determine the extent to which there was compliance with basic human rights principles. It would be hoped that NGOs with a concern for human rights would monitor such surveys and exert whatever influence they could in terms of mobilising public opinion against persistent violators, etc.

There was a consensus that NGOs have to keep working hard at the development of international human rights law. Because the principle sanction at our disposal at the present time is the power of public opinion, it is vital that legal instruments are developed to provide the objective criteria for determining whether or not violations are occurring and what might be done about them.

For example, it is hoped that the Commission on Human Rights will come to an agreement in its 1984 session on a Universal Convention against torture with strong implementation measures and that it will examine rapidly the draft optional protocol presented by Costa Rica on visitation procedures to places of detention.

Another widely accepted proposal was to extend the definition of genocide as outlined in the 1948 Convention, in order to include extermination on political grounds of opponents, which seems to constitute modern genocide, as one of the criteria.

Some speakers referred to practices amounting to genocide in Southern Africa.

The hope was expressed that there be some movement towards an international penal tribunal that would have universal jurisdiction. Such a tribunal would have power to judge what is happening and to determine whether crimes against humanity are being committed. This proposal should be seen in conjunction with the Ombudsman/Human Rights Commissioner proposals.

Without substantially changing the applicable rules, ways should be sought of improving the existing procedures under which individuals can present petitions or communications claiming violation of their human rights in accordance with the provisions of the optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination. The recent adoption of the provisional rules of procedure by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination governing individual complaints under article 14 - just operative - presents an important opportunity for improving the standing of individual petitioners and their representatives when they cannot appear themselves. NGOs can play a valuable rôle under these procedures because article 1 of the Convention eliminating racial discrimination - unlike the corresponding provisions of the optional protocol of the CCPR - refers to the receiving of communications from groups of individuals in addition to receiving individual submissions. Thus NGOs should be given a rôle here under the interpretation of rule 94 of the Convention Eliminating Racial Discrimination because the Committee is empowered to invite the presence before it of the petitioner, or his representatives, together with that of the state party, to obtain additional particulars.

Some people felt that more weight should be given to human rights norms before they become conventions. Questions should be asked in the Human Rights Committee, for example, on things like standard minimum rules for

prisoners and other declarations. Frequent reference to these sorts of declarations will result in them acquiring the status of customary law and this should not be underestimated in its judicial significance.

It was recommended that NGOs and others should promote ratification campaigns to ensure that more states adhere to the Covenants and the Optional Protocol.

Some participants pointed out that the UN should also be reminded, from time to time, of the legal significance of measures adopted by regional groups. Where these are more progressive than the UN they should challenge the UN position and vice versa.

Another suggestion for a new set of institutions was to set up a new international human rights organisation equivalent to the WHO. Instead of looking after the health of the world, it would look after human rights worldwide. It would have antennae out throughout the world and would have a means of responding swiftly to human rights violations in more or less the same way as the WHO responds to outbreaks of infectious diseases !

Agenda Item Two: The Right to Life - Peace and Development

A number of speakers stressed the danger of nuclear war and the annihilation of mankind as a fundamental threat to the right to life. Links were made between arms expenditure and under-development resulting in malnutrition and death on a massive scale. The interdependence of economic and social rights with civil and political were underlined in this context also.

The Commission's attention was drawn to the question of non-judicial illegal killings by governmental or para-governmental groups. These continue to concern the NGO community and some speakers called for a special

UN Committee on non-judicial killings. In relation to capital punishment, the hope was expressed that there will be rapid progress on the development of a second optional protocol outlawing capital punishment and the world community should mobilise opinion also against the super powers and all countries that continued to practice capital punishment.

The phenomenon of missing and disappeared persons was discussed in the context of unjustifiable removal of life and genocide. A question was raised about whether it was possible to consider any civil and political rights in a situation where terror and politically motivated murder were commonplace.

Some fundamental questions were asked in relation to peace. Can we speak of a right to peace? Who has the right? What kind of a right is it and against whom is it exercisable? How does one create peace? The first tentative response to this question was that the right to peace was a state/collective right and not an individual right.

It was suggested that the right not to kill (the right of a conscientious objector) and the right not to be killed could be construed as individual rights and attention was drawn to the fact that the liberal recommendations of the Eide/Chipoya report on the question of conscientious objection to military service would be raised at the 1984 session of the Human Rights Commission.

It was suggested that the preamble of the Universal Declaration provided a right to peace but this was queried and it was suggested that the preamble was a reasoning about causation. Doubts were expressed about whether the right to conscientious objection - which participants felt should be enshrined in international law - would really create an effective condition for peace.

The final conclusion was that the right to peace was definitely a right of states and the African Charter declares it to be a right of peoples. It is not easy to think of the right to peace as a right that is subject to juridical treatment. The right to life should also include the right not to take other people's lives.

Agenda Item Three: "Rights to Equality" - Race, Sex, Age, Religion

There was considerable discussion about the apartheid system in Southern Africa, as well as violations of human rights in the Middle East.

While focussing on racism in countries like South Africa, it was also considered necessary to investigate racism in other parts of the world too. NGOs should have more coordinated investigative missions to countries where widespread racism, suppression of indigenous peoples is feared. The ICJ report on Sri Lanka was cited as an example of such a constructive investigation. If the UN is unwilling to assume responsibility for such missions then the NGO community should pick up the challenge.

In relation to sexual discrimination, it was felt that we needed to change attitudes and structures in order to improve the position of women. Attention was drawn to the especially vulnerable position of women in third world countries, particularly where there were repressive political régimes. Women's liberation was seen as men's liberation also. Men should be encouraged to become more committed to care of families and the distribution of resources.

Some participants asserted that children be considered a group that required positive discrimination at the moment. They were under considerable threat from many quarters in many parts of the world. Concern was

expressed about the slowness of progress on the Working Group drafting a Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Commission was urged to support the draft convention on the Rights of the Child, to try and ensure more rapid progress and not to forget ways of making its provisions effective. Special attention was given to children bearing arms and militarisation of children and it was hoped that these practises could be stopped as soon as possible.

The Commission's attention was drawn to examples of violations of religious rights worldwide and it was suggested that the Declaration prohibiting all forms of religious discrimination could be made more effective by giving support to the seminar on this issue scheduled for 1984/85 and by a revision of the original Krishna Swamy study on this issue, as proposed by the Human Rights Sub-Commission.

Finally, the Commission thought it desirable that there be some research focussed on the question of why people discriminate against eachother on the grounds of race, sex, age and religion. We must understand the causes of discrimination in order to eliminate it.

Agenda Item Four: "Right to Self-Determination"

The Commission devoted a considerable amount of time to an exploration of this question. We were mindful of the fact that there are many areas in the world where people are struggling for self-determination in a political, cultural and religious sense. These issues cannot be dodged by the international system because they raise some fundamental questions of international law.

The legitimate aspirations of the rights of minorities and national groups have to be weighed against questions of state territorial rights, sovereignty, integrity and inviolability of frontiers.

All groups have the right to participate in political decision-making, the right to a national home, and the right to a just distribution of economic resources; not to mention the right to maintain their own culture, religion, etc. Neither the dismemberment of nations nor the denial of group rights can be viewed with equanimity by the world community and it is vital that the United Nations direct attention to concrete ways in which the competing rights/aspirations of peoples and states can be resolved to the mutual benefit of all.

One speaker directed attention to the difficult situation in Central America and there was general support for the idea of an NGO conference on the maintenance of peace and human rights in the region.

A number of participants stated very strongly that silence and confidentiality are often used by governments to suppress legitimate demands for human rights. Freedom of expression, a free media, and the right of writers to pursue their craft unimpeded by political factors are a sine qua non for self-determination in its narrow and broad sense. There can be no political self-determination without an opportunity for citizens to know what is happening and to make choices and judgments based on the available information. Attention was drawn to the fact that there are over 500 writers in prison, condemned for what they have written. It was felt very strongly that the NGOs should not express their concern about these people in diplomatic language; the NGOs must insist that they be released, and that writers and others be allowed to speak the truth as they see it.

Some questions were asked about what the United Nations was doing to ensure freedom of expression. If a free media is a prerequisite for the full exercise of civil and political rights, it is essential that the United Nations direct attention to ways in which information systems can be liberalised so that writers, painters, film producers, etc., can pursue their craft in peace.

In relation to political rights, it was considered important that the United Nations clarify the conditions under which elections are truly free. In response to the question one person asserted that political parties must be free and equal and operate without restriction. They should be able to present candidates freely to electors; the ballot should be secret and the counting should be supervised by representatives of all parties. The individual should also be able to choose his/her political system free of any kind of interference.

It was felt that people had often been betrayed by the struggle for independence and self-determination. It had been hoped that these struggles would result in more political determination at a national level and this has often not occurred. This was graphically illustrated by a Nepalese peasant who, when asked about the political system he wished to live under said that it was immaterial. His forebears had been loggers as he was and his children and theirs would be. The important question for him was whether or not there would still be forests to log or whether they would be totally eliminated by rapacious mining.

It was indicated that another pre-condition for internal self-determination was an independent court and judicial system. Some people noted that military tribunals trying civilians were a major threat to human rights in a variety of countries. The United Nations must uphold the independence of the judiciary and develop legal instruments that severely circumscribe the power of military tribunals since even under states of emergency civilians should not be subject to military justice. It was hoped specific attention would be directed to this question in relation to Latin America.

Agenda Item Five: Implementation of Human Rights

At a conceptual level, many participants felt strongly that we should refute the fact that the extension of human rights has to wait on social and economic development. It was considered that this was an excuse for ruling groups to continue violating human rights.

At a more specific level, it was suggested that the United Nations consider developing operational guidelines to make it possible to start considering economic and social and civil and political rights together. While there is a Working Group on the right to development, there is no such working group trying to link the two sets of rights together.

A number of speakers reiterated points made under the first item and asserted that if the United Nations is unwilling to move on the development of a human rights Commissioner/Ombudsman then as a matter of urgency NGOs should move to develop an NGO ombudsman on human rights.

In relation to the Committee on Human Rights, the question was raised about how the United Nations can bring states that do not recognise the rights embodied in the major conventions to observe and accept them. In particular, some participants suggested that the Human Rights Committee should institute:

- (1) A follow-up procedure to determine whether countries are altering negative human rights practices and have stopped violating human rights;
- (2) Work out a procedure whereby meetings are convened of those state parties to the conventions in order to determine appropriate sanctions against persistent violators of human rights;

- (3) In the reporting system to the General Assembly or the United Nations, a chapter on how states have corrected their conduct to comply with the views adopted by the Human Rights Committee;
- (4) In relation to the Human Rights Committee, participants felt that changes are needed to ECOSOC resolution 1503 as this procedure, which is virtually the only means available to individual complainants at the present time, is ineffective and cumbersome. There should be a willingness to utilise all the powers available within resolution 1503. In particular, more use should be made of provisions that enable (a) in-depth study of particular problems, (b) the appointment of special committees of enquiry, and (c) after two years of confidential procedures

In relation to torture, while it was agreed that there should be rapid progress on the draft convention and draft optional protocol, it was also felt by some that care should be given to the victims. In particular, NGOs were urged to support the UN Voluntary Fund for Torture Victims founded in 1981. This fund is open to governments and individuals and it was hoped that national and international NGOs might consider ways of supporting this fund.

Quite a lot of time was spent underlining the essential contribution that NGOs play in the human rights field. The United Nations should officially acknowledge the importance of the NGO contribution and NGOs themselves should work out ways and means of making their contributions more effective. In particular, there was a lot of support for continuing to document and validate human rights

violations. It was felt that NGOs should continue to exert a lot of pressure on those régimes that suspend civil and political rights without declaring a state of emergency or without notifying the UN of their intentions. A number of speakers were firm in their insistence that we must always hold the line against violation of entrenched non-derogable rights.

NGOs should uphold the rights of everyone to legal advice and legal representation. One speaker urged support for freedom to choose one's lawyer and underlined the need for more regional cooperation between human rights/legal NGOs in maintaining the integrity of lawyers. One speaker suggested that there might be some advantage in having an "SOS" for the defence of human rights (presumably linked to some electronic communications system).

At a political level, it seems appropriate for NGOs to remind governments that where there is evidence of gross violations and atrocious human rights behaviour there should be a provision for bringing individuals and governments to account in juridical tribunals.

In relation to the working group on missing persons and disappearances, it was felt that it might be appropriate to add some functions to their investigative rôle. For example, some attempt should be made to identify individuals and institutions responsible for the disappearances and attempts should be made to institute judicial processes against such persons.

NGOs should also spend more time working out more permanent coalitions of interest around specific issues. A coalition of a number of NGOs could gather around the question of conscientious objection, torture, etc., and promote progress on these issues within the appropriate fora.

A specific proposal was made for a Conference on Education for Human Rights to coincide with International Youth Year, 1985. (Such a conference to be organised by the Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights.) Similarly, in 1986 it was hoped that there might be a conference on peace and human rights related to the International Year for Peace. Such meetings would have a concern to try and develop a preventative approach to human rights.

Running through all of these proposals was an expression of the need to deal with problems urgently before we grow accustomed to hearing about gross violations and ceasing to worry about them with the intensity that they deserve.

Some participants hoped that this report and that of the other Commissions would be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Commission on Human Rights.

COMMISSION THREE

INFORMATION, DISSEMINATION AND EDUCATION

Rapporteur: L.H. Horace Perera

1. The Commission began its proceedings with the presentation of a Working Document introduced by Ms. Hiroko Yamane. She emphasized the fact that she was present at the conference and was participating in it in her personal capacity. Among the points she was making was that teaching about human rights is by definition full of paradoxes and contradictions. There is, for example, the concept of the indivisibility of human rights as against the priority that has to be given on occasion to certain specific rights; there is the national dimension as sometimes opposed to the international dimension and finally, the theoretical basis of human rights as contrasted with practical needs.

2. The representative of Unesco, Mr. Vladimir Serebinnikov, next outlined the programme of Unesco. Lively interest was aroused in one of Unesco's publications, namely the Bulletin on Human Rights which was published in English and French. A Spanish version had been embarked upon but financial constraints will, for the present at least, prevent the publication of this Bulletin in other languages. Nevertheless, the requests made would be brought to the notice of the Director General.

3. In the course of the discussion which followed the paradoxes mentioned by Ms. Yamane were in a sense resolved by the views expressed that teaching about human rights should not be confined to the wording of the Universal Declaration, the International Covenants and the large number of Conventions, particularly those drawn up by ILO. Apart from situations arising in various countries there were also global developments that threatened such basic rights as the

right to life, to peace, to justice and to economic and social progress. The threat to these basic rights had roused the peoples, and particularly the youth, of the world and a ground swell was today evident in the campaign for those rights which are indisputably implied, if not specifically stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Intensifying this ground swell were: the demonstration against the danger of a possible nuclear war, the campaign for the elimination of all forms of racism, in particular apartheid, the demand for a New International Economic Order, the appeal of oppressed minorities for justice, the clamour of people in countries large and small that their right to self-determination be recognized by all others, and attempts to free people from the tyranny of inaccurate news dissemination. In addition to all this there is the effect on human rights of the rapid development of science and technology which requires study. It is evident that the content of education for human rights is very wide and it is possible that it will continue to widen.

4. The Commission next proceeded to consider who should be taught and when. There was agreement on the principle stated in Ms. Yamane's paper that it has often been pointed out by Unesco that human rights are respected when they are known and they are known only when they are taught. Such education was not the responsibility only of professional teachers but of every individual and every organisation in society. There were a number of NGOs, for instance, whose aims did not specifically mention the promotion of human rights but they have nevertheless participated in this meeting because, whatever their own specific objectives may be, they cannot be divorced from the whole gamut of human rights. On the other hand, weaving the promotion of human rights into their particular programme would serve to enrich and give added meaning to what they were trying to do.

5. It was stressed that education for human rights should begin in the pre-school stage. It was primarily the responsibility of the parents to inculcate the spirit of human rights from the earliest period of a child's life. This is essential because it is during this period that the seeds of racism, of injustice, of the neglect of the rights of others, of a lack of respect for others, etc., are sown. This would need a massive programme of adult education on human rights issues for the present generation of parents through voluntary organisations, through non-formal techniques and through the media.

6. At the stage of formal education, particularly in primary and secondary schools the ideal approach would be to include the teaching of human rights as an integral part of practically all subjects in the curricula. To this must of course be added the adequate preparation of the teacher. The problem here is that in the present world there are a number of authoritarian governments, military as well as civilian, who are not likely to favour the introduction of education about human rights in school curricula, nor in the syllabuses of teacher training colleges. In fact, in countries under régimes of this kind, it would be even dangerous for teachers to attempt on their own initiative to weave education about human rights into the subjects they teach. The question of a Convention to protect such teachers was raised. In reply it was pointed out that if various national organisations worked together the fact that they are a cohesive group and not separate and even rival organisations would afford teachers some protection. There was also the need to urge governments to implement the Unesco/ILO Recommendation Concerning the Status of Teachers. The Commission was also informed that pressure was being exerted on ILO for a Convention to protect the rights of teachers. If, as is likely, a comprehensive clause on Academic Freedom is included in this proposed Convention it would also afford protection to teachers in schools, colleges and universities who engage themselves in teaching

about human rights -- provided, of course, the countries would ratify the Convention. In this connection, a suggestion was made that teachers would gain further protection if a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights were appointed.

7. One organisation pointed out that among its varied techniques was the setting-up of clubs in schools to involve students in issues of consumerism in its widest possible sense and thus cover, inter alia, human rights and notions of development. The main feature of these clubs is that the students themselves undertake their establishment and maintenance and organise relevant programmes.

8. In the field of higher education it was difficult owing to the arrangement of courses to ensure widespread education about human rights. Nevertheless, efforts had been made by some organisations to interest various faculties in introducing human rights into social-oriented courses. These efforts have met with considerable success, especially in the Faculties of Law, History and Social Science. Another successful technique has been the involving of students, often during their vacations, in the work of various organisations even those not specifically devoted to human rights. Thus, students receive practical training in the exercise of an important right, namely the right to organise, and as no organisation's work can be completely divorced from human rights issues, these students learn about human rights as a powerful element or a valuable by-product of such involvement.

9. The question was next posed as to how education for human rights can be promoted for the 350 million children for whom today there is no school, for the drop-outs from the 275 million who have gained admission to educational institutes, and the large number of adults who have received hardly any education and can for all practical purposes be classified as illiterates. The remedy which would suggest itself to anyone is for governments and other educational

authorities to ensure for all children the right to education which is stated not only in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child but also in the Universal Declaration and in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This, however, is a long-term programme and something has to be done in the meantime for these underprivileged and disadvantaged people among whom one can include the rural population, especially in many third world countries.

10. The drafting of a Convention on the Rights of the Child was also discussed. All the participants agreed that there was a need to adopt such a Convention at an early date. One delegate described the work of the Ad Hoc NGO Committee, consisting of 23 NGOs, which was working on the text of the Convention and suggested that a permanent NGO Committee on the Rights of the Child be created. Reference was also made to the existence of an OMBUDSMAN FOR CHILDREN in her country who is charged with the task of creating a greater awareness among government officials and the public about the rights of children.

11. Reverting to children who had had no schooling, to drop-outs and to the illiterate or semi-literate adults, the Commission's attention was drawn to the fact that non-formal programmes have proliferated during the last two decades, most of them aiming at promoting literacy and numeracy and also helping drop-outs to get back into the mainstream of education. An awareness must be promoted among those conducting these courses not to use them only to educate for their specific objectives but also to promote an awareness and recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In attempts to assist the "disadvantaged" peoples whose lives, more often than not, are nasty, poor, brutish and short, it must be recognized that particularly among the youth and the adults of these communities the peoples themselves should choose their own leaders as the victimized tend to have more confidence and faith in their own members. The members of NGOs involved in the education programme have

had the benefit of formal education, have contacts with the bureaucracies and direct or indirect contact with the political leaders. They should avoid obtruding themselves into these programmes and should restrict themselves to serving as facilitators and suppliers of information. In their rôle as facilitators, NGOs should conduct dialogues with affected individuals or groups at decentralised levels. Local human rights centres should be the point of focus. Education about human rights takes place in many ways and by many different forms of organisations. In the dissemination of information regarding law, rights, science, technology, etc., care has to be taken to ensure that such information is presented in a simple and direct manner (whether in the form of publications, audio-visual presentations or talks) so as to reach as many people as possible.

12. While fully trained professionals have a significant rôle to play, for example, in the provision of legal assistance, there is an equal need for para-professionals in the fields of law, medicine, etc. It would be preferable if such para-professionals are recruited from the members of groups affected by human rights relations.

13. The lack of information as far as human rights are concerned can be remedied to some extent by the establishment of human rights documentation networks such as HURIDOCs. There is a need for increased sharing of information among NGOs and increased cooperation among NGOs working at the international and national levels. A suggestion was made that consideration be given to Unesco's suggestion that an NGO network be created. It was also recommended that Unesco extend and develop its publications on various human rights issues.

14. While through these methods it may be possible to reach a large section of the world's population, the view was expressed and strongly supported that comprehensive programmes on human rights be made an integral and important part of the education and training of people for various

occupations. Among those mentioned were the police, the security and armed forces of a country, prison guards, medical and paramedical persons, diplomats, officials, and others involved in administration of any kind. The services of these people are necessary in society but society has an obligation to see that these people, while receiving an education or training for their particular occupations are also made fully conscious of the fact they are dealing with human beings who, by the very fact of their human nature, have fundamental rights and freedoms which should be respected.

15. Special mention was made of the population in the rural areas of many countries of the third world. These people who form the bulk of the population in most countries have come to be neglected. The ILO Convention on the Organisation of Rural Workers has practically been ignored. For example, in the whole of Asia and the South Pacific only one country has ratified this Instrument. The development of a spirit of self-reliance among these folk in the rural and remote areas is fundamental. This is another field in which people should be encouraged and assisted to form and maintain their organisations under their own leaders. Through their own efforts, with experienced members of NGOs acting as facilitators, they can secure for themselves the economic, social and cultural rights to which they are entitled.

16. A number of speakers drew attention to the need in the teaching about human rights to promote not only a knowledge of these rights but also to inculcate such qualities as respect for others, an appreciation of the way of life in other societies, a concern for people in other parts of the world who are victims of violations of other human rights and a spirit of solidarity with the entire human family. Without these qualities, education for human rights could develop into a selfish effort to protect one's own rights ignoring completely the fact that there are others who are equally, if not more, brutally victimized.

17. There was agreement on the need to obtain the collaboration of the media on the promotion of human rights and on the condemnation of the violation of their rights. The discussion which ensued brought out the numerous difficulties in obtaining a desired result. In some countries, the media are considered free in the sense that they are not controlled by governments. Some organisations reported that the press, radio and television of these countries have not only promoted information on human rights but have also not hesitated to criticize strongly violations of human rights in other countries as well as their own. The representative of one organisation reported that it had very good relations with the press and the contents of its reports on various countries did receive publicity in the press, the radio and television of the Western world. Some speakers felt, however, that this press which is said to be free is generally subject to financial interests which lead them to ignore the activities of the United Nations and its related Agencies as well as matters of great concern to the peoples of the third world such as, for example, the demand for a New International Economic Order.

18. It was explained that in one country a particular organisation did not experience much difficulty in getting its economic or social activities published. In fact, sometimes the press came to it asking for news of its latest activities. On the other hand, it was not so easy, as a matter of fact it was almost impossible, to get press publicity for activities which could be considered political or which could be interpreted as opposed to the government. Other speakers drew attention to the fact that it was practically impossible in countries which were under authoritarian rule -- military or civilian -- for the media to be used as a means of promoting information even about the broad spectrum of human rights as stated in the introduction to this report. In all circumstances it is difficult to influence public opinion. Those who are comfortable do not wish to be disturbed by hearing about

the condition of people (particularly people in their own countries) who are discriminated against, or living in conditions which do not measure up to human rights standards. Those who seek to diffuse information must study more carefully the way in which their information is understood or felt by those who receive it.

19. It was agreed that the media was a powerful means of education and that therefore NGOs should cultivate better relations with it and seek its support. Some speakers drew attention to the value of establishing regular contact and personalized relationships with individual journalists and thus trying through them to secure the support of the press for informed education about human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was conceded that even with such contacts and personalized relations, it will not be possible to ensure through the press a sustained campaign for promoting information about human rights. It has been found, however, that through such relationships it may be possible to secure space in the press and time on radio and television periodically for programmes on human rights. At the same time, it should be noted that the media have every day to select from a mass of information. This selection is influenced by many factors, one of which is the arbitrary choice by the individuals responsible. The representation of events too is often distorted by arbitrary and non objective selection of information.

20. The Commission considered briefly why the media gives such poor attention to the activities of the United Nations and the Agencies such as Unesco. The question was raised as to why tapes and films produced by the United Nations were seldom or never put on national radio and television programmes. It was suggested that NGOs ask their national affiliates to take these matters up with their respective governments.

21. It may be useful to record the view expressed that while the extent to which human rights are recognized can to a certain measure be promoted by international meetings and conferences, in the final analysis a great deal depended on cooperation at the national level among national affiliates of international NGOs. Such cooperation was one essential factor for the promotion not only of human rights as such but also of disarmament, peace, justice and progress.

22. In conclusion, the participants agreed that a major campaign should be undertaken by the United Nations in cooperation with Unesco, the ILO, other Specialized Agencies and inter-governmental organisations, and non-governmental organisations, to ensure systematic and continuing education and dissemination of information concerning human rights at local, national and international levels.

23. The Commission has one very specific recommendation to make. It recommends very strongly that the Drafting of a Convention on the Rights of the Child be expedited.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

I. NGOs in consultative status

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Name of Participants</u>
1. Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation	Chitta Biswas
2. Amnesty International	Maggie Beirne José Zalaquet Henry Jacoby Robert Bandler
3. Anti-Slavery Society	Margareta Linnander
4. Arab Lawyers Union	Abderrahman Youssoufi
5. Asian Cultural Forum on Development	Boon Song Klausner-Nathan
6. Association Internationale pour la Défense de la Liberté Religieuse	Gianfranco Rossi
7. Association Internationale des Juristes Démocrates	Solange Bouvier-Ajam Abdessamad Benabdallah Rudolf Schaller Jean Guillemot
8. B'nai B'rith International Council	Daniel Lack
9. Baha'i International Community	Giovanni Ballerio Machid Fatio
10. Baptist World Alliance	Thorwald Lorenzen
11. Caritas Internationalis	Paul Bouvier Mary Tom
12. Catholic Relief Services	Peter Hislaire
13. Christian Peace Conference	Tibor Görög Rev. Miroslav Kyska Rev. Attila Komlos
14. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (WCC)	Erich Weingartner Rhee Kyong Bae Ninan Koshy Frans Bouwen

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| 15. Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Libres | Oscar de Vries Reilingh |
| 16. Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations | Andrée Farhi |
| 17. Defence for Children International | Nigel Cantwell |
| 18. Environment Liaison Centre | Cyril Ritchie |
| 19. Fédération Internationale des Résistants | Zugmunt Biezczanin |
| 20. Friends World Committee for Consultation | Kevin P. Clements
Judith Baker |
| 21. International Alliance of Women | Irmgard Rimondini
Jeannine Weber |
| 22. International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates | H. Veillard-Cybulska |
| 23. International Commission of Jurists | Niall MacDermot
Lesley Sherwood
Alejandro Artucio
Ustinia Dolgopol
Adama Dieng
D.J. Ravindran |
| 24. International Council of Jewish Women | Leila Seigel
Andrée Farhi
Judy Dreifuss |
| 25. International Council of Jewish Social and Welfare Organisations | Daniel Lack |
| 26. International Council of Voluntary Agencies | Anthony J. Kozlowski |
| 27. International Cystic Fibrosis | Heide T.I. Liliane |
| 28. International Federation of Business and Professional Women | Suzanne Zurcher |
| 29. International Federation of Newspaper Publishers | George-Henri Martin |
| 30. International Federation of Social Workers | Charlotte Jean-Richard |
| 31. International Federation of University Women | Corinne J.L.M. de Beaufort-Sickinghe
Francine Paschoud-van Kerchove
Alice Paquier |
| 32. International Federation of Women Lawyers | H. Pfander |

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| 33. International Federation of Women
in Legal Careers | Pearl Grobet-Secrétan
H. Veillard-Cybulska |
| 34. International Humanist | A. James Dilloway |
| 35. International Indian Treaty
Council | Mario Ibarra |
| 36. International Institute of Humanitarian
Law | Ugo Genesio
I. Al-Falloudji |
| 37. International League for the Rights
and Liberation of Peoples | Verena Graf
Jean-Baptiste Krum |
| 38. International Organisation for the
Elimination of All Forms of Racial
Discrimination | Anis Al-Oasem
Fuad Kabazi |
| 39. International Organisation of
Consumers' Unions | Yoke Ling Chee |
| 40. International PEN | Alexandre Blokh |
| 41. International Planned Parenthood
Federation | Khorshed Dinshaw |
| 42. International Police Association | René Delasoie |
| 43. International Public Relations
Association | Anthony J. Murdoch |
| 44. International Young Catholic
Students | J.A. Mbembe
Luc Thevenoz |
| 45. International Youth and Student
Movement for the UN | Juan Carlos Giacosa |
| 46. Lutheran World Federation | Ralston Deffenbaugh
Eckehart Lorenz |
| 47. Medical Women's International
Organisation | Anne-Marie Schindler |
| 48. Minority Rights Group | S. White |
| 49. Mouvement contre le Racisme et
pour l'Amitié entre les Peuples | Ms Novat |
| 50. Mouvement International A.T.D.
Quart Monde | Georges de Kerchove |
| 51. Mouvement International pour
l'Union Fraternelle entre les
Races et les Peuples | Berhane Ras Work
Eya N'Chama |

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| 52. Muslim World League | Najib El-Rawi |
| 53. Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique | Guy Roubert
Jacques Driencourt |
| 54. Panafrican Institute | Blanche-Marie Servas |
| 55. Pan African Womens Organisation | Putusê Appolus |
| 56. Pax Romana (IMCS - ICMICA) | R.J. Rajkumar |
| 57. Rädda Barnen International | Simone Ek
Lars H. Gustafsson |
| 58. Salvation Army | Charles Pean |
| 59. Socialist International Women | Renée Chavanne
Ivanka Corti |
| 60. Society for International Development | P. Wignaraja
Jacqueline J. Granger
Henny Helmich |
| 61. Union of Arab Jurists | Ahmed Metatla |
| 62. Union Européenne Féminine | Noëlle Maillard |
| 63. Union Inter Africaine des Avocats | Moustapha Seck
Fahmi Nashed
Mukendi Mulumba |
| 64. Union Internationale du Notariat Latin | Pierre Alphonse Pillet
Henri Corpechot |
| 65. United Nations of Yoga | Janos Toth |
| 66. War Resisters International | Lee Weingarten |
| 67. Women's International Democratic Federation | Valeria Kalmyk
Soledad Parada
Elena Lagadinova
Mirella Valtras |
| 68. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom | Anne Rhoads
Sundari Ravindran
Pearl Grobet-Secrétan |
| 69. Women's International Zionist Organisation | Alena Lourie
Ruth Fayon
Katya Smouha |

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| 70. World Alliance of YMCAs | H.V. Jenner
R.R. Dye |
| 71. World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession | L.H. Horace Perera |
| 72. World Conference on Religion and Peace | John B. Taylor |
| 73. World Federation of Trade Unions | Lucien Labruno |
| 74. World Federation of United Nations Associations | Marek Hagmajer |
| 75. World Jewish Congress | Gerhart M. Riegner
Daniel Lack |
| 76. World Muslim Congress | Osman Orek |
| 77. World Peace Council | Romesh Chandra
Karen Talbot
A. Nathaniel Hill
Károly Lauko
Jaime Diaz-Rozzotto |
| 78. World Student Christian Federation | Esther Prieto |
| 79. World Veterans Federation | Serge Wourgaft
Guy Ahizi-Elliam
Victor Martin |
| 80. World Young Women's Christian Association | Elizabeth Johnstone |
| 81. Zonta International | Annikki Makinen
Daniele Bridel
Sylvia Tissot |

II. Other NGOs

International

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| 1. African Bar Association | Debo Akande |
| 2. Andean Commission of Jurists | Diego Garcia Sayan |
| 3. Association des Juristes Africains | Fatima Bensalem
Benoit Ngom
Hachim El Tinay
Solange Kouo |
| 4. Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers | Ustinia Dolgopol |

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| 5. | Centre Information des Organisations Internationales Catholiques | Manuello Pasquali |
| 6. | Fédération Internationale Libre des Déportés et Internés de la Résistance | Jean Marcezewski |
| 7. | Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues | Brian W. Walker |
| 8. | Secrétariat International des Juristes pour l'Amnestie en Uruguay | Pila Salaberry |
| 9. | South Asian Association for the Right to Development | Kusum Shrestha |

National

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| 1. | Association Egyptienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme | Ahmed Moussa |
| 2. | Association Marocaine des Droits de l'Homme | Karam Mohamed |
| 3. | Association Suisse pour la Défense des Liberté et des Prisonniers Politiques en Syrie | I. Khoury |
| 4. | Comité Suisse contre la Torture | François de Vargas
Nicole Dournow |
| 5. | Consumers Association of Penang | Yoke Ling Chee |
| 6. | Filipino People's Committee | Grace Punongbayan |
| 7. | Groupement Interdisciplinaire pour l'Enseignement des Droits de l'Homme, Université de Genève | Janos Toth |
| 8. | Human Rights Institute, Lucknow | R.N. Trivedi |
| 9. | Justice | Paul Sieghart
Leah Levin |
| 10. | Kuwait Environmental Society | Badria Al-Awadhi |
| 11. | Law in the Service of Man | Tim Hillier |
| 12. | National Council of Churches - Korea | Rhee Kyong Bae |
| 13. | Netherlands Institute of Human Rights | Gert Westerveen |

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| 14. Norwegian Association of Jurists
for Human Rights and Peace | Gustav Hogtun |
| 15. Osterr. Juristen-Kommision | Dr. Triebnigg
Dr. Tretter |
| 16. Sri Lanka Solidarity Committee
Geneva | Tamara Kunanayakam |
| 17. Tamil Information Service | Fr. James Pathinathan |
| 18. Turkish United Nations Association | Halük Gerger
Mumtaz Soysal |

III. Intergovernmental Organisations

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|---|------------------------|
| 1. International Labour Office | K.T. Samson |
| 2. UNESCO | Vladimir Serebrennikov |
| 3. United Nations Centre against
Apartheid | E. Pasqualin |
| 4. United Nations Centre for Human
Rights | P. Alston |
| 5. United Nations Information
Service | Janine Hamel Minne |
| 6. United Nations Office Geneva
NGO Liaison Office | Raymonde Martineau |

IV. Individuals

1. Louis Joinet
2. Annie Wyler
3. Hiroko Yamane

V. Observers

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| 1. Comité International de la
Croix Rouge | M.A. Dominique Micheli
Nathalie Muller
Brigitte Lacroix |
| 2. Inter-Parliamentary Union | C. Pintat |
| 3. League of Red Cross Societies | Jean-Pierre Robert Tissot
Panayotis Stanissis
Brigitte Lacroix |

Representatives of Permanent Missions to the UN

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| 1. Afghanistan | Akbar Mohammed Kherad |
| 2. Bahrain | H.E. Ambassador Kareem Alshakar
Ebrahim Almajid
Abdulla Alansari |
| 3. Cuba | Angel Victor Gonzalez
Mirtha Muro |
| 4. Cyprus | H.E. Ambassador Andros A. Nicolaidis
Christophoros Yiangou |
| 5. Egypt | H.E. Ambassador Saad Alfarangi
Sayed Omar
Amr Helmy |
| 6. Federal Republic of Germany | Ulrica Lunscken |
| 7. France | Isabelle Costa de Beauregard |
| 8. Gabon | Dina Fanguinoveny |
| 9. German Democratic Republic | Klaus-Dieter Peters |
| 10. Greece | Anastasios Mitsialis |
| 11. Indonesia | Bambang Mulyanto
Djudju Djubaedah |
| 12. Jordan | Lina Tukan |
| 13. Morocco | Ali Bojji |
| 14. Poland | Gromoslaw Czempinski
Lech Turlej |
| 15. Sri Lanka | Siripala Palihakkara
Prasad Kariyawasam |
| 16. Syria | Muhsen Sayadi |
| 17. Turkey | Bilge Cankorel |
| 18. United States | Patrick Flood
Monique White |
| 19. USSR | Petr Baouline
Michael Kaïtchouk |
| 20. Vietnam | Do Tat Chat |
