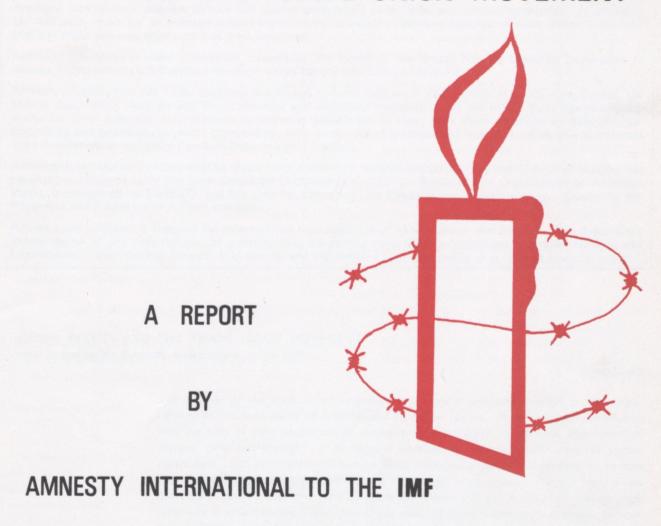
HUMAN RIGHTS

AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT



IMF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

18 - 19 November 1976 Geneva, Switzerland

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

"Amnesty International is a worldwide human rights movement which is independent of any government, political faction, ideology, economic interest or religious creed. It works for the release of men and women imprisoned anywhere for their beliefs, colour, ethnic origin, language or religion, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence. These are termed 'prisoners of conscience'.

Amnesty International opposes torture and capital punishment in all cases and without reservation. It advocates fair and early trials for all political prisoners and works on behalf of persons detained without charge or without trial and those detained after expiry of their sentences.

Amnesty International seeks observance throughout the world of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Amnesty International has 1,665 adoption groups and national sections in 33 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, North America and South America and individual members in 78 countries. Each adoption group works for three prisoners of conscience in countries other than its own. The three countries are balanced geographically and politically to ensure impartiality. Information about prisoners and human rights violations emanates from Amnesty International's Research Department in London.

Amnesty International has consultative status with the United Nations (ECOSOC) and the Council of Europe, has cooperative relations with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, is recognized by UNESCO, and has observer status with the Organization of African Unity (Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees).

Amnesty International is financed by subscriptions and donations of its worldwide membership. To safeguard the independence of the organization, all contributions are strictly controlled by guidelines laid down by Amnesty International's International Council, and income and expenditure are made public in an annual financial report "

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Paper presented by Amnesty International to the IMF

SUMMARY

The history of the trade union movement has made it uniquely sensitive to the inseparability of the twin issues of political and economic justice. Trade unionists continue to face banning of their organizations, harassment, disappearances, political imprisonment, torture, exile and murder — in flagrant violation of internationally accepted human rights laws. Just as violations of human rights transcend geographical boundaries, so does the responsibility to protect the victims. Amnesty International, like the trade union movement itself, shares the faith in collective responsibility. A list of all known trade unionists in prison for their activities whose cases are being taken up by Amnesty International is being circulated separately at the conference. In addition to its concern for these individual victims, Amnesty International is concerned that the curtailing of civil rights acts as an obstacle to the process of social and economic development, particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This leads to continuing economic and social stagnation, aggravated by multinational commercial and political interests. Amnesty International proposes a summary of major areas in which the IMF could further strengthen the role of the trade union movement in the universal protection of human rights.

- The role of the trade union movement in modern history has placed it in a unique position to act as a forum for free and uncompromising discussion of human rights. The background of its own internal conflicts and its larger struggles for social and economic reforms, across a wide geographical and political spectrum, have generated a distinctive sensibility within the trade union movement for the inseparability of the twin issues of political and economic justice.
- There are countries where trade unions are banned outright; in others they are not left free to decide their own policies; elsewhere their activities and their members are faced with harassment of the most severe order. Hundreds of trade unionists all over the world are known to be imprisoned simply because they have claimed their rights. There are undoubtedly many others detained whose names are not known to the outside world. Many of those who are in prison have never been charged or brought to trial. Some have been subjected to torture, some exiled, some murdered.

- The inalienable principles of human rights, of which the above constitute gross violations, were clearly enumerated in the *United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights* of 1948 and subsequently, and more comprehensively, in the *United Nations Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights*. These latter covenants, after years of delay, finally entered into force in 1976. Of obvious concern to the trade union movement have been the provisions which proclaimed the right to form and join trade unions and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. But it is equally obvious that the very nature of trade unions embroils them deeply in defining and protecting those freedoms which guarantee to everyone the right to dissent.
- (4) Significantly, the specific right to trade unionism has been elaborated by the 8th Article of the *United Nations Covenant on Economic*, Social and Cultural Rights. Article 8 (a) of the Covenant asserts.
 - The right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercize of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;
 - (b) The right of trade unions to establish national federations or confederations and the right of the latter to form or join international trade union organizations;
 - (c) The right of trade unions to function freely subject to no limitations other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;
 - (d) The right to strike, provided that it is exercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country. "
- (5) In recent years, conferences of various trade union federations and confederations have also stressed that the following rights are equally of special concern:
 - the right to be free from all forms of discrimination based on race, sex, religion and political opinion;
 - the right of self-determination and independence;
 - the right of liberty and security of person and protection against arbitrary arrest and detention;
 - the right to freedom of association;
 - the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and in particular the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers;
 - the right to freedom of assembly;
 - the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal;
 - the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state, to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country;
 - the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
- In flagrant violation of these basic principles of international human rights law, the imprisonment and persecution of trade unionists has continued. It constitutes a particularly aggravated problem one we have been able to identify as recurring within the mosaic of political cruelty with which Amnesty International has been dealing over the past 15 years. Sadly, it is now almost a decade since the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1968 adopted a resolution inviting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office "to make an appeal to all member States to announce and effectively grant before the end of 1968, the International Year for Human Rights, a general amnesty, pardon or their effective equivalent to all trade unionists under arrest or sentence because of trade union activities in accordance with the principles and standards of the ILO . . . ".
- (7) What has happened in the years since that determined appeal? On the one hand, we have witnessed repeated attacks on trade unionists, frequently accompanied by maltreatment of the human person which we regard as being among the most degrading and pernicious of its kind; and on the other hand, we have witnessed an increasing awareness within the trade union movement at all levels of the urgent necessity to generate effective international action for the protection of such victims.
- It is the fundamental belief of Amnesty International that the inherent inviolability of human rights transcends temporary geographical boundaries. And it is the fundamental rationale for the existence of Amnesty International itself that responsibility for the protection of human rights is a global responsibility which also transcends the boundaries of nationality, colour, sex, language and creed. At the heart of the trade union movement also lies this faith in collective responsibility. Whether it is the leaders of the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions, detained after their call for a civilian regime; whether it is the trade union members of the Zimbabwe African National Union, detained without charge or trial in Rhodesia; whether it is the mineworkers of Bolivia who were shot down at Siete Suyos mine; whether it is the Cuban trade unionists who opposed the imposition of left wing control on their unions and were sentenced to 30 years in prison; whether it is the tens of thousands of Indian railwaymen arrested

to break their strike in 1974; or whether it is the families who keep lonely vigils and endure their own agonies of hunger, fear and deprivation, all these we regard as we would regard the members of our own families or our own communities. We refuse to keep silent in the face of their suffering, in the face of the injustice which they are forced to endure.

- On 1 December 1974, Amnesty International published a list of 229 trade unionists imprisoned in 17 countries as a direct or indirect result of their work as trade unionists or for furthering the trade union movement. That list was far from complete in that it only reflected those cases which had come to our attention and been taken up by Amnesty International. This year we have again constructed a list of trade unionists known to be in prison based on the information in our files. Again, many of these persons have neither been charged nor tried and in certain cases there are substantial allegations of torture. All satisfy the Amnesty International statutory definition of a Prisoner of Conscience: someone imprisoned for the exercise of his or her conscientiously held beliefs and who has not used or advocated violence. (The current list of trade unionists in prison will be available at the IMF meeting.)
- Unfortunately, because of the extensive scale of political persecution with which we are dealing in relation to trade unionists, it is difficult to give anything more than a rather general analysis of the problem. The list of detailed cases itself indicates the tremendous range of situations and individual differences involved. Certain issues of paramount importance are apparent, beyond the human suffering which the individual cases highlight so sharply, and it is essential to define these clearly. It should be stressed here that in its work on behalf of detained or tortured trade unionists, as in all its work, Amnesty International is not attempting to support each or any particular political or economic cause of the victims. Our stated position is simple: everyone has the right freely to hold and express his or her convictions and the obligation to extend the same freedom to others. In the face of the well known theoretical arguments which attempt to justify the suspension of civil liberties in the name of economic progress, Amnesty International's concern has remained consistent: we hold that the struggle for economic and social rights cannot be separated from the struggle for human rights.
- It was in fact the recognition of this principle which led to the establishment of the International Labour Office. The principles on which the ILO was built are contained in its Constitution and in the Declaration of Philadelphia which states that freedom of expression and association are essential to sustained progress within the wider vision of a world in which all human beings would be able to pursue their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity.
- This belief has particular consequences when we consider the complex situation in many countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia. We are familiar with the rationalizations put forward by some of the most repressive regimes of contrasting ideologies to explain away torture, censorship and police administration of justice. By way of example, apologists for the political repression in Brazil are fond of citing the so-called "Brazilian Miracle" and proposing that the economic growth of Brazil in the past ten years could not have taken place without a politically stable society. The use of the term "politically stable" in this particular context, for Amnesty International, is particularly disturbing. It is being used to describe, in this case, a military regime which has systematically crushed political dissent, tortured well over a thousand men and women (many of them to death) and tolerated at the highest levels the operation of death squads of off-duty policemen who assassinate political activists they cannot silence by constitutional means.
- To tolerate systematic torturing of fellow human beings in the name of development is a contradiction. The process of development is a process of growing self-reliance, of increasing self-determination, of expanding opportunities for direct participation in public life so that all people can exercise their full responsibility in working out their own destiny, emancipation and development. It is a process in which a free trade union movement plays a vital role to guarantee workers participation in the process of development and to exercise their human rights to organize, to give or withhold their labour, to elect their own leaders and express their opinions in both the urban and rural areas.
- It is the experience of Amnesty International that the curtailment of human rights and the resort to institutional violence to eliminate dissent creates an explosive situation for any state in which the use of violence by the oppressed becomes inevitable. There are other equally serious consequences: it is common knowledge that one of the major obstacles to economic and social development is the repression of civil rights. The opportunity for exchange of ideas, experimental new approaches to development planning, public participation in politics these are vital to any dynamic society at any stage of development. Such basic human rights may, however, appear to be in conflict with the power represented by multinational commercial and political interests which all too often dictate economic and social productivity and which result in an escalating luxury sector and an ever widening gap between rich and poor. There is a strong case for describing human rights as the touchstone of development as was put in a resolution to ECOSOC by 20 or more international non-governmental organizations in July 1976.

- In broad terms, this is a situation confronted by the trade union movement since its inception and in a sense, its history around the world has been that of a twofold struggle for economic justice and for civil rights. We are well aware that this has been a particular aspect of the work of the International Metalworkers' Federation which has been deeply concerned with the economic and social development issues before the United Nations, particularly those relating to the study of multinational corporations, and with the defence of civil and political rights, notably in Greece, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Chile. It is this tradition of involvement in both the broadest and the most sensitive issues of human rights which prompts us to propose a summary of the five major areas in which Amnesty International believes that the IMF could further strengthen the role of the trade union movement in the universal protection of human rights
- (16) First, there remains the fundamental need to build effective long term international machinery which could
 - a) seek ways of preventing human rights violations,
 - b) where appropriate, initiate impartial investigations of cases of such violations; and
 - c) where possible, apply sanctions against proven offenders.

In this area, the trade union movement could play a more active role in persuading governments to ratify the International Human Rights Covenants (and the Optional Protocol which provides a mechanism for the handling of complaints brought by or on behalf of individuals). Secondly, it could generate more pressure on governments to strengthen existing UN mechanisms for the processing of communications to the United Nations. Human Rights Commission. Thirdly, through international IGOs, such as the ILO, and regional IGOs, such as the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity and the Council of Europe, trade unionists could press for more forthright policies which relate areas of trade and aid to human rights considerations.

- (17) The second major area is that of national and regional human rights legislation. National trade unions and the international trade union bodies are well aware of the need to ensure that individual governments fully implement the spirit and the letter of internationally agreed standards and laws. Perhaps it is here that the experience of trade unionists is sharpest. The various ILO Conventions such as 87 concerning Freedom of Association and 98 concerning the right to bargain collectively and other vital resolutions, declarations and recommendations in the history of the international trade union movement can only have meaning if they are incorporated into national legislation and daily practice. Similarly, in the broader human rights field, trade unions can bring their experience forward to press for specific implementation of the achievements in defining human rights which have taken place in the last few decades on the international level. Trade unionists could be active in lobbying their own governments to conform to the standards established by such key United Nations documents as the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*, the International Human Rights Covenants, and the recently adopted historic *Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*.
- On both the international and regional levels the existing mechanisms for safeguarding human rights need to be used and strengthened and, where no such mechanisms yet exist, they need to be brought into existence. Especially in those areas where trade unions have wide influence, this is a realistic goal towards which we should move as rapidly as possible. At the conclusion of this paper is attached an appendix setting out the present situation of the major international and regional mechanisms for safeguarding human rights.
- The third major area concerns the continuing responsibility to keep accurate and up-to-date information on human rights violations available and to make the widest possible use of such information. Having the facts and telling the truth even about the most seemingly hopeless situations has been proven by the experience of Amnesty International and other major organizations working in this sensitive field to be one of the most effective weapons of international pressure. Here the vast network of trade unionists could be more effectively mobilized to collect and pass on data about injustices which come to their attention. Human rights organizations like Amnesty International are always being contacted by friends of influential or well known persons who are subjected to political imprisonment or torture; but that is only the surface of the problem. We are constantly probing for the little details about forgotten prisoners, the cases and the families that have not hit the pages of the newspapers. Using the immense human resources of the trade union movement we could work more closely together to intervene on behalf of the victims in the very heart of the majority population, among the poor workers and peasantry. An initial step towards this might be the establishment of a number of regional clearing houses for the processing of information on trade union problems and, from our point of view, the men and women (and their families) whose legitimate rights are trampled either in the course of their trade union activities or for any other legitimate activity.
- (20) The fourth major area is the mobilization of international concern. During the 15 years that Amnesty International has been working on behalf of prisoners of conscience, it has become evident to the international community that the voices of thousands of men and women from all walks of life in countries throughout the world if raised together

can ultimately be a potent force of intervention on behalf of human rights. Frequently, trade unions have sought assistance from Amnesty International in preventing the torture of detained workers or in securing the release of trade unionists imprisoned in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; but the reverse is possibly even more true in our experience for literally hundreds of individual trade union organizations at local, national, regional and international level have responded magnificently to appeals issued by Amnesty International on behalf of trade unionists and others in prison and, more recently, to the numerous emergency operations launched by us to save victims of torture. Of course, we do not always operate publicly or with publicity: it is sometimes in the interests of prisoners for their situation to be *known* but not necessarily publicized. On both levels we would like to see this volume of concern and practical action increase—certainly on behalf of fellow trade unionists wherever and whenever they are subjected to these abuses of power—but also on a wider level to all prisoners of conscience, regardless of their occupational or political background

The fifth and final major area where we can see a need for greater devotion of energy is one to which the trade union movement has only recently turned its attention. Workers in the rural sector face enormous problems. In some countries, where trade union rights are recognized for industrial workers, the same rights are refused to rural workers. In 1975, the ILO adopted a Convention concerning the role of rural workers' organizations in economic and social development. Trade unions are being encouraged to persuade their governments to remove all constraints in the way of establishing organizations of rural and peasant workers and to broaden their own base by enrolling rural workers within the trade union movement. This is a new development which will have significant consequences in the advance towards greater respect for human rights universally. In this particular field there are areas which clearly overlap with the very specific concerns of Amnesty International. It is our fundamental realization that freedom from fear and freedom from want are intertwined in the vision we all hold for egalitarian social and economic development.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL — APPENDIX International and regional mechanisms for safeguarding human rights

1. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights

Established by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1946, the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Commission is the cause of great expectations and greater disappointments. Since 1970, it has received over 100 000 complaints from individuals and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) — Amnesty International prominent among them — concerning alleged gross violations of human rights throughout the world. Not one has yet been followed through. In an article called "Conspiracy to Oppress" which first appeared on 14 March 1976 in the Sunday Times of London, three British journalists presented a comprehensive, up-to-date survey of the work of the investigatory procedure of the UN Commission on Human Rights, commenting that "to millions of people, (the Commission's) name offers a glimmer of hope and justice — that hope is founded on, quite literally, nothing".

In spite of this understandable bitterness of the Commission's persistent failure to date to condemn human rights violations, it remains the most prestigious international body with the power to do so; and for those who still seek effective action through the medium of the UN, it retains great potential. The Commission's fundamental weaknesses are two-fold. First, it consists broadly speaking of representatives of the very authorities — government members of the UN — that it may be required to condemn. Second, even if it finds a government guilty of violating human rights, it has at its disposal no sanctions or other effective weapon to bring these violations to an end. Its only recourse — and in the context of the UN, this may still prove effective — is public censure.

The instruments of reference of the Commission are:

- (i) The Charter of the United Nations
- (ii) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- (iii) The International Covenants on Human Rights, i.e.
 - I. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - 11. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
 - III. The Optional Protocol to II.

These instruments delineate — the first two in broader terms, the International Covenants more precisely — such basic human rights as freedom of belief and expression, and freedom from persecution of all kinds, including arbitrary arrest and detention, torture and ill-treatment.

Allegations of violations of human rights are dealt with by the Commission in the following way. A subcommission – the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities – meets for three

weeks every year to consider "communications" (as complaints are called) drawn up for it by a previously appointed Working Group. The subcommission decides which communications to submit to the Commission itself. If necessary, the Commission will make a further study of them. It will then make whatever recommendations it thinks necessary to the UN Economic and Social Council, which may seek remedial action.

This procedure was definitively established in 1971 and applied for the first time the following year. In 1974 the subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities also decided to review annually developments throughout the world in the field of torture and ill-treatment, whether or not specific communications are made in this regard

2. The Committee on Human Rights established by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, together with an Optional Protocol, was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966. It eventually came into force in March 1976, after being ratified by the necessary 35 states.

The Covenant includes provisions against the following: arbitrary or unjust execution (Article 6); torture or ill-treatment (Article 7); arbitrary or unjust arrest or detention (Article 9); long term detention without trial (Article 9); restriction of movement (Article 12); arbitrary or unjust expulsion from one's country of residence (Article 13); suppression of one's freedom of belief or expression (Articles 18,19); race discrimination (Article 27). Article 4 of the Covenant states that "in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law", or under certain other Articles of the Covenant, including those providing against arbitrary or unjust execution, torture and ill-treatment, and for the right to recognition before the law.

The Optional Protocol, which came into force at the same time as the Covenant, having been ratified by the necessary 12 states, is primarily concerned with complaints brought forward by individuals. It is the Optional Protocol that provides a significant machinery for safeguarding individual human rights: namely, the procedure for examining communications by individuals regarding alleged violations of the Covenant by States Parties to it.

An individual alleging that his or her rights have been violated may submit a complaint to the Committee on Human Rights established under Article 28 of the Covenant. The Committee, which takes the Covenant as its instrument of reference, considers the case of both the individual and the government concerned, and then expresses its view to both parties. Not being able to enforce its views, it suffers from the same strengths and weaknesses as the UN Commission on Human Rights. However, these two bodies remain the only international (rather than regional) organizations that examine complaints from individuals.

The Committee may also examine communications submitted by States Parties to the Covenant concerning alleged violations of the Covenant by other States Parties to it. This only applies to states that agree to abide by the relevant section of the Covenant, and very few states have done so to date. Finally, States Parties to the Covenant are obliged to submit reports to the Committee describing the steps they have taken to give effect to the rights provided for in the Covenant.

3. Regional Mechanisms: The European Convention on Human Rights

In several regions of the world there exists either a regional machinery for considering human rights problems, or at least a regional bureau or committee which provides a focal point for human rights issues.

Thus in America, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights was established on a statutory basis in 1960 by the Organization of American States. Its instruments of reference are the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, and the American Convention on Human Rights (ratified to date by only two member states, and so not yet operative). Individuals, groups and NGOs may under certain circumstances bring before the Commission complaints regarding alleged violations of human rights by member states of the Organization of American States. Failing all other attempts to resolve the complaints brought before it, the Commission may publish an account of its investigations and findings.

In the Middle East and Africa, no regional mechanisms as such exist for the consideration of human rights problems. However, the Arab League has a Human Rights Officer, while as recently as April 1976 the Islamic Council of Europe resolved to establish its own Human Rights Commission. In Africa, the Organization of African Unity has set up a Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees, with which Amnesty International has observer status.

The most effective regional mechanism for safeguarding human rights — and a useful working model for other areas — is the procedure established in 1950 and brought into force three years later by the Council of Europe under the European Convention on Human Rights. The provisions of the Convention for safeguarding human rights, including those regarding the curbing of customary civil and political rights during a state of emergency, are similar though more detailed to those of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Where the European Convention is remarkable is that it is the first attempt to give specific legal content to human rights in an international agreement, and to combine this with the establishment of effective machinery for supervision and enforcement.

The Convention provides for a Commission of Hurnan Rights elected by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Like the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the European Commission of Human Rights considers complaints about alleged violations of human rights by States Parties to the Convention (i.e. member states of the Council of Europe), from NGOs, groups and individuals, provided that the state against which the complaint is lodged recognize the competence of the Commission to receive such petitions. From 1953 till the end of 1975, over 7 000 individual applications were brought before the Commission, although only a very small proportion of these were declared admissible. Once a complaint is admitted, the Commission examines it in detail, before endeavouring to reach a friendly settlement between the aggrieved party and the state concerned. Failing this, the Commission's report on the case is submitted to the European Court of Human Rights, set up under Article 19 of the Convention. In cases where the States Parties to the Convention have not recognized the Court's jurisdiction, the report is submitted to the Committee of Ministers. The Court will then pass judgement on the case; while the Committee of Ministers may decide by a two-thirds majority that a violation of the Convention has occurred, in which case it will also decide what measures are to be taken. The findings of both the Court and the Committee of Ministers in these circumstances are binding on States Parties to the Convention.

The European Convention on Human Rights thus provides two instruments for safeguarding human rights: the Commission and the Court. The Commission, and beyond that the Council of Europe, has no sanctions to employ against governments that persistently disregard the findings of the Court or the Committee of Ministers, other than moral censure, the publication of the Commission's report, and *in extremis* expulsion from the Council. Even so, the Convention effectively grants new status to the individual in international law. It also embodies the principle of international control over the acts of national governments in the field of human rights, a principle that various West European governments have recognized by harmonizing their legislation with the Convention.

In Asia, no regional human rights convention or other agreement exists, let alone any agencies such as a human rights commission or a human rights court. Nor is there a regional bureau to look into human rights problems in the area. The opportunities afforded by such regional groupings as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), one of whose stated aims is the promotion of regional peace and stability "through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter", remain to be developed.



Printed by IMF, Geneva

INTERNATIONAL METALWORKERS' FEDERATION 54bis route des Acacias, Geneva, Switzerland

President Eugen Loderer General Secretary Herman Rebhan

			1 5
		•	
		•	