



Welcome to IADL,
International Association of Democratic Lawyers

U.N. ACTIVITIES BULLETIN

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

In Consultative Status with ECOSOC and Represented at UNESCO and
UNICEF

www.iadllaw.org

November 2015

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IADL CELEBRATES 70 YEARS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AS THE PEOPLES’ CHARTER, 4-5 DECEMBER, PARIS
 (Conference Call is in the Annex)

WOMEN FIGHTING BACK: INTERNATIONAL AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVES, 28-29 NOVEMBER, LONDON
 International Conference organized by Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers, IADL and ELDH
 (Materials in the Annex)

INTERNATIONAL PEOPLE’S TRIBUNAL ON PHILIPPINES FINDS GOVERNMENTS OF U.S. AND PHILIPPINES GUILTY OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

(Report by Sara Elbanna, IADL Intern)

On July 16-18, 2015, the International People’s Tribunal (IPT) was held at the Catholic University of America in Washington D.C. The Tribunal gathered nearly 200 people, who came together to listen to a series of victims’ accounts and to address the human rights violations that are taking place in the Philippines. According to a press release put out by the International Peoples’ Tribunal, the Tribunal specifically focused on cases of torture and killings committed during counterinsurgency operations against

members of the Communist Party of the Philippines: the New Peoples' Army.

The conveners of the Tribunal consisted of the International Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the National Lawyers Guild and IBON International. The National Union of Peoples' Lawyers (NUPL), IADL's national association in the Philippines, played a key role in organizing the Tribunal.

The Tribunal started off with an introduction of speakers and the President of IADL, Jeanne Mirer, read aloud IADL's statement of support for the Tribunal. IADL Secretary-General Jan Fermon acted as Prosecutor, and IADL Deputy Secretary General Marjorie Cohn was an Expert Witness.

The Defendants were: President of the Philippines, the Philippines government and the U.S. government. They were charged with three violations: the gross violations of human rights, particularly civil and political rights that were trespassed through massacres and tortures, the gross violations of the economic and social rights of the Philippine people and transgression of economic sovereignty, and finally the gross violations of the rights of the people to self determination through the imposition of America's war on terror.

The jurors who joined the Tribunal included distinguished lawyers, scholars and church leaders from all over the world. The jurors consisted of Reverend Molefe Tsele, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Azadeh Shahshahani, President of the National Lawyers Guild; Camilo Pérez-Bustillo of

Colombia, prominent Latin American human rights advocate; Pao-yu Chung, a college professor and published author on globalization; Reverend Malcolm Damon, a founding member of the Economic Justice Network; Michael Yoshii, who has won awards for his outstanding racial justice work; and Mary Boyd, one of Canada's most prominent social justice leaders.

For three days, the jurors listened to heartbreaking accounts of violations by 32 victims, which consisted of allegations that detailed unauthorized killings, violations of International Humanitarian Law, destruction of poor communities, and human trafficking.

One of the witnesses, U.S. citizen Melissa Roxas, testified about how she was abducted while participating in a medical mission to the Philippines in 2009 and tortured in a Philippine military camp. "I was handcuffed and blindfolded and for the six days that I was there, I was repeatedly beaten, suffocated and underwent other forms of torture," she said. "Anytime you work with the poor community, they automatically label you as the NPA and they try to vilify your work and justify the abduction and torture."

On July 18, Azadeh Shahshahani announced the verdict declaring the U.S. Government, as represented by President Obama, and Philippine President Benigno S. Aquino III GUILTY of gross and systematic violations of human rights. Once the verdict was announced, the victims and their family members stood with raised fists, while the observers rose to a standing ovation for the witnesses' courage.

Editor's note: The guilty verdict of the International Peoples' Tribunal (IPT) was also read by Atty. Josalee Deinla of the National Union of People's Lawyers (NUPL) at the July 20, 2015 forum before mass organizations marched towards Malacanang Palace in Mendiola, Manila.

More information about the Tribunal, including a video, is available at [International Peoples' Tribunal](#).

Professor Cohn's article on the Tribunal is published on the Truthdig website at http://www.truthdig.com/report/item/the_us_aids_and_abets_war_crimes_in_the_philippines_20150722

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG) CONDEMNS PARAMILITARY ATTACKS AND KILLINGS IN PHILIPPINES

On October 13, 2015, the NLG sent a letter to Philippines President Benigno Aquino on the recent attacks by paramilitary forces on indigenous villages and schools, including the killings of Dionel Campos, Bellos Sinzo and Emerito Samarca. The letter calls on Aquino to take immediate action, including dismantling paramilitary groups and counterinsurgency programs and prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations. The NLG was a co-convenor of the [International Peoples' Tribunal](#) (IPT) that took place in Washington, D.C. in July. The letter is on the NLG website [here](#) and also in the **Annex**.

UPDATE ON JAPAN SECURITY BILL

(Report by Kazuko Ito, Secretary-General, Human Right Now and former IADL Alternate Representative to U.N. in New York)

In May, 2015 the Japanese government proposed a Bill, the so called Security Bill or War Bill, which enables the Japanese Defense Force to use collective defense with USA and other allies. The Japanese civil society is gravely concerned on this move and created a massive movement opposing this Bill, since it will make it possible for Japan to participate in the armed conflict worldwide, for the first time for this 70 years after WW II.

Human Rights Now(HRN), a Tokyo based international human rights NGO joined the civil society movement to oppose the Bill, as a part of "NO War NGO network" which was established by over 70 Japanese NGOs in July 2015.

In late August, the NO War NGO network called on civil society in the world for endorsement on the Joint statement against the Security Bills in Japan.

The statement states "we are strongly opposed to the situation in which the people of the Asia Pacific region could once again be in the relationship of killing or being killed as a result of Japanese war actions, or that the region could once again experience the tragic disaster of war. We are also strongly against Japan's participation in war leading to Japan contributing to bloodshed in regions of the Middle East, Africa and so on which suffer through the scourge of war".

As of 10th September, over 350 NGOs from 36 countries, including IADL, endorsed the statement. We really appreciate enthusiastic support made by the civil society groups across the globe.

This is the clear voice of civil society around the world to reject Japan's policy change toward participation of global war led by the US.

HRN held a press conference in Tokyo and called on all politicians to listen the voice of people around the world.

However, the ruling parties pushed the law enactment without due regard of our voice.

On 19th September, the Law was enacted without sufficient democratic discussion nationwide, and the process for the enactment was violent and lacked legitimate procedure required for the enactment of law in Japan. Moreover, it is not admissible since it clearly violates Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution.

Despite the enactment of the law, the Japanese civil society will work together to prevent any act of the government to implement the law and participate the armed conflict outside Japan. We will also challenge the constitutionality of the Law through judicial procedure.

We will ask your continuous support to our cause as a part of the struggle of the people around the world to abolish war and militarization.

You may contact Human Rights Now (HRN)

info@hrn.or.jp. The website is <http://hrn.or.jp>.

IADL AND JALISA HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE OPPOSING NEW SECURITY BILLS

*(Report by Jun Sasamoto, Japan
Lawyers International Solidarity
Association [JALISA] & IADL)*

On 15 August, IADL issued a statement affirming the importance of Article 9 in the Japanese Constitution, and condemning the current efforts to undermine it as a means of peaceful resolution of disputes through the "security" bills. The IADL Statement is in the **Annex**.

On 20 August 20, JALISA and IADL had a press conference of IADL statement regarding the Japan new security bills.

In the press conference, President of JALISA, Okuma Masakazu, took the chair and introduced the IADL statement. Prof. Osamu Niikura introduced IADL's historical contribution to Japan peace issue and two IADL statements (security bills and nuclear abolitionment).

Prof Iijima criticized the bill from Japan Constitution perspective.

Jun told mainly of legal basis of international law: Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration; From the UN Charter and the Kellogg-Briand Pact; Unilateral international binding effect mentioned in Costa Rica court decision in 2004.

You can see the press conference at <http://www.ustream.tv/recorded/71220719>

Although the media coverage was minimal, two Opposition party newspapers (Japan Communist Party, and Social Democratic Party) and a social media site provided coverage.

Thank you again for the concentrated and collaborative efforts to make the IADL statement in a short term.

In particular, the announcement that Article 9 is a legally binding obligation under international law had an outstanding effect on the Japanese movement. It will help put pressure on the political situation from the international lawyers' perspective. These days [August] the Diet is discussing the bill every day and it will continue until the end of September.

Editor's note: In September, the Diet passed the Security bills but our colleagues report that this has caused great upheaval among the people. They predict that the ruling party may lose future elections because of this. A court challenge to the security bills based on their unconstitutionality is also being pursued.

VIETNAM LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (VLA) VISITS JAPAN

On 19 and 20 August, the VLA delegation, including the President of VLA and Ms. Than (IADL Bureau member), had meetings with Japan

Federal Bar Association, JALISA, and some members of Japan Lawyers Association for Freedom and Young Lawyers Association.

JALISA talked with them about the China Sea conflict, nuclear power plant export form Japan to Vietnam and other topics. This discussion can be a basis of further discussion of the COLAP VI in Nepal in June 2016.

The Vietnamese delegation emphasized the peaceful resolution with China and JALISA pays attention to the tension in the South China Sea as well as the East China Sea.

SAVE THE DATE: COLAP VI will take place at Kathmandu in June 2016. Please contact IADL, JALISA, NUPL or other groups involved for more information.

ON 9 AUGUST, IADL ISSUED A STATEMENT ON THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, CALLING FOR A COMPLETE BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT TO PEACE AS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT (Statement is in the Annex)

JUSTICE FOR CHOLERA VICTIMS IN HAITI

(Report by Beatrice Lindstrom, IADL
Alternate Representative to U.N. in
N.Y.)

IADL members *Bureau des Avocats Internationaux* (BAI) and the Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti persist in their fight for justice for the victims of the cholera epidemic in Haiti. Although the epidemic has killed more than 9,000, with more than 751,000 documented infections, the United Nations (UN) still refuses to accept responsibility for introducing the deadly disease, making the need for advocacy all the more urgent. This October marks five years since the UN's introduction.

To commemorate the lives lost and draw renewed attention to the issue, BAI and IJDH helped launch **Face Justice**, a campaign that is bringing victims' voices to the UN through the use of portraits and letters. On October 16, large portraits of cholera survivors were erected outside of UN offices in Port-au-Prince, New York and Geneva. The campaign is an effort to remind the UN that the cholera epidemic affects real people, and is more than just abstract statistics. In conjunction with Face Justice, hundreds of cholera survivors and activists gathered outside the UN in Port-au-Prince on October 15 to call for justice. Selected portraits and testimonials can be read at facejustice.org. Photographs are available at: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uq4d6ku0dofbk/sd/AAA8UGcSFAOUVnGI4qBSY9tRa?dl=0>

Amnesty International also publicly joined the calls for justice, stressing that “[t]he UN must not just wash its hands of the human suffering and pain that it has caused...Failing to take action will only undermine the UN's credibility and responsibility as a promoter of human rights across the world.” Amnesty's full statement can be read here: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr36/2652/2015/en/>

Members of the Haitian-American diaspora have also had a crucial part in cholera advocacy. In July 2015, 154 Haitian-American diaspora organizations and leaders signed a letter to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, urging them to “take immediate action to ensure that victims of cholera receive a just response.” The letter expresses “deep outrage” at the UN's inaction and failure to take responsibility, calling the UN focus on water and sanitation “disingenuous” and noting that “improved access to water and sanitation, though an essential component of any comprehensive response to the cholera epidemic, is not a sufficient solution. Victims must also have access to remedies for the physical, emotional, and financial injuries they have suffered.” Partly thanks to these efforts, Martin O'Malley, U.S. Democratic presidential candidate, penned an op-ed published by CNN in August 2015 imploring the UN to acknowledge its role in the epidemic and increase its efforts to combat the disease, and call on the U.S. to assume greater leadership.

In addition to advocacy, the lawsuit against the United Nations, *Georges v. United Nations*, has moved forward with

the support of IADL members. On appeal in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, plaintiffs filed their principal brief at the end of May 2015. The brief was buttressed by six *amicus curiae* briefs filed by human rights experts, scholars and legal practitioners from around the world. Twenty-four human rights organizations, including IADL and several IADL members, submitted a brief on the human right to a remedy. As expected, the UN did not file a response, instead relying on the U.S. government to file an *amicus curiae* brief arguing in favor of UN immunity. Plaintiffs have requested oral argument, and expect the court to issue an order this fall on whether a hearing will be granted.

UPDATE ON TOGO

IADL MEMBER BERNARD ANOUMO DODJI BOKODJIN SPEAKS AT FORUM ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 17-18 2015, LOME

(Report by Bernard A. Dodji BOKODJIN, Sociologue, Coordinateur de l'AJID en Togo)

I come to you to announce that the Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility took place in Togo, 17-18 September 2015. The forum was organized by a Togolese firm called VALORA SSE. The meeting included 200 participants from the private sector, public administration, civil society and trade unions and the informal sector.

I had the honor to lead a panel on "Respect for human rights, health and safety of workers in extractive (mining) industries in Togo" with a person from the National Commission of Human Rights.

You can find the full program of the forum at www.forumrsetgo2015.com www.valora-togo.com.

Here is the link to the video (part one) of my speech at the forum CSR TOGO 2015:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vH3xoYwdMpM>

Editor's Note: Alternate Representative Claire Gilchrist and other IADL members assisted Bernard in researching health and safety issues in the mining sector internationally, including existing voluntary mechanisms for businesses to implement to ensure health and safety of workers, their implementation and civil society's assessment of these mechanisms.

Je viens vers vous pour vous annoncer que le Togo abrite du 17 au 18 Septembre 2015 le Forum sur la Responsabilité Sociale des Entreprises. Ce forum organisé par un cabinet Togolais dénommé VALORA SSE réunira 200 participants venus du secteur privé, de l'administration publique, de la société civile et des syndicats et du secteur informel.

J'ai l'honneur d'animer un panel sur le thème "Respect des droits de l'homme, santé et sécurité des travailleurs dans les industries extractives au Togo" en compagnie d'un agent de la Commission

Nationale des Droits de l'Homme.

Je voudrais savoir si un membre du bureau ou une organisation membre de l'AIJD travaille sur les questions des droits de l'homme, santé et sécurité dans le secteur des mines se serait bien de m'envoyer des informations pour me permettre de dépasser le cas du Togo. Se serait aussi l'occasion d'aborder le travail de l'AIJD dans le monde sur ces questions. Je sais que c'est tard mais si je peux avoir des informations se serait bien.

Vous trouverez le programme complet du forum en pièce jointe. Aussi pour des informations supplémentaires allez sur www.forumrsetogo2015.com ou www.valora-togo.com

Je vous envoie le lien vers la vidéo (première partie) de mon intervention lors du forum RSE TOGO 2015.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vH3xoYwdMpM>

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U.N. ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

BLACK LIVES MATTER EVENT, 22 SEPTEMBER 2015, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

(Report by Sara Elbanna, IADL Intern)

On September 22nd, the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (CHRGJ) at NYU Law School held an event on the Black Lives Matter Movement, Racial Inequality and Human Rights in the United States. The panel discussed how international

standards fall into the discussion of the Black Lives Matter Movement. The panel consisted of Steve Hawkins, the director of Amnesty International USA; Vince Warren, the Executive Director of the Center of Constitutional Rights; Gay J. McDougall, the former UN Independent Expert on Minority Issues; Meena Jagannath, the co-founder of the Community Justice Project in Miami, and Thenjiwe McHarris, the co-founder of Blackbird, which is dedicated to creating technology and media offerings that celebrate the African American experience

Professor Philip Alston, faculty director of the CHRGJ, was the panel moderator and started the discussion of how international standards shape the discussion of civil rights. Vince Warren started off by stating that from a litigation standpoint, international standards can be very helpful. They can be used as precedent or even trigger international pressure to act. Thenjiwe McHarris pointed out that international human rights are important as a framework for a discussion because civil rights is limiting. In concurrence, Amnesty international stated that human rights create more forums and opportunities, including economic and social rights, which are only seen as aspirations in the United States.

The panel discussion lasted for one hour, ensuring that all the panelists were able to voice their opinions. For the last thirty minutes, the audience asked specific questions geared towards the panelists. One student asked how organizations, like Amnesty International, make sure that they respect the wishes of protestors and involve themselves in the discussion without overstepping boundaries.

Hawkins responded by saying that Amnesty International makes sure that there is mobilization on the ground in order to ensure that standards are put in place and are being followed, without encroaching on the protestors' voices and agendas.

The event flyer is in the [Annex](#).

NLG CO-HOSTS PANEL ON PUERTO RICO'S ECONOMIC CRISIS, 29 SEPTEMBER 2015, NEW YORK CITY

*(Report by Natasha Lycia Ora Bannan,
Former NLG President)*

On September 29, 2015, the National Lawyers Guild co-hosted a panel titled, "Puerto Rico's Economic Crisis: Analysis, Alternatives & Solutions" at the New York City Bar along with the Puerto Rican Bar Association and the Hispanic National Bar Association. The panel included Rafael Bernabe, a leading voice in Puerto Rico on the crisis and author of "Puerto Rico: Crisis y Alternativas"; the Hon. Arthur J. Gonzalez, retired Chief Judge of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and current Senior Fellow at New York University School of Law; Dr. Andres Torres, Professor of History at Lehman College; Juan Cartagena, President and General Counsel of the national civil rights organization LatinoJustice PRLDEF; and Natasha Lycia Ora Bannan, President of the National Lawyers Guild.

The panel's discussion of the current economic crisis affecting Puerto Rico,

a colony of the United States now for 117 years, included an overview of the federal legal framework that governs the island's economy, including potential bankruptcy relief. Citing data that show that \$35 billion leave Puerto Rico's economy every year as earnings by multinational corporations who receive tremendous tax breaks on the island, Bernabe pointed out that the government's economic plan of relying on corporate investment to generate local wealth – wealth that will stay on the island and ultimately be reinvested by Puerto Ricans in their communities – has been a dismal failure. As a result, the \$72 billion debt owed by Puerto Rico and its energy authorities is larger than its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Bernabe then discussed the impact of the austerity measures taken over the past several years that primarily affect public sector workers, teachers, students and poorer communities. Additional austerity measures have been recommended in a report authored by three former International Monetary Fund economists, including Anne Krueger, giving the report the name the "Krueger Report." The report has been widely rebuffed as an attempt to scale back hard-fought labor protections and to continue to place unbearable burdens on the working class.

The panel also discussed proposed legislative and administrative remedies, including modification of the federal bankruptcy statute to allow Puerto Rico to declare Chapter 9 bankruptcy protections, the way states and municipalities can. Judge Gonzalez discussed the implications bankruptcy protection would have in

Puerto Rico, which could include voiding collective bargaining contracts and ultimately would not address the economic stagnation and recession of the island. Other suggestions put forward include renegotiation of the debt with creditors, financial assistance by the Treasury Department, and loan forgiveness. Bannan then spoke about the immorality and possible illegality of the debt under international law via the notion of odious debt, a concept often used in transitional justice environments where debt that has been acquired by one regime should not be passed to another under principles of equity because the funds used were of no benefit to the people. This innovative argument showcases the financially scrupulous practices of the investors who engaged in risky investments in Puerto Rico at the expense of economic security for the people of Puerto Rico, who are now being asked to pay back a debt that they have doubly paid for and has tremendous economic and human rights consequences for them.

The event flyer is in the **Annex**.

PANEL ON INTERNATIONAL COURTS AND TRIBUNALS, 5 OCTOBER 2015, NEW YORK CITY

(Report by Beth Lyons, IADL Alternate Representative to U.N. in N.Y.)

Beth Lyons attended this panel on the Administration and Management of the *Ad Hoc* International Courts and Tribunals. It was organized by sections of the American Society of International

Law (ASIL) and NYC Bar Association committees.

The speakers included Mr. Adama Dieng, former ICTR Registrar and currently UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide; Professor Milena Sterio; Mr. Daryl Mundis, Registrar, Special Tribunal for Lebanon; and Mr. Giles Norman, Legal Counsel for Canada's Permanent Mission to the U.N. in New York. Ms. Tamara-Shockley, Co-Chair of ASIL's International Courts and Tribunals Interest Group, moderated.

The main points focused on the powerful role of the Registrar in international courts and tribunals, in contrast to court clerks in many domestic jurisdictions. Usually, court clerks are responsible for administrative matters, and play the pivotal role in ensuring that cases are "moved" on court calendars. In an international context, the Registry is responsible for a whole range of tasks – from dealing with vendors to legal aid schemes to enforcement of sentences to management of witnesses. The international Registrar at the *ad hocs* is accountable to the Secretary-General and is a UN employee; this person is not accountable to the judges. Panelists discussed challenges to the Registry, including the accountability regimen, and sources of funding, and the role of State Parties in Management Committees of the Tribunals.

One of the proposals discussed was the formation of an International Registry. Such a proposal, in my view, presents the danger of creating and institutionalizing a Registry with excessive and disproportionate powers. Currently, the ICC Registrar in his

Revision Project is trying to consolidate duties of the Defence (and Victims') Units, resulting in the evisceration of any independence of the Defence Unit within the ICC structure.

IADL ATTENDS TALK ON UNHCR PRESENTATION ON REFUGEES, 29 OCTOBER 2015, NEW YORK CITY

(Report by Gloria Bletter, IADL Alternate Representative to U.N. in N.Y.)

Gloria Bletter attended a talk on October 29, 2015 given by Ninette Kelley, Director Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]. She is a recent appointee to this post, August 2015, but has also held prior positions in Geneva, dealing with refugee women and with gender-related persecution.

A short film was shown reviewing the current "refugee regime" which began in 1951 with the General Assembly's adoption of the 'Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees'. Its 46 articles included the definition of refugee as having a real fear of persecution within their country of origin, based on race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social or political group. This document also recognized that granting asylum "may place unduly heavy burdens on certain countries," indicating the need for international cooperation.

"Migrants" live temporarily or permanently somewhere other than in their birthplace country, and there are also the 'internally displaced,' who have had to move within their countries, and

cannot return home due to continued conflict, e.g., Iraq.

Developing states such as South Sudan, Chad, and the Central African Republic have absorbed many people due to conflicts in neighboring areas. These countries, among the poorest in the world, receive NO assistance for this purpose, although UNHCR tries to coordinate processing programs among recipient countries. European NGO's have also attempted to get their governments to permit migrants to remain.

Syria now has the largest percentage - about half its population - of internally displaced persons. Among those who have had to cross seas to get to asylum, thousands have died. In 2014, about 42,500 people per day became new refugees. The 60 million displaced into Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Afghanistan, Thailand, and other countries in that year comprise the highest number since World War II.

Although the refugee 'holding' camps tend to be desolate places, a recent World Bank study in Turkey indicated that long-term, 'resettled' migrants, especially those permitted to become employed, bring more benefits to their host countries than costs.

SPEAKERS ON SITUATION IN GAZA

(Report by Gloria Bletter)

On 26 October, Alternate Representative Gloria Bletter attended the monthly meeting of Jewish Voices for Peace. [JVP].

Two noteworthy visitors spoke briefly at the above monthly meeting of JVP. They were: Dr. Yasser Abu-Jamei, a psychiatrist from Gaza, Palestine, and Ran Goldstein, Executive Director of Physicians for Human Rights in Israel.

Dr. Abu-Jamei's community mental health facility began 25 years ago, with the help of Physicians for Human Rights. It now has three treatment locations in Gaza, with 70 full-time staff members including psychologists, and social workers.

These facilities were available during and after the second Intifada in 2000, as well as the more current attack by Israel during 2014. [These dates have not been the only times that the Israeli Defense Forces —the IDF — bombed and terrorized the civilian population in Gaza or the West Bank.] This 'third' attack, lasting 51 days, consisted of 50,000 shellings, the destruction of more than 18,000 houses; the displacement of 5,000 people; the bombing of a school used as a shelter; the contamination of Gaza's water supply from sewage; along with the lack of supplies—cement and

pipes—to repair the damage. Borders are still closed, with arbitrary lists made by the IDF of goods and foods allowed access or not.

The program tries to counter the anxiety, aggression, lack of motivation and despair among children through play, drama, and art therapy. Now, with the second winter arriving, reconstruction work is just beginning.

Dr. Abu-Jamei ended his remarks by saying, "Gaza is an increasingly difficult place to live."

Dr. Ran Goldstein helped establish mobile services units with medical delegations visiting Jaffa, the West Bank, and Gaza; to see patients in the last two places, a special permit is required. During current and past emergencies, there has been insufficient medication, and with unreliable electricity, much more time is needed for surgeries.

A group of Palestinian women have called on UNRWA [the UN Relief agency] for Protection via increased UN intervention, but it is felt this will not work. No Palestinian residents see a great effort to rebuild. Meanwhile, the right-wing in Israel is well-coordinated and holds powerful positions in its current government. It is necessary to act creatively to show support for Palestinians and opposition to American military support for Israel.

U.N. ACTIVITIES IN VIENNA (July-October 2015)

*(Report by Evelyn Duermayer, IADL
Permanent Representative to U.N. in
Vienna)*

1. ORGANIZING WORK FOR IWC

During my stay in Berlin in July 2015 I had two meetings.

One on 21 July with the President of the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation Dagmar Enkelmann and Katharina Pühl in charge of gender issues to discuss a possible cooperation with IADL and the participation of the Foundation at the International Women's Conference in London (28/29 November 2015) organized jointly with the Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers and ELDH. Nadja Charaby, former head of the office in Hanoi and responsible for Asia will participate in the London Conference in the panel on women in work. Future collaboration is planned.

Wolfgang Kaleck of ECCHR was the second person I met in Berlin on 22 July and he agreed to send one representative, Alejandra Munoz Valdez, to IWC (International Women's Conference) London for the panel on women in conflict and peace.

In July, I also updated Jeanne Mirer and Natasha Bannan on the IWC organizing when I was in New York.

In October, I invited Angela Davis to address the IWC and she accepted. She spoke at the University of Vienna about her life between Politics and Academia and participated in a Workshop there.

2. NGO COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The first fall meeting of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women, 24 September, concentrated on discussing the written and oral statements for CSW 2016. (see written statement to CSW 2016 in **Annex**). Besides the proposal for the programme – 16 days of violence in November – possible events focused on refugees and violence against them in the camp of Traiskirchen (Lower Austria) and the preparation of electing a new board were the main topics.

The second meeting of the Committee, 15 October, concentrated on the same issues as the previous one and included a report on the CONGO Board Meeting and my presentation of the IWC Programme and the announcement of the IADL Conference on the UN Charter in Paris (4/5 December 2015).

3. CEDAW ACTIVITIES

I attended the evening in the Austrian Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs on 5 October, when Lilian Hofmeister (Elected Member of CEDAW Committee and IADL Alternate Representative to U.N.) was presenting her intervention on the CEDAW Commentary and her work at the CEDAW Committee.

Two editors of the Commentary from Switzerland and Austria presented this work on CEDAW and the Optional Protocol. A very helpful instrument in German as Lilian Hofmeister confirmed, for judges, lawyers, students and activists (with a length of 1382 pages) She introduced briefly her work at the CEDAW Committee, where she will not only continue as for her first year in the sessions but as well in a workshop on the definition of violence for the Convention (for the present only a recommendation Art. 19 and 25). See the attached front page of the Commentary and the invitation in the **Annex**.

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IADL'S U.N. ACTIVITIES IN GENEVA

IADL STATEMENT ON UKRAINE TO 30th SESSION, HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

(by Micol Savia, IADL Permanent Representative to U.N. in Geneva)

Item 10: Technical assistance and capacity-building – Interactive Dialogue on HC oral update on Ukraine

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) thanks the High Commissioner for the oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine. Nevertheless, we regret that the reports presented so far fail to offer a comprehensive overview of the human rights violations in the country.

The unprecedented crackdown on political parties, independent media and

other dissenting voices, as well as the alarming spread of ultra-nationalism, xenophobia, and hate speeches are seriously underestimated, if not ignored. The support and the impunity provided by the government to far-right and neo-Nazi groups can't be neglected. These elements, which are among the root causes of the conflict, brutally affected political opponents and minorities groups, leading to divisions hard to mend.

In its eagerness to suppress dissent, adducing supposed threats to national security, the government banned media, journalists, books, movies and blacklisted artists such as Emir Kusturica, Oliver Stone, Goran Bregovic and many others. The Communist Party of Ukraine, the main opposition party in the country before the "regime change", came under increasing pressure: its offices have been raided, its rallies forbidden, its members beaten and intimidated. In July 2014 the Minister of Justice filed an administrative lawsuit to ban it. The trial, marked by significant attacks on the independence of the Judiciary, is still pending.

The so-called Decommunization Laws, criticized by several international organizations for their flagrant violation of basic international norms and standards, have not been amended as recommended, *inter alia*, in the 10th OHCHR report. In application of these laws, the Minister of justice prohibited three political parties, including the Communist Party of Ukraine, from taking part in the forthcoming local election on October 25th. A list of monuments and memorials to be destroyed is being prepared by the Institute of National Memory, headed by

Volodymyr Vyatrovych, well known in the scientific community for his books denying crimes of OUN-UPA, Ukrainian nationalist paramilitary groups that during WWII fought in Nazi units like the SS Division “Galicia”, slaughtering tens of thousands of Poles and Jews. The list of “memory erasure”, along with prominent politicians from Russia and Ukraine, include representatives of the European social-democracy and anti-fascist movement such as Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Wilhelm Pieck, Ernst Thalmann, Georgi Dimitrov and Mate Zalka.

Recently an NGO called “Left March” was denied registration by the Minister of Justice because Left March is the title of a 1918 poem by Vladimir Mayakovsky.

Finally, Mr. President, the assessment of human rights situation in Crimea should not be included in these reports because it is not pertinent and unnecessary distorts the debate. As it has been said from the outset by the same UN Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Ivan Simonovic, the objective of the mission is to assess the human rights situation in Ukraine and not to dwell on politics.

September 29th, 2015

Editor’s note: IADL’s intervention was posted on the human rights blog of Alfred de Zayas at <https://dezayasalfred.wordpress.com>.

Additional reports on IADL’s work in Geneva are available from Permanent Representative Micol Savia.

IADL PRESENTATIONS AT SIDE EVENTS DURING THE 30TH SESSION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC), 14 SEPTEMBER-2 OCTOBER 2015, GENEVA

On 17 September, **Secretary General Jan Fermon** participated in a side event on Human Rights in Bahrain, organized by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, in cooperation with the International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (ICSFTHR).

On 21 September, **Secretary General Jan Fermon** and **IADL Bureau member Professor Hassan Jouni** (Lebanon) spoke on the topic of human rights and international law in the Middle East. The event was organized by ICSFTHR.

More information is available from Jan Fermon.

IADL’S ACTIVITIES AT UNESCO 2014-2015

(Report by Adda Bekkouche, IADL Representative to UNESCO)

AIJD RAPPORT ACTIVITÉS UNESCO 2014-2015

1. Education à la citoyenneté mondiale 16 mai 2014

Compte-rendu analytique :

Ce compte-rendu analytique succinct peut être complété par la lecture des informations sur le site de l'UNESCO et du compte-rendu complet qui en a été fait.

Cette réunion-débat a été organisée à l'occasion du lancement de la publication de l'UNESCO « Éducation à la citoyenneté mondiale : préparer les apprenants aux défis du 21^{ème} siècle ». Version existante seulement en anglais, celle en français sera publiée prochainement (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002277/227729E.pdf>).

Cet événement était organisé par le secteur de l'Éducation de l'UNESCO en coopération avec la Délégation permanente de l'Autriche auprès de l'UNESCO ainsi qu'avec des États membres des différents groupes régionaux.

Les présentations et discussions ont porté sur les conditions permettant l'éducation à la citoyenneté mondiale.

La rencontre a réuni plus de 100 personnes de plusieurs pays, représentant leurs diplomaties, éducations nationales, universités et organismes de recherche scientifiques et organisations de la société civile.

L'éducation à la citoyenneté mondiale (ECM) est l'un des domaines d'action stratégiques du Programme de l'UNESCO pour l'éducation (2014-2017) et l'une des trois priorités de l'Initiative mondiale du Secrétaire des Nations Unies pour l'éducation avant tout (GEFI) lancée en septembre 2012.

L'éducation à la citoyenneté mondiale permet aux apprenants de tous âges d'acquérir des valeurs, des connaissances et des compétences qui se fondent sur, et favorisent le respect des droits de l'homme, la justice sociale, la diversité, l'égalité des genres et la durabilité environnementale, et qui leur donne les moyens de devenir des citoyens du monde responsables. L'ECM donne aux apprenants la possibilité d'exercer leurs droits et de s'acquitter de leurs obligations afin de promouvoir un monde et un avenir meilleurs pour tous, ainsi que les compétences nécessaires pour y parvenir.

L'action de l'UNESCO dans le domaine de l'éducation à la citoyenneté mondiale repose sur trois volets :

- le dialogue sur les politiques relatif à l'agenda pour l'éducation post-2015 ;
- la fourniture de conseils techniques sur l'ECM et la promotion de pédagogies transformatives ;
- une fonction de centre d'échange d'information.

Pour en savoir plus:

[http://www.unesco.org/new/fr/unesco/events/all-events/?tx_browser_pi1\[drs_swordstoshort\]=%C3%A0%2C%20la&tx_browser_pi1\[showUid\]=28503&cHash=f64dcd7f09](http://www.unesco.org/new/fr/unesco/events/all-events/?tx_browser_pi1[drs_swordstoshort]=%C3%A0%2C%20la&tx_browser_pi1[showUid]=28503&cHash=f64dcd7f09)

Lors des débats, les organisations, quelle que soit leur nature, sont invitées à participer à cette démarche et seront informées via les moyens de communications de l'UNESCO.

Durant ces débats, je suis intervenu en tant que représentant de l'AIJD et j'ai

relevé, à l'instar d'une universitaire libanaise, que la référence à une citoyenneté mondiale est équivoque, alors qu'une citoyenneté internationale ou universelle serait plus appropriée. J'ai également proposé qu'il soit fait référence à la Charte des Nations Unies et à la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme et du citoyen. Ce qui, par cette filiation, ne donnerait que plus d'importance à cette initiative.

2. Préparation du 70^{ème} anniversaire de la Charte des Nations Unies

Plusieurs démarches ont été entreprises en direction de l'UNESCO pour les associer à cette manifestation.

Nous avons été en relation avec le bureau de liaison avec les ONG et avec le service du protocole.

Ci-dessous la lettre (2.1) adressée à Mme la Directrice générale pour la mise à disposition d'une salle, que nous n'avions pas pu avoir en raison du nombreux important de manifestations déjà programmées au sein du siège de l'UNESCO. Nous avons toutefois invité Mme la Directrice générale à la commémoration le 9 octobre (2.2).

2.1 Lettre à Madame Irina Bokova, Directrice générale de l'UNESCO pour la mise à disposition d'une salle à l'UNESCO

à Madame Irina Bokova, Directrice générale de l'UNESCO

Paris, le 5 février 2015

Il y a 70 ans était signée la Charte des Nations Unies.

Ce fut un événement essentiel dans l'Histoire de l'Humanité.

Pour la première fois, la Charte édictait un droit international universel et égalitaire, constitué de l'énoncé de principes fondamentaux, de règles d'application de ces principes, et de la création d'une organisation pour en assurer l'application.

Il en résulte que la Charte est la loi suprême, que tous doivent respecter, mais qu'ils ont également la responsabilité de faire respecter. Elle fait donc du droit international qu'elle édicte l'élément international indispensable d'une formation citoyenne et doit avoir toute sa place dans l'éducation et l'information.

Cela appelle à donner à la célébration de cet anniversaire une solennité et une publicité d'autant plus nécessaires qu'elle est de plus en plus violée ou ignorée dans le traitement des multiples crises internationales qui déchirent les peuples de la planète.

Les juristes ont une responsabilité particulière dans ce devoir d'éducation et d'information et l'AIJD se doit d'y contribuer plus particulièrement dans la mesure où elle a été constituée en 1946, en même temps qu'était mise en place l'Organisation prévue par la Charte, et en s'assignant comme celle-ci la mission de servir la loi qu'elle instituait.

C'est pourquoi elle appelle à une conférence de célébration, qui rappellera ses principes et ses règles, mettra en évidence les violations dont elle est aujourd'hui l'objet, les moyens qu'elle dicte pour régler les crises en cours, et les mesures à prendre pour lui assurer

une meilleure place dans l'éducation et l'information.

Le programme de cette célébration sera réalisé de manière plénière et publique, dont le thème général sera la valorisation de la Charte et de son caractère historiquement fondateur du droit international.

Ainsi, des interventions sont prévues sur le progrès du droit international grâce à la Charte, l'illégalité de certains actes et l'évocation de ses mises en échec (nous éviterons les interventions contre productives, telles que de prétendues nécessités de révision de la Charte).

Enfin, nous avons une liste ambitieuse de personnalités à inviter. Nous pensons notamment au président en exercice de l'Assemblée Générale et du Conseil de Sécurité, au Secrétaire général de l'ONU, en exercice, à Messieurs Kofi Annan, Jean Ziegler, De Zayas, deux ministres français des Affaires étrangères qui ont eu de bonnes positions en la matière, Dominique De Villepin et Hubert Védrines, etc.

Bien évidemment, nous aurons grand plaisir de vous compter parmi nous et serons particulièrement attentifs à vos analyses et suggestions en la matière.

Compte tenu de la place qu'occupe l'UNESCO dans l'édifice de mise en œuvre des principes de la Charte et du lien étroit entre la paix et l'éducation et la culture, rien de plus naturel que de nous adresser à vous, afin que votre institution pour accueillir dignement la célébration de cet anniversaire.

A cet effet, l'AIJD vous demande la mise à disposition d'une salle de

conférence pour les 6, 7 et 8 novembre 2015.

Veillez, agréer Madame la Directrice générale, notre parfaite considération.

2.2 Invitation à Madame Irina Bokova, Directrice générale de l'UNESCO pour la participation la conférence de Paris relative au 70^{ème} anniversaire de la Charte des NU.

Paris, le 9 octobre 2015

à Madame Irina Bokova, Directrice générale de l'UNESCO

Pour la valorisation et la popularisation de la Charte des Nations Unies

Il y a 70 ans était signée la Charte des Nations Unies.

Ce fut un événement essentiel dans l'Histoire de l'Humanité.

Pour la première fois, elle édictait un droit international universel et égalitaire, constitué de l'énoncé de principes fondamentaux et de règles d'application de ces principes.

Elle a mis hors la loi la guerre et le recours à la force, dans les relations internationales.

On ne parle habituellement que de l'ONU, mais l'ONU est l'organisation qui a été créée par la Charte pour assurer l'application de ce droit international et, parce que ce sont les peuples qui sont les victimes des guerres, elle fait de leur souveraineté le pilier du droit international pour le plein exercice de leur droit à disposer d'eux-mêmes dans leur obligation de respect mutuel, et

l'ONU a été définie par la Charte comme le lieu où, par leurs Etats, les peuples unissent leurs efforts.

Mais pour assumer les responsabilités que la Charte leur confère, il faut que les peuples la connaissent, donc la faire mieux connaître par l'éducation et l'information.

Les juristes y ont une responsabilité particulière.

Pour y contribuer, l'AIJD tient à Paris les 4 et 5 décembre 2015 une conférence internationale organisée par son association française affiliée, Droit Solidarité, en partenariat avec l'Association Républicaine des Anciens Combattants et le Mouvement de la Paix au :

Musée Social,
5, rue Las Cases
75007 Paris

Compte tenu de la place qu'occupe l'UNESCO dans l'édifice de mise en œuvre des principes de la Charte et du lien étroit entre la paix et l'éducation et la culture, rien de plus naturel que de nous adresser à vous, afin que votre institution soit présente pour célébrer cet anniversaire.

Veuillez agréer, Madame la Directrice générale, notre haute considération.

NB : Nous n'avons pas encore de réponse à cette invitation.

3. ONG-UNESCO

Comité sur les partenaires non gouvernementaux du Conseil exécutif (197e session), Siège de l'UNESCO, Paris, France ; 9 octobre 2015

J'ai assisté pour l'AIJD, en qualité d'observateur, à cette manifestation.

Dans le cadre de la 197^{ème} session du Conseil exécutif (7-21 octobre 2015), le Comité sur les partenaires non gouvernementaux (PNG) s'est réuni les 8 et 9 octobre 2015.

Cette réunion des 23 États membres du Comité PNG, à laquelle toutes les ONG sont invitées à assister, examinera les questions statutaires concernant les admissions de nouvelles ONG au partenariat officiel avec l'UNESCO, ainsi que les relations de l'Organisation avec les fondations.

A cette occasion, le comité a examiné le travail collectif des ONG coordonné par le Comité de liaison ONG-UNESCO, notamment en ce qui concerne l'organisation des forums internationaux et de la Conférence internationale des ONG (Paris, 15-17 décembre 2014).

Enfin, il a pris connaissance du projet de rapport que la Directrice générale soumettra à la Conférence générale sur le concours apporté à l'action de l'UNESCO par les ONG, accompagné d'une évaluation des résultats.

On peut se référer aux documents 197 EX/29, 195 EX/29.INF et 195 EX/29.INF.1 disponibles en ligne, et consulter, pour plus d'information, la page sur le site web de l'UNESCO dédiée au Conseil exécutif : <http://www.unesco.org/new/fr/executive-board/>.

Contact : Mme Sabina Colombo
(ngo@unesco.org)

The 14th Session of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) will be held at the Hague, 18 -26 November 2015. More information is available at <http://coalitionfortheicc.org/>. Professor Hitomi Takemura will represent IADL at this meeting.

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U.N. Conference on Climate Change (COP21) will take place in Paris (Le Bourget), France, from 30 November to 11 December.

More information is available at <http://www.cop21.gouv.fr/en>

The IADL *U.N. Activities Bulletin* is prepared under the direction of the Permanent Representative to the U.N. in New York, Prof. Lennox S. Hinds. This issue was edited and produced by Beth Lyons in early November 2015. Reports and material were contributed by Natasha Lycia Ora Bannan, Adda Bekkouche, Gloria Bletter, Bernard Anoumo Dodji Bokodjin, Evelyn Durmayer, Sara Elbanna, Claire Gilchrist, Kazuko Ito, Beatrice Lindstrom, Beth Lyons, Jun Sasamoto and Micol Savia.

CALENDAR OF UN ACTIVITIES AT U.N. CENTRES

At the time the *Bulletin* was prepared, the 2016 U.N. Calendar of Events was not yet available. Below are events for December 2015 in some venues, and selected U.N. events for 2016. For a complete listing, please check <http://conf.un.org> for 2016 events closer to the New Year.

December 2015

Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Pledging Conference	Geneva	8 December
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Reconvened twenty-fourth session	Vienna	11 December
Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Joint meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, reconvened fifty-eighth session, and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, reconvened twenty-fourth session	Vienna	10 December
Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Reconvened fifty-eighth session	Vienna	11 December
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations International Meeting on the Question of Palestine	Jakarta	14 - 15 December
Human Rights Council, Organizational meeting	Geneva	7 December
IFAD, Executive Board, 116th session	Rome	16 - 17 December
IMO, Council, 115th session	London	3 December
Independent Audit Advisory Committee, Thirty-second session	Geneva	9 - 11 December
Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	Geneva	14 - 18 December
Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, Fifty-sixth regular session	Geneva	7 - 8 December
Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, Thirtieth session	Geneva	9 - 11 December
UN-Habitat, Committee of Permanent Representatives, Fifty-ninth meeting	Nairobi	2 December

• UNCITRAL, Working Group V (Insolvency Law), Forty-eighth session	Vienna	14 - 18 December
• UNCTAD, Trade and Development Board, 62nd Executive session (Least Developed Countries)	Geneva	9 - 11 December
• United Nations Board of Auditors, Forty-fifth special session (1 meeting)	Geneva	8 December

PARTIAL ECOSOC CALENDER FOR 2016 (January-April 2016)

January		
25 January - 03 February	Committee on NGOs, regular session New York	
25 - 29 January	UNDP Executive Board, first regular session New York	
February		
01 February	Joint meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS New York	
01 - 02 February	Youth Taking Action to Implement the 2030 Agenda - ECOSOC Youth Forum New York	
02 - 05 February	UNICEF Executive Board, first regular session New York	
03 - 12 February	Commission for Social Development New York	
08 - 12 February	UN Women Executive Board, first regular session New York	
16 February	Committee on NGOs, regular session New York	
22 - 24 February	ECOSOC Operational Activities Segment New York	
March		
08 - 11 March	Statistical Commission New York	
14 - 24 March	Commission on the Status of Women New York	

14 - 18 March	Committee for Development Policy New York	
31 March	ECOSOC Forum on Partnership New York	
April		
04 - 06 April	ECOSOC Coordination and Management Meeting New York	
11 - 15 April	Commission on Population and Development New York	
18 - 22 April	Committee of Experts on Public Administration New York	
18 - 19 April	High-level Meeting of ECOSOC with the Bretton Woods Institutions, WTO and UNCTAD New York	
22 April	Special Meeting of ECOSOC on International Cooperation in Tax Matters New York	

OTHER UPCOMING EVENTS:

• 7 - 18 MARCH: 10TH SESSION, COMMITTEE ON ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

At its forthcoming 10th session in March 2016, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances will examine the efforts of Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan and Tunisia to implement the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

The Committee will also adopt lists of issues on the reports submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Colombia.

More information:

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/SessionDetails1.aspx?SessionID=1061&Lang=en

• DISARMAMENT-RELATED EVENTS CALENDAR – 2016

Conference on Disarmament, Part One GENEVA 16 January – 1 April 2016

UN Disarmament Commission NEW YORK 4-22 April 2016

Conference on Disarmament, Part Two GENEVA 16 May – 1 July 2016

The Sixth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider Implementation of the Programme of
Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light
Weapons in All Its Aspects (BMS6) NEW YORK 6-10 June 2016

ANNEX

IADL Conference on 70 Years of U.N. Charter as Peoples' Charter – Invitation (French and English) – 2 pages

International Women's Conference – Call, Program, Registration (updated as of early November 2015) – 8 pages

National Lawyers Guild Letter to President Aquino – 2 pages

IADL Statement Opposing Japan's Move to War – 2 pages

IADL Statement on the 70th Anniversary of the Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki – 2 pages

Black Lives Matter Event – 2 pages

Puerto Rico's Economic Crisis Event - 1 page

Invitation to CEDAW Event, 5 October & Commentary Cover – 2 pages

Statement of NGO Committee on the Status of Women (Vienna) – 3 pages

