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ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM  
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

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ANNEX

List of organizations which reported their activities in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 2446 (XXIII), adopted on 19 December 1968, the General Assembly, as proposed in resolution XXIV of the International Conference on Human Rights,<sup>1/</sup> requested the Secretary-General in consultation with Member States, to prepare a programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
2. In resolution 2544 (XXIV), adopted on 11 December 1969, the General Assembly designated the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and considered that the Year should be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism. The Assembly approved the programme for the observance of the Year prepared by the Secretary-General<sup>2/</sup> and called upon States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation. The Assembly urgently appealed to all States to intensify and expand their efforts at the national and international levels towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination, including the elimination of apartheid, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racism, and invited the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate and participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the preparations for the International Year based on any information which he might receive from States, the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.
3. Accordingly, a progress report was submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.<sup>3/</sup>
4. In resolution 2646 (XXV), adopted on 30 November 1970, the General Assembly inter alia welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action

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<sup>1/</sup> Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 55, document A/7649.

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 53 and 60, document A/8061; A/8061/Add.1 and 2.

to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end. It decided to consider this item at its twenty-sixth session and invited the Secretary-General to submit a further progress report, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

5. In accordance with resolution 2646 (XXV), the Secretary-General submits the present progress report, which contains information received or made available to him subsequent to 22 September 1970 and up to 15 September 1971, on measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year.

6. Following the pattern of presentation in the report submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, information received by the Secretary-General on measures and activities undertaken by Governments is set out in section II of the present report. Section III deals with some of the activities of the United Nations in compliance with the resolution of the General Assembly relating to the International Year. Section IV contains information from the specialized agencies as to measures undertaken by them. Section V contains information received on action taken by regional intergovernmental organizations and section VI summarizes some of the activities reported by national and international non-governmental organizations concerned.

## II. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS

7. The following information, which has been received by the Secretary-General from Governments on measures and activities undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination between 22 September 1970 and 15 September 1971, includes as appropriate information received in connexion with the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

AFGHANISTAN

Original: English  
24 August 1971

1. The United Nations proclamation to observe 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was welcomed by Afghanistan.

2. Racism and racial discrimination are not among the problems the Afghan Government is called upon to face. Articles 25 and 26 of the Afghan Constitution assert the inviolability of the dignity of the individual. Any kind of racial discrimination is strictly forbidden by the Constitution. Legislative, executive and judiciary are rigidly governed by this principle. The Government of Afghanistan is therefore proud to state that it does not consider it necessary to propose any additional legislative measures to prohibit racial discrimination.

3. The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination commemorating the incident of the African township of Sharpeville was observed throughout Afghanistan. Special functions were held in numerous educational and cultural institutions in observance of the day and speakers at these functions stressed the need for a concerted and effective international action in eliminating all forms and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination.

The press played a significant role both in its coverage of the observances of the Day and in its editorials. It expressed the hope that the observances of both the Year and the Day for the elimination of racial discrimination would contribute further towards substantial progress in eliminating all forms and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination and towards ensuring the basic rights of peoples and nations throughout the world.

In a news commentary released on 21 March the BAKHTAR News Agency reaffirmed Secretary-General U Thant's assertion that the continuation of the policy of apartheid by the white minority régime of South Africa is a serious threat to world peace. The Agency expressed abhorrence for stands taken by some States Members of the United Nations in providing arms enabling the racist Government of South Africa to remain in power and foiling attempts to isolate it. The Agency also condemned other racist régimes in the African continent that are inspired and supported by South Africa.

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In an editorial (18 March 1971), the Kabul Times stated: "The International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination provides all those of good will to make a new all-out and determined effort to erase from the surface of the earth and from the human conscience the evil of discrimination." It went on to say: "The promotion of understanding between States, peoples and individuals through better and more widespread education and communication will help us achieve this goal".

The Daily Islah in its issue No. 204 carried features and editorial comments on the significance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and its impact in the arena of international understanding and amity.

The Daily Hewad of 22 March, in welcoming the proclamation that 1971 be observed as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, wrote, "In our opinion an effective means for combating racism lies in the faithful implementation of the resolutions passed by the United Nations condemning racist suppression. The United Nations should once more review the status of those countries which either continue to pursue a racist policy or help maintain racist régimes".

On 3 January 1971, the Daily Anis carried an editorial on Britain's decision to continue to supply arms to southern Africa. "The resumption of arms supplies", it stated, "to South Africa by Britain purported to be merely for the defence of the Republic will have grave repercussions in the African continent and the world at large."

Radio Afghanistan had special broadcasts commemorating the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Materials supplied by the United Nations were used in addition to the radio editorial.

The private press also devoted substantial space to features and articles on human rights and the evils of racism and racial discrimination and highlighted the support of Afghanistan for the United Nations resolutions.

4. The Ministry for Communication brought out a special commemorative stamp on 21 March.



AUSTRIA

/Original: English/  
20 July 1971

Austria has set up a national co-ordinating committee, with the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs in the chair, which is entrusted with planning and co-ordinating Austria's contributions toward the International Year 1971 for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

In implementing the suggestions and plans prepared by that body, inter alia, the following action has been and will be taken by public agencies and private organizations in the course of this year.

Tribute was paid to this subject in the traditional New Year's addresses given by the Federal President, the Federal Chancellor, Cardinal Dr. König, Archbishop of Vienna, and Dr. Laszlo, Bishop of Eisenstadt.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is likely to be ratified by Austria this year. In this connexion it should be pointed out that equal justice under the law irrespective of race or ethnic origin is ensured in Austria under the Constitutional Act, and hostilities against nationalities and encouragement thereof are criminally punishable. A corresponding amendment of the Penal Code will enable the dissemination of ideas based on racial considerations to be prosecuted in future.

The officials of the police have expressly been instructed by their supervising authorities to observe the requirement of avoiding any discrimination on racial grounds.

Articles dealing with racial discrimination came out in publications of various public agencies and private organizations such as the news organs of the Federation of Local Authorities, the Postal Administration, the Trade Unions, etc. Under the television programme policy, attention has been paid to avoiding racial discrimination. The International Year was made the occasion of broadcasting a forum discussion and other contributions relating to this subject.

Continued attention is paid to this matter in sermons and teaching provided by religious communities; the Bishops' Conference has organized poster schemes in all parishes.

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The Austrian League for the Rights of Man held lectures on this subject in May 1971 during the session of its Advisory Education Committee.

The Trade Unions Federation dealt with this matter under trade union training programmes and courses. Further action is planned for the latter half of the year, including in particular the posting of a news broadsheet and adoption of a resolution at the Trade Union Congress in September.

The publication entitled "Anatomie der Rassendiskriminierung" (Anatomy of Racial Discrimination) was distributed to all interested public and non-public agencies and will be furnished later on to all local authorities of Austria.

Austria co-operates actively in the work of the International Institute of Human Rights (René Cassin Foundation) and supports it by annual financial contributions. It is noted that the Institute, at its second session, dealt with the subject of "Human Rights and Racial Discrimination".

Of outstanding significance in connexion with the struggle against racial discrimination seems to be an appropriate influence on young people. Therefore, special account has been taken of the International Year under the education programme:

The subject of the annual speaker's competition organized by the Austrian League of the United Nations was: "Die Arroganz des Vorurteils; Diskriminierung bei uns und bei anderen" (The Arrogance of Prejudice; Discrimination at Home and Abroad). The European Pupils' Competition of 1971/1972 is devoted to the problem of "How do foreign workers live in our country". The fight against racial prejudices has been considered under the curricula of Austrian schools especially in the subjects of civics, history and sociology. The Austrian Commission for Young People's Literature included works bearing on this matter in the list of publications recommended by it.

Further action is envisaged for the latter half of this year.

#### BRAZIL

/Original: English/  
28 May 1971

In compliance with resolution 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, the Brazilian Government has, among other measures, authorized the issuance of a special stamp in observance of the International Year.

BULGARIA

/Original: French/  
25 June 1971

One of the fundamental principles embodied in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is equality before the law. Article 71 of the Constitution stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law, that no privileges based on nationality, race, origin, religion or material situation are recognized and that every preaching of racial, national or religious hatred is punishable by law. This constitutional provision is reflected throughout Bulgarian legislation, which does not allow any distinction, exception, limitation or priority to be accorded on grounds of colour, race or national or ethnic origin. It follows that no racial discrimination is tolerated in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in respect of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and that equality before the law and justice is guaranteed for all citizens. All citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who are 18 years of age or over enjoy equal electoral rights, irrespective of sex, national origin, race, religion or material situation (article 3 of the Constitution). All Bulgarian citizens are eligible to vote and to be elected to the National Assembly, regardless of race, national origin, sex, religion, etc. (article 3 of the 1958 electoral law regarding the National Assembly). Bulgarian citizens enjoy the same rights as regards electing for people's councils, people's judges and juries.

Citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria also have equal rights to form trade union organizations, irrespective of race, national origin, sex, religion, etc. (article 87 of the Constitution and article 2 of the Labour Code).

The courts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria strictly apply the laws, which are equal for all, irrespective of sex, national origin, race, religion, social origin, nationality, social or material situation or education (article 4 of the 1952 law on the organization of courts).

Bulgarian legislation not only guarantees equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their race, but prescribes penalties for crimes against national and racial equality and for genocide. The new Criminal Code of 15 March 1968 prescribes penalties for racial discrimination.

Under article 162 of the Criminal Code, any person who preaches or incites to racial hatred is liable to deprivation of liberty for a period of up to three years. A person who uses violence against another because of his race, nationality or religion, or who damages his property, is liable to imprisonment for up to three years. An individual who forms or directs an organization for the purpose of committing offences against persons on account of their race is liable to one to six years of imprisonment. Those who belong to such an organization are also liable to imprisonment for terms of up to three years. A person who is part of a mob which intends to attack groups of people because of their race is liable, under article 163 of the Criminal Code, to up to five years of imprisonment if he is one of the instigators or leaders, and up to one year if he is simply a participant. If the attack results in the grave bodily injury or death of a person, the guilty persons are liable to three to five years of imprisonment.

In articles 416 to 418, the Criminal Code lays down special penalties for crimes of genocide. Imprisonment for 10 to 20 years or the death sentence is prescribed for any person who, with the intention of exterminating a racial, national or ethnic group wholly or in part, causes the death, grave bodily injury or grave mental disturbance of persons belonging to such group, reduces the group to conditions of life leading to its total or partial physical destruction, acts to limit birth within the group or forcibly removes children from one group to another.

The foregoing shows that, under Bulgarian legislation, all citizens enjoy equal rights regardless of race. Under Bulgarian law, all persons, irrespective of race, enjoy equal rights as regards choice of domicile, freedom of movement in the country, freedom of passage into and out of the country, nationality, marriage, ownership, inheritance, freedom of thought, conscience, religion and convictions, association and assembly. In economic, social and cultural affairs, all citizens, regardless of race, are equal as regards the right to work, education, membership of trade unions, free medical care, housing, vocational training and participation in social and cultural activities.

Side by side with these legislative measures, administrative provisions guarantee full equality of citizens before all State organs, regardless of race or nationality. All these legislative and administrative measures designed to ensure

the equal rights of citizens in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are strictly observed in practice by the State organs and by the administration.

Text of a telegramme adopted at the public meeting held at Sofia  
on 22 March 1971 on the occasion of the International Day.

The meeting of the citizens of Sofia, held on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and sponsored by the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia, the National Front Committee, the Scientific Research Centre for Asia and Africa, the Bulgarian United Nations Association and the Bulgarian Intellectuals Club, welcomes the decision of the United Nations to designate the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Today, the Bulgarian people raise their voices in strong protest against all forms of racial oppression and violence that degrade the dignity of man. They will always stand side by side with those who combat racism in defence of human rights.

Having survived foreign domination, sometimes for centuries, our nation can appreciate the freedom and equal rights of all people, regardless of the colour of their skin. Within the United Nations and international institutions, Bulgaria is working systematically against all racial or national domination and supports those who fight for equal rights.

The Bulgarian people, who have been brought up in a sincere and profound spirit of solidarity with peoples defending their freedom and national independence, have always stood, and will always remain, side by side with those who fight for their rights against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

It is our firm belief that the noble struggle for the dignity of man, equal rights and freedom will triumph in the end.

CAMEROON

/Original: French/  
23 March 1971

Statement by the Head of State on the occasion of the International Day

As on 21 March of every year, the world is today celebrating the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

This year, however, the occasion is of particular significance and prominence because of the decision to designate 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

We know that this year of struggle will be marked in Africa by the holding, at Yaoundé, of the United Nations Symposium on the Evils of Racial Discrimination. It is also intended to make world opinion more aware of this injustice, which is in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to extend the United Nations action in this sphere as characterized by the Declaration and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in the world.

Cameroon once again takes this opportunity to express its belief in the principle of the equality of men and the unity of their destiny, and with heart and soul to denounce racial discrimination and the racist régimes that still exist in Africa.

It is convinced that the régimes exercising racial discrimination are a serious threat to the sovereignty and security of African States and that the measures adopted by the United Nations in this respect must be scrupulously applied by all Member States in the interests of universal peace and co-operation.

In accordance with the Lusaka Manifesto, Cameroon and the majority of countries members of the Organization of African Unity remain faithful to the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes and problems. They note, however, that the Lusaka Manifesto has not altered the attitude of the partisans of apartheid in southern Africa towards racial legality.

They therefore reaffirm their determination to strive to strengthen the movements that are struggling against racial discrimination and colonialism in Africa and once again they make a vigorous appeal to the world, and particularly to the great Powers, to take effective steps to put an end to racial discrimination and colonialism once and for all.

We hope that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will prove to be a turning-point in the efforts of the United Nations to establish an order of peace, justice and progress in the world.

CANADA

/Original: English/  
10 September 1971

Programme undertaken by Canada in observance of the International Year

- (a) The issuance of a press release on 21 March 1971, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- (b) A special commemorative stamp cancellation used over a period of eight weeks in some 23 Canadian cities;
- (c) The publication of a 28-page bilingual booklet on the subject of the International Year, which includes the texts of pertinent international human rights instruments as well as related statements and documents. The special symbol was displayed prominently on the front cover of the booklet;
- (d) Seminars held with the emphasis on the situation of Metis and non-status Indians (non-treaty Indians: refers to people of Indian descent who are not Indians under the Indian Act, i.e. they have not come under a treaty with the Crown);
- (e) Wide distribution of the text of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Commemoration of the International Day

/Original: English/  
22 March 1971

On the occasion of the International Day, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, issued a statement in which he urged Canadians to rededicate themselves to the principles of human equality and dignity, and to demonstrate their belief in the principle of racial equality by making voluntary contributions to United Nations programmes which seek to make this principle a reality. The full text of this statement is reproduced below.

Also, on the occasion of the International Day, the Canadian Government announced its intention to make a further contribution this year of \$US50,000 to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

Statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs

It is the conviction of the Canadian Government that the observance on 21 March of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the year designated by the United Nations General Assembly to combat racism and racial discrimination is an effective means for Canadians to become personally aware of the need for progress in the elimination of racial discrimination. As recognized by the Singapore declaration of 22 January 1971, racial prejudice is "a dangerous sickness threatening the healthy development of the human race" and racial discrimination "an unmitigated evil of society".

This day, established by the United Nations, reflects most vividly the important role played by the United Nations in the struggle to arrive at a world order based on mutual respect and understanding among peoples. In 1965, the General Assembly gave legal form to the concept of racial equality when it adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Canada has adhered to this Convention and the Canadian instrument of ratification was deposited last 14 October.

It is this principle of racial equality that should underlie the attitudes and actions of all Canadians. We should live in harmony, dignity and on a basis of equality with one another. We should contribute to the development and strengthening of individual rights and freedoms for all peoples of the world.

Canadians have not always met this challenge. The tensions within our own society in this changing world test our goodwill and our determination. We, like others, must learn to overcome ignorance, prejudice and ill-will and seek to build our society on understanding.

Since the day of 21 March was chosen by the General Assembly in order to commemorate the incident on 21 March 1960 at Sharpeville, South Africa, I would urge that Canadians observe this day not only through their relations with others but also through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Original: English  
21 December 1970

The actions prepared in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the celebration of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are in principle in accordance with the proposals contained in General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV) and the programme contained in document A/7649.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always stood up consistently on international stage, particularly in the United Nations forum, against all manifestations of racism and racial discrimination and has taken an active part in international efforts directed to the suppression and liquidation of all forms of racism and racial discrimination. Therefore, the celebrations of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will both emphasize and constitute an organic part of these Czechoslovak efforts.

Concerning the concrete suggestions contained in part "D" of document A/7649, it is possible to advise the following:

It is presumed, in accordance with the Secretary-General's proposal, that a message of the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister would be issued in the course of the International Year, which would be devoted to the question of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. Also a special session of the Federal Assembly on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination may well be held.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was ratified by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which is a Party to it. The Czechoslovak representative, Professor Tomko, is a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which was established for the implementation of the Convention. In the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, necessary measures, particularly of legislative nature, were made to secure the full implementation of the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as the obligation emanating from the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. A report on these measures was transmitted to the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with article 9 of the Convention.

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The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a Party also to other conventions whose aim is to contribute to the elimination of all forms and all manifestations of racial discrimination. These conventions are as follows:

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (ratification act deposited on 21 December 1950), Convention on Slavery (ratification act deposited on 10 October 1930), Complementary Convention on the Elimination of Slavery, Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (ratification act deposited on 13 June 1958), Convention Against Discrimination in the Field of Education (ratification act deposited on 14 March 1963) and Convention concerning Discrimination in Occupation and Profession (ratified by the President of the Republic on 6 September 1963). The covenants on human rights - the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - were signed on behalf of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on 7 October 1968.

As stated above, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always supported in the international forum the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, and continues to grant, as it has done in the past, every material and moral assistance to nations fighting against the oppression of racist and colonial régimes. The assistance to these nations and support to their efforts belong to the basic principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy.

The Czechoslovak system of education and bringing-up of youth guarantees fully the inclusion into the instruction curricula of a due scientific explanation of facts concerning races, and the prevention of anything that both in the text-books and lectures of the teaching staff might lead to racial prejudice or racial discrimination. Any attempt of such kind would be punishable and would be prosecuted pursuant to the Penal Code.

The Czechoslovak mass communication media have always given great attention and assistance to the struggle against racial discrimination, racism and racial prejudice. That is why they will, quite beyond any doubt, give a due place to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The cultural exchange, visits of sportsmen and stay of students from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America belong to a current Czechoslovak

practice. In the year which will be devoted to the struggle against racial discrimination and racism, these actions will continue to take place and contribute to a better mutual understanding and, in consequence, to the friendship and co-operation of nations of various races.

In the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the issuance of a special postage stamp is also planned to commemorate the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

EGYPT

/Original: English/  
11 January 1971

Preliminary programme of celebration by Egypt of the International Year

1. The establishment of an inter-ministerial committee to co-ordinate activities related to the celebration of the Year undertaken by several ministries and institutions.
2. Programmes of seminars and lectures to be organized under the auspices of Cairo University. (Topic: Combating policies of racial discrimination).
3. Seminars and panels on combating racial discrimination to be organized by the National Centre for Social Studies together with the Egyptian Association for Historical Studies.
4. Designation of a week (during March or April) for the official celebration.
5. Special issues of some magazines published by various ministries and associations to celebrate this occasion.
6. Editorials about racial discrimination in all newspapers and weekly magazines on racial discrimination.
7. Radio and television programmes on the evils of racial discrimination.
8. Competent authorities are actually studying the possibility of a book exhibition which exhibits books and other materials published on racial discrimination and its combating.
9. The possibility of issuing stamps celebrating this occasion.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

/Original: English/  
1 September 1971

The International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination has been observed in the Federal Republic of Germany in many ways. As early as 18 March, the Government spokesman stressed the significance of this Year before the German and foreign press corps accredited in Bonn, emphasizing at the same time the determination of the Federal Government to support the fight against racism and racial discrimination all over the world.

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On the following day, the "Bulletin", the official organ of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, published a contribution by the Federal Foreign Minister on this subject which received wide play in the German press. The Minister began his article by pointing out that the fight against racism and racial discrimination met with an almost unequalled degree of understanding in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany unequivocally condemned any form of racial discrimination. Its unconditional rejection of any racial discrimination had also manifested itself in the signing and ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

On the morning of 21 March, proclaimed Day of Anti-Racism, Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt delivered a widely noted speech before the Association for Christian-Jewish Co-operation in Cologne. He emphasized, *inter alia*, that the Federal Republic of Germany "indubitably belongs today to the countries in which man's rights to freedom are most widely developed". "With us", the Federal Chancellor continued, "human rights are not only guaranteed by the Constitution. They represent a major element of our constitutional reality which has evolved over the past two decades".

The same evening, all radio and television stations of the country carried a speech by the Federal Minister of the Interior in which he praised the significance of the day within the framework of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The text of this speech was disseminated by a wide segment of the German press, whose leading papers also commented on the subject in their editorial sections.

Special note is being taken of the International Year by the German Association for the United Nations. On 26 March, the Association organized a meeting in Düsseldorf at which the Minister of Justice of Land Northrhine-Westphalia spoke on the subject "Human Rights also for Minorities - a Contribution to Peace". This was followed by a discussion period. Each of the first two 1971 issues of the Association's publication United Nations carried an article by a well-known German scientist on the subject of racism. In addition, the Association distributed a special printing of an article by Professor Ernest Hamburger entitled "The Instruments of the United Nations' Fight against Racial Discrimination".

In order to heighten German youth's interest in and understanding of the fight against racism, the Cultural Ministers of the German federal Länder decided in March that the subject of the International Year should be incorporated in the classes being taught at all German schools.

On 26 March, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was the subject of a question-and-answer period of the German Bundestag (House of Representatives). This gave the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State an opportunity once more to point out to the representatives that the principle of non-discrimination is rooted in the Constitution, with article 3, paragraph 3, of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany providing that nobody may be discriminated against or in favour of because of his race. Both legal systems and administrative practice leave no room for racial discrimination in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Apart from the publications already mentioned, the Federal Agency for Political Education also treated the subject of racism and racial discrimination in several issues of its organ The Parliament in the form of articles and documentation. In addition, the Federal Agency will shortly publish a brochure on this subject which will give an over-all picture of the problems involved. The author of this brochure is Professor Karl-Josef Partsch, member expert of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It was also Professor Partsch who, on 22 June 1971, held a lecture arranged for by the Parliamentary Association on the subject "First Results of the Work in the United Nations Framework to Eliminate Racial Discrimination" before the students and faculty of Bonn University.

To further attract the attention of the population to this subject, the Federal Postal Service is carrying out a slogan cancellation campaign commemorating the International Year.

In conclusion, attention may be invited to the documentary series published by the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation, whose issue No. 16 contained a compilation of the most important United Nations documents on the subject of racism and decolonization.

GREECE

/Original: English/  
6 July 1971

In conformity with General Assembly resolutions on the subject:

(a) Greek schools celebrated the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by organizing various lectures on the topic and readings from relevant texts. Slides were also shown and the special symbol designating the concepts of equality and non-discrimination, etc., was adopted.

(b) The Secretary-General's remarks on the occasion as well as a text prepared by the Greek Association of the United Nations were broadcast over radio and television and printed in the press.

GUATEMALA

/Original: Spanish/  
17 December 1970

It is stated literally in article 43 of the Constitution of the Republic that:

"All human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights in Guatemala.

"The State guarantees as rights inherent in the human person: life, corporal integrity, dignity, personal security and security of property.

"No person may be subjected to slavery or to any other condition which impairs his dignity or honour.

"Any discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinion is prohibited."

GUINEA

/Original: French/  
2 March 1971

Message addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of the Republic of Guinea on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Once again, we make an urgent appeal to the international community and international organizations to take effective action for the radical elimination of

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apartheid and all racial policies throughout the world. Memories of the Sharpville massacre have not yet faded, for the infamous régime of apartheid is still rife in southern Africa. As long as this racial régime continues, any attempt to achieve the peace sought under the United Nations Charter will be in vain. We denounce this racial policy, which goes so far as to refuse black people the right to be human, and we condemn the Government of South Africa for persistently refusing to implement United Nations resolutions and recommendations.

HUNGARY

Original: English  
29 June 1971

In the spirit of General Assembly resolutions 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2647 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, the Hungarian People's Republic has taken various measures to celebrate the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

## Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

On 21 March 1971 the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the Hungarian Peace Council and the Hungarian United Nations Association held a joint meeting in commemoration of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It profoundly condemned the apartheid and racist policies of the Governments of the South African Republic, Southern Rhodesia, the United States of America and Israel and assured the progressive forces and peoples who have been fighting against the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination about the solidarity and support of the Hungarian people.

During the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, anti-apartheid rallies and lectures will be held in the largest worker districts, cities and universities of Hungary, such as in Budapest, Szeged, Debrecen, Miskolc, etc., condemning the principal collaborators of the apartheid and racist régimes. At the same time a wide-ranging propaganda campaign will be carried on by the Hungarian news medias publicizing Hungarian and United Nations materials against apartheid and racial discrimination. A special exhibition will be organized on apartheid.



INDIA

Original: English  
27 March 1971

Message issued by the Prime Minister of India on 21 March 1971

Over the last decade 21 March has been commemorated yearly as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It commemorates the killing of 69 unarmed African men, women and children in South Africa for defying the Pass Law. The Day is of special poignance this year because of the United Nations resolution on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Equality is a dominant urge of man. Peace and justice can be achieved only when the dignity of man, without distinction of race or colour, comes to be honoured. Racialism is a crime against humanity and all forms of racial discrimination must end. Yet millions of non-whites in South Africa and elsewhere still live under the tyranny of racial arrogance and prejudice. The armed strength of South Africa is a threat to the lives of millions of people. The support of powerful foreign States and financial interests has encouraged the racist régime of South Africa to defy the world community. We deplore all moves which encourage such attitudes by increasing its military power. We also deplore the segregation policies followed by the illegal régime in Zimbabwe.

On this Day, we pay homage to all who have fought and those who have made the supreme sacrifice for a world of equal human beings. The people of India will always raise their voice for racial equality and peace until the goal is reached.

IRAN

Original: English  
17 June 1971

There has never been any form of racial discrimination in Iran and the Government of Iran has not considered it necessary to adopt any legislative, judiciary, administrative or other measures in this respect. Iran acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination on 29 August 1968.

In observance of the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, a number of different programmes are to be carried out in Iran through radio and television and press in order to acquaint the people with the evils of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. To enhance the awareness of the people, the Iranian radio and television have included this subject in their programmes devoted to international questions for 1971 and mention will be made on any suitable occasion or opportunity of the purposes, programmes and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly in this field.

/Original: English/  
9 April 1971

Commemoration of the International Day

An intensive programme for the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was implemented by the Iranian authorities during the last week of March.

Fundação <sup>IRAQ</sup> Cuidar o Futuro

/Original: English/  
23 April 1971

1. The Iraqi Ministry of Education took the initial step in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. On 22 January 1971, the Minister of Education asked the Directors of Education in all Iraqi provinces that all schools make the necessary arrangements to have the Year widely and actively celebrated.
2. Upon receipt of the communication of the Minister of Education, the Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Baghdad suggested, and the Foreign Ministry agreed, that a co-ordination and follow-up committee be formed in Iraq for the purpose.
3. An Iraqi Committee for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, consisting of representatives of the Foreign, Education, Higher Education, Information, and Youth Ministries, in addition to a representative of the Iraqi Human Rights Society, was consequently set up. It held its first meeting at the Foreign Ministry on 6 March 1971, and has since been meeting every

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Saturday and will continue to do so. The United Nations Information Centre Director is usually invited to attend these meetings to brief Committee members on United Nations plans and activities for the Year, and how the Centre could help in making films, photos, posters, publications, etc. available to the Committee.

4. At the first meeting, the representative of the Foreign Ministry briefed Committee members on suggestions made by the Secretary General of the Arab League in connexion with celebrating the Year in the Arab countries.

5. As a result of recommendations made by the Committee in its first meeting, His Excellency the Minister of Education issued, on 15 March 1971, a detailed letter addressed to Directors of Education in all Iraqi provinces urging them to take note of and act within the context of suggestions and recommendations made by both the United Nations and the Arab League.

6. In the same letter, the Minister informed the Provincial Directors of Education that the Ministry was printing a poster carrying the emblem of the Year as approved by the United Nations Secretary-General for display in all schools. Five thousand copies of the poster were distributed to the various colleges of the five universities in Iraq, youth centres attached to the Ministry of Youth all over Iraq, information centres attached to the Ministry of Information in various Iraqi provinces, all central and public libraries in Iraqi cities and towns, the Foreign Ministry, the Iraqi Human Rights Society and hundreds of schools run by the Ministry of Education all over Iraq.

7. Her Excellency the Minister of Higher Education in a letter dated 15 March 1971, informed the presidents of the five Iraqi universities that celebrations in Iraq for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination would start on 21 March 1971, being the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

In the same letter, the Minister asked that, in all colleges of the five universities, first lectures in all classes, on Saturday 20 March (21 is an official holiday in Iraq), should be dedicated to "condemnation of racism and racial discrimination".

In addition to that, the Minister of Higher Education, in the same letter, suggested that, on the same day and for the same purpose, "seminars be held in every college of every university".

A copy of that letter was sent to the National Union of Students in Iraq urging its membership "to actively participate in the day's events", while another copy was sent to the Centre.

8. In the same letter, Her Excellency the Minister of Higher Education informed the two universities in Baghdad that "films supplied by the United Nations Information Centre for Iraq would be shown in all colleges, on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".
9. Arrangements were consequently made between the Centre and the universities' Administrations to show the two films chosen: "Twentieth Century Slavery" and "Special Session of the United Nations Apartheid Committee in Europe - 1968" on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, 20, 22 and 23 March, respectively. Plans are in process to make the same arrangements with the other three universities in Mosul, Sullaimaniya and Basrah.
10. A special statement for the occasion was issued by the Foreign Ministry, published in the press and carried by Iraqi radio and television networks on Sunday, 21 March 1971.
11. The message issued by the United Nations Secretary-General was translated into Arabic, released in both languages, printed in the press and broadcast by Iraqi radio and television networks.
12. At their request, the United Nations Information Centre supplied the Ministry of Education with 1,000 copies of the Secretary-General's message in Arabic and 250 copies in English, for distribution in schools. Similar arrangements were made with the Ministry of Higher Education in connexion with the five universities in Iraq.
13. At 9 p.m., 21 March 1971, the Iraqi television network celebrated the occasion in a one-hour programme which included the:
  - (a) Statement by the Foreign Ministry;
  - (b) Secretary-General's message;
  - (c) Special statement issued for the occasion by the Iraqi Society for Human Rights;
  - (d) Film supplied by Headquarters: "Twentieth Century Slavery".
14. An extra copy of each of the two films has been loaned to the Ministry of Education for showing to schools, starting 20 March and until 10 December 1971.

15. A comprehensive and well-documented piece of research work on racism and racial discrimination was prepared by the Iraqi Society for Human Rights, and is being printed - 10,000 copies - by the Ministry of Information for distribution by the five Ministries represented on the Iraqi Committee for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

16. In its meeting held on 3 April 1971, the Committee decided to continue its activities until 10 December 1971, when, it is hoped, the climax of the Year's celebrations would take place.

/Original: English/  
8 July 1971

1. The Iraqi Committee for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination continued its activities during the period under review, with the same determination, dedication and success.

2. The Director-General of the Iraqi P.T.T. informed the Ministries of Communications, Foreign Affairs, Higher Education, Education, and Information, and the United Nations Information Centre for Iraq, that a "Special postal stamp, commemorating the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, would be issued and released later this year".

3. The Stage and Arts Section of the Directorate General of the Department of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education, in response to a special request from the Iraqi Committee for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, produced the well-known anti-racism Arabic play "Al-Zalaam" (The Darkness) and presented it, on the evenings of 12 and 13 April in Baghdad, after it had been very widely and effectively advertised. After Baghdad, the play has been and is still showing in other cities of Iraq.

4. The Minister of Education asked the Ministry Directorates of Fine Arts in all Iraqi provinces to initiate among school students three competitions:

(a) To produce drawings that would illustrate the "ugly aspects of racism and racial discrimination and their crimes";

(b) To write a poem on the subject;

(c) To write an essay on the same subject.

A prize will be given to the best drawing, to the best poem and to the best essay in each school.

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Winning drawings, poems and essays in each school of every province will, in turn, enter provincial competitions, with the provincial winners, and their winning material, gathering, later in the year, probably on 10 December 1971, in Baghdad for a grand celebration during which national winners will be voted.

The final - national - activity is to be financed by the Ministry of Information, and the sum of ID.100/000 would be awarded to each winner.

At lower levels - city and province - the Ministry of Education would finance the activities including sums of money for each winner. The Ministries of Higher Education and Youth would pool their financial contributions with those of the Ministry of Education.

5. In a letter addressed to the United Nations Information Centre for Iraq, the Director-General of the Cultural Liaison Department of the Ministry of Education stated, among other things, that senior students attending the three model schools in Baghdad - the Baghdad College, Al-Mansour Secondary School and the Baghdad College for Women - have formed special committees comprising the more talented students to:

(a) Write essays in English expressing their views on racism and racial discrimination and the best ways and means to combat them;

(b) Translate into Arabic the UNESCO publication on Education and Advancement of Women;

(c) Translate into Arabic a few of the United Nations and UNESCO publications dealing with racism and racial discrimination.

The United Nations Information Centre was informed that some of the essays written in English would be issued in a pamphlet that would eventually be sent to the Division of Human Rights at United Nations Headquarters and to the offices of some of the specialized agencies that are directly concerned and active on matters related to racism and racial discrimination.

6. The Ministry of Youth is dedicating a few pages of each issue of its monthly magazine - Al-Shabab (Youth) - to an article about the evils and crimes of racism and discrimination.

7. A special pamphlet was prepared released and distributed by the Ministry of Youth to all youth centres in Iraq. In this twenty-page pamphlet entitled "What you ought to know about racism and racial discrimination", the Directorate-General of Public Relations in the Ministry of Youth quoted several resolutions, passed by a number of United Nations organs, in which South Africa, Portugal, Rhodesia and Israel were condemned for their racial discrimination policies.

8. The Ministry of Youth asked all its "Directorates, Departments and Centres to widely celebrate, on 5 June 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". The Ministry suggested the celebrations on the occasion "should include lectures, plays, poems, films and posters. The subjects are to be linked with what Zionism is doing in the usurped land".

9. Between 10 and 14 April 1971, the Third Congress of the General Union of Iraqi Women was held in Baghdad. It was attended by delegations from all over the country, from several Arab States, and also from a number of Afro-Asian and European countries. It was held under the patronage of the President of Iraq and opened by the Vice-President. For several reasons and considerations, the Congress received unprecedented publicity by the Iraqi and foreign media of information.

Thanks to the prestige, efforts and contacts made by some members of the Iraqi Committee for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, daily references were made to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to the efforts of the United Nations, and to national Iraqi activities, both governmental and non-governmental, to combat racism and racial discrimination.

The Congress adopted a resolution in which it, inter alia, called upon "the United Nations, the other international organizations and agencies, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, and all peoples of good will everywhere to intensify their efforts, and take all practical and effective measures to put a final end to racism and racial discrimination all over the world".

The Congress also proclaimed "its unlimited support to all those who are struggling against the evils and crimes of racism, the ugly phenomenon of imperialism".

Finally, the Congress "condemned all sorts of racism in Africa, in Asia, in America and in occupied Palestine, where aggressive Zionism is practising the ugliest crimes, including those of racial discrimination".

10. Upon their request, the United Nations Information Centre for Iraq supplied the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Higher Education, Education, Youth and Information with hundreds of copies of the Arabic and English texts of its press release No. 21/71, carrying the full text of the resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session, on the question of the violation of human rights in the Arab territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East.

IRELAND

/Original: English/  
7 May 1971

The Government of Ireland on numerous occasions, both at the United Nations and elsewhere, have declared their complete opposition to policies based on racism and apartheid. Speaking at the special commemorative session of the United Nations on 22 October 1970, the Prime Minister of Ireland said that "Human dignity is affronted where 500 people, or 500,000 people or 5 million people are subjected to discrimination, master-race régimes, apartheid".<sup>4/</sup>

The Government of Ireland have welcomed the designation of 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and, in observance of the International Year, have decided to increase by over 80 per cent their contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and to contribute £5,000 to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. The Government are also issuing a special postage stamp during the year. Further aspects of the Government's programme have not yet been finalized but consideration is being given to other matters, including the dissemination in schools of material on the evils of racial discrimination.

The Government of Ireland have signed, subject to ratification, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. They wish to stress, however, that racial discrimination as such has never been a significant problem in Ireland.

The Government of Ireland have conveyed the contents of the Secretary-General's note PU 112/2(15) of 16 March 1971, and copies of General Assembly resolutions 2646 (XXV), 2647 (XXV), 2671 (XXV) and 2713 (XXV), to the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement.

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<sup>4/</sup> A/PV.1879.



ITALY

/Original: French/  
26 April 1971

1. The Italian radio-television network has planned several programmes for 1971 on the problems of racial discrimination throughout the world.

In particular, Italian television plans to broadcast during 1971 a programme entitled "The history of prejudice". Another programme, entitled "Young people's Africa", will deal amply with the problems of racism, although it will not be entirely devoted to these problems.

The information services of the Italian radio-television network also intend to help to celebrate the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination through special news services.

2. The competent national bodies are taking the necessary steps for Italy's ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

/Original: English/  
25 March 1971

Message addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the International Day

In this year, which the United Nations have solemnly devoted to the combat against racial discrimination, it is my particular pleasure to pay homage, on behalf of the Italian Government, to the action carried out by the Organization in order to eliminate forever from human society one of the most shameful and inadmissible facts.

The myth of racial superiority, to which so many obscure and even recent pages of history are due, has absurdly survived until our days, in striking contrast with the conquests of modern civilization.

The Italian people firmly believes that the elimination of all racial discriminations answers a profound need of human conscience as well as of the international community.

It believes that there can be neither a real civil progress nor a sure peace, founded upon justice, unless the fundamental principles of human dignity are observed in all parts of the world and in every social context.

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Engaged as we are in the defence of these principles, to which our free political and social system is inspired, we want to reaffirm our support to the action undertaken by the United Nations, consistently with the provisions of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, against any racist policy.

It is my pleasure to interpret these feelings, expressing my fervent hope, on behalf of the Italian Government, that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, proclaimed by the United Nations, will be fully successful.

JAPAN

/Original: English/  
9 July 1971

The Government of Japan has no information to submit on action taken in compliance with the paragraphs of General Assembly resolutions 2646 (XXV), 2647 (XXV), 2671 (XXV) and 2712 (XXV) concerning the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

KHMER REPUBLIC

/Original: French/  
30 March 1971

Message addressed to the nation by the Provisional President of  
the Council of Ministers on the occasion of the International  
Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The day of struggle against racial discrimination, celebrated today, is particularly important in our era. In fact, we are all aware of the crimes that have been committed in comparatively recent times, and particularly during the Second World War, as a result of racial discrimination. We have only to remember the Nazi persecution of the Jews and other ethnic groups, particularly in eastern Europe.

For us, fervent Buddhists deeply imbued with the noble teachings of the Master, racial discrimination is an attitude that we could not accept under any pretext.

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We are tolerant and peace-loving, precisely because we are Buddhists, and we do not judge people according to the criteria of race or religion, but only by their human qualities and their personal moral value. This is why we have always honoured a sense of hospitality, which is a tradition in our country and which has enabled the foreigners living among us to find an atmosphere of understanding and goodwill in the Khmer Republic.

Furthermore, we are aware that the barriers between peoples have a happily increasing tendency to disappear and make way for co-operation and the most far-reaching exchanges in the international field. Only a few countries, among them Communist China and North Viet-Nam, still refuse to follow the movement, ignore the trends of our times, work against the current of history and immerse themselves in a fatal isolation, imposed upon them by their totalitarian and inhuman doctrine. In a large part of the world, however, the tendency towards co-operation is increasing and, at the same time, the absurd idea of racial discrimination is becoming a complete anachronism and more intolerable than ever.

This is why, as far as we are concerned, we wholeheartedly condemn all forms of discrimination between human beings, whether racial, religious or of any other kind. We do this with even greater determination because the words "Equality" and "Fraternity" figure largely in the emblem of our Republic, and for us these words have a special significance. Furthermore, now that we are free from an intolerable dictatorship which plunged our country into deplorable isolation, we have resolutely chosen a new path: the path of rapprochement, co-operation and mutual understanding with all our neighbours.

Thus we are firmly opposed to racial discrimination in all respects, we condemn it wherever it may still exist and we are ready to join in all efforts, in any circumstances, to ensure that it finally disappears from the world in which we live, a world which, once free from this scourge, cannot fail to become a better place. With this aim in view, each country can set an example, as we wish to ourselves.

KUWAIT

/Original: English/  
14 April 1971

A circular addressed by the Ministry of Education to the Principals of schools contains the following instructions:

1. To explain the objectives of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to students.
2. To use the school broadcasting programmes, the press, television and drama as a means of acquainting students with the International Year.
3. To encourage students to write essays and articles having as their theme the objectives of the International Year.
4. To expose the policy of racial discrimination practised by Israel so as to give students a clear view of the evils of racial discrimination and the need to eliminate them. Israel's policy of racial discrimination is based on the following:

(a) Applying martial law to Muslim and Christian Arabs simply because they are not Jews.

(b) The expropriation of the farms and houses of the Arabs so as to settle Jews in them.

(c) Discrimination against Arabs in the field of education to prevent them from enjoying equal opportunities of learning as Jews.

(d) Discrimination against Arabs in employment and work and preventing them from being elected to local and municipal bodies.

(e) Bad treatment and physical torture inflicted on Arabs in the Western Bank and Gaza, Sinai and Golan are a clear manifestation of Israeli racial discrimination.

(f) Treating Jews outside Israel as "exiles" and urging them to live in Israel and acquire Israeli nationality, while preventing the indigenous people of Palestine from returning to their homeland.

The Ministry of Education aims at inculcating in the minds of students abhorrence of racial discrimination in all its forms and zeal for equality, human rights and justice.

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Extracts from statement by Minister of Social Affairs and Labour  
on the occasion of the celebration of the International Year for  
Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

It gives me great pleasure to address you on behalf of the Amir. This day marks the inauguration of an International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Efforts of United Nations Members are combined to combat racism and racial discrimination wherever they may be so as to create a new world based on dignity, self-respect, liberty and equality.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on 10 December 1948, had provided that "All human beings are born free and equal in ... rights". Omar Ibn Al-Khattab had anticipated this provision when he said thirteen centuries earlier "Why should a man be enslaved though he was born free?". Omar had said this in defence of a non-Muslim who had been denied justice by the son of Amr Ibn Al-Aass, the Governor of Egypt. The words of Omar have since then become a guideline of conduct in the Muslim world. Islam is based on justice for all. It granted equal rights to all people who lived in the days of Islamic rule.

One can see the wide discrepancy between the justice meted out by Islam and the injustice which is inflicted upon Palestinian Arabs by Zionist racist settlers. The Zionists practise genocide, expel people from their homes and usurp their native homeland.

The United Nations has not been able to guarantee the rights provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, because some powerful countries have acted as a barrier to the faithful implementation of these principles. Nevertheless, the United Nations remains the main hope of humanity for the implementation of human rights and the guarantee of fundamental freedoms regardless of race, colour and religion.

Kuwait attaches great importance to United Nations declarations which seek to eliminate the evils of discrimination, such as the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1960.

The Constitution of Kuwait embodies fundamental provisions which guarantee human rights and which are faithfully implemented.

Since Kuwaiti domestic law guarantees equality to all people Kuwait was eager to become a party to numerous conventions which guarantee human rights.

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Kuwait is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Kuwait is a party to Convention No. 111, which combats discrimination in work and employment. It is also a party to the UNESCO Agreement of the year 1962, pertaining to combating discrimination in education. It is also a party to the Convention for the Suppression of Slavery. It is a party to Convention No. 29 on forced labour. Forced labour is practised in a disgraceful manner by racist régimes in Portugal and South Africa against native African peoples and by Israel against the indigenous Arab population.

Kuwait fully complies with United Nations resolutions imposing a boycott on South Africa. Kuwait is a party to Convention No. 117, which provides for equality and non-discrimination among nationals.

We quote some provisions of the Constitution of Kuwait as an example of the dedication of our State to the principles of equality and justice.

Article 7 provides that "Justice, Liberty and Equality are the pillars of Society; co-operation and mutual help are the firmest bond between citizens".

Article 8 provides that "The State safeguards the pillars of society and ensures security, tranquility and equal opportunities for citizens".

Article 29 provides that "All people are equal to human dignity, and in public rights and duties before the law, without distinction as to race, origin, language or religion".

The Kuwaiti Labour Law reinforces these provisions. Article 29 guarantees to women equal pay as men for the same kind of work.

The same principle of equality is observed in the law of public aid, the system of housing and all welfare laws which seek to promote equality and social justice.

While celebrating this year we sincerely hope that the big Powers will lend their co-operation so as to enshrine these principles and ensure their implementation, and so as to strengthen the United Nations and improve its efficacy so that these principles may have universal application in all countries without any form of discrimination.

/Original: English/  
27 May 1971

The Ministry of Wakfes and Islamic Affairs in Kuwait instructed preachers and Islamic mosques to condemn racial discrimination in the sermons they deliver, thus pointing to the teachings of Islam which have always forbidden any kind of racial discrimination or practices which divide man from his fellow man. The Ministry also broadcast special programmes on television and the radio as part of its regular religious programmes, in which it expounded the aims of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which were in complete harmony with the teachings of Islam in condemning all forms of discrimination, whether on the basis of race, colour or religion.

/Original: English/  
24 March 1971

Resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Kuwait  
at a special meeting held on 21 March 1971

1. The National Assembly of the State of Kuwait decided to thank the United Nations and the specialized agencies for their sincere efforts to combat apartheid and racial discrimination. The National Assembly also expressed its appreciation for the work being done by the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Committee on Apartheid and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and other related bodies.

The National Assembly also decided to thank the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his efforts.

2. The National Assembly of Kuwait appealed to all Members of the United Nations to persist in their efforts to uproot apartheid and racial discrimination, which are a crime against humanity.

3. The National Assembly of Kuwait proclaimed its support for all peoples who struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination wherever they may be, and condemned practices of apartheid and racial discrimination in any part of the world and especially in South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Eritrea. The National Assembly of Kuwait is opposed to discrimination on the basis of race, colour or religion. The National Assembly is more outspoken in its condemnation when an entire State, namely Israel, is established on the basis of apartheid,

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political persecution and religious discrimination. The more so as Israel had been from its inception founded on aggression, bloodshed and the expulsion of innocent people from their homeland.

LEBANON

/Original: English/  
10 May 1971

A working session was held at the United Nations Department, Lebanese Foreign Ministry, a month before the occasion, in which the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Information Centre participated. During this meeting detailed plans for the observance of the International Day and the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were discussed. The Director of the United Nations Centre and others present took the decision to contact all parties concerned for the promotion of both occasions. In addition to this meeting, frequent contacts between the Foreign Ministry and the Information Centre in Beirut were maintained.

On 21 March, the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations was broadcast on radio, and excerpts from it were also used by the television stations. The Director-General of the National News Agency appeared on Channel 7 television on the eve of the occasion and spoke of the significance of the International Day and the International Year in bolstering the struggle against racial discrimination. Television channels 5 and 11 presented excerpts from the messages of the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, and the appeal of the Special Committee on Apartheid.

Several newspapers and magazines gave ample coverage to the occasion by publishing both the messages and the appeal. Al-Usbu' Al-Arabi published a special four-page article dedicated to the occasion with photos on the apartheid and racial discrimination issues. An-Nahar published articles on the occasion in three successive Sunday supplements. The Daily Star published articles on apartheid and racial discrimination in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The universities participated by displaying the symbol of the International Year and by using it in correspondence, as in the case of the Lebanese University.

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The Maronite Council of Prelates for Beirut took the decision to hold a mass and service in churches on the occasion. The mass and service, which were held at the Central Cathedral of the Capucins, the largest cathedral in Beirut, were broadcast live on 21 March on all wavelengths.

Radio Lebanon had an interview with the Information Centre's Officer-in-Charge, who spoke on the significance of the occasion and the role of individuals, non-governmental organizations, and various other institutions in supporting the campaign against racial discrimination. This 15-minute interview was also broadcast on 21 March. Another interview for Radio Lebanon was held with the Information Centre's Officer-in-Charge during the press conference organized by the Child's Welfare Society at the premises of the Editors Association. He spoke on the rights of the child, racial discrimination and the role of the United Nations in protecting and assisting children.

## Fundação <sup>MADAGASCAR</sup> Cuidar o Futuro

/Original: French/  
21 July 1971

### Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2646 (XXV)

In accordance with the suggestion for the adoption of a national programme, Madagascar has taken the following steps:

A decree has been passed proclaiming 1971 the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

On 21 March 1971 the President of the Republic gave an opening speech on the radio.

The week of meditation, from 21 to 27 March, in remembrance of the Sharpville massacre was marked by a broadcast message from the President of the Republic.

In October, the end of the year will be marked by a speech from the Vice-President of the Government, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Malagasy Government considered that, in view of the special situation in Madagascar, the national programme should consist essentially of educational activities.

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Action through education, as opposed to force (repressive legislative provisions), proves more effective in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

To this effect, articles on the subject recommended are drawn up and published, in particular in the "Bulletin" of the Department of Cultural Affairs.

Lectures on the subject are given by professors responsible for civic instruction courses in all secondary educational institutions.

Radio broadcasts on the "radio scolaire" programmes include round-table discussions and debates on the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

During the 1971 literacy campaign, seminars and special information meetings were held for the rural population.

In the legislative field, the Malagasy Government considered that the provisions of Madagascar's internal legislation, brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in detail on the occasion of the twenty-fifth International Year for Human Rights, were sufficient to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination effectively.

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2647 (XXV)  
(operative paragraph 6)

The Malagasy Government wishes to point out that Madagascar ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 27 January 1969.

As mentioned earlier, in celebrating the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1971), Madagascar has devoted a period of time to a special commemoration of the oppressed in South Africa.

/Original: French/  
15 April 1971

Address given by the President of the Malagasy Republic on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At the request of the United Nations, every year we celebrate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March.

This day is particularly symbolic in 1971, because this year has been proclaimed the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

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This is why I am asking you to meditate even more deeply than usual on these two social scourges, the doctrine of racism and the policy of racial discrimination.

The United Nations and its specialized agencies are the most effective force against these outdated attitudes and we owe them all our help and all our confidence. In the distress we feel about all the facts of racism, we must follow their action with attention and sympathy, and fight individually and collectively against racial barriers; our aim must be to ensure the triumph of the principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to which "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights".

That is the price of fraternity; and without fraternity lasting peace can never be achieved. I sincerely believe that this fraternity could be achieved, at least in part, through talks with those who practise any form of racism.

Each and every one of us must act to eradicate racial prejudices and blind selfishness. Every one of us in Madagascar has a particular aptitude for such action because of our origin, the Malagasy way of life and the liberalism which rules our country.

As you know, I give priority to this action and shall place all my faith in it. I shall do so with confidence, because I know that just causes - such as anti-racism - will inevitably spread throughout our planet and cannot fail to triumph sooner or later.

MALAYSIA

Original: English  
19 March 1971

Letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations from the Prime  
Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia

On this occasion to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, I would like to reiterate to you my country's long-standing abhorrence of and opposition to, the racist policies of apartheid that are currently being practised ruthlessly in South Africa. That such policies still exist serve as a reminder that the forces of evil, fed on ignorance and prejudice, hold sway in that part of the world, reflecting the weakness of those who want to see that justice and fairness irrespective of colour prevail.

I wish therefore to take this opportunity of reaffirming our resolve that the continued consolidation of racist and colonialist forces in southern Africa will not make us reconciled to the injustice of the policies of apartheid, and of calling on all Governments to take wider international action against the Republic of South Africa. It is my country's earnest hope that this year, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, will augur a better era for those who are suffering under the terrible yoke of such policies. I wish to express the Malaysian people's solidarity with the oppressed people of southern Africa in their fight for freedom, justice and social progress. May it be said that their cause will be supported with even greater vigour.

I note that a special session of the Special Committee on Apartheid is to be organized as a seminar following this commemorative day. I wish this seminar every success and I hope that it will inspire a renewed and concerted effort by all nations of the world to achieve for those in South Africa their basic human rights and self-respect.

MALTA

Original: English  
25 May 1971

Malta's ratification of the Convention may be considered as the contribution of Malta, for the time being, to the invitation to observe 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. /...

MAURITIUS

/Original: English/  
14 April 1971

Press communiqué issued on 5 February 1971 by the Ministry of  
External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during its twenty-fifth session, the Government has decided to proclaim 1971 the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The purpose of the International Year will be to achieve substantial progress in eliminating all forms and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination. It will serve as an expression of international solidarity with all those who are struggling against racism.

The Government is proposing to prepare in consultation with the local authorities and the private sector a programme of activities for the observance of the International Year.

Message addressed to the nation by the Prime Minister

Today, 21 March, has been proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and I am glad to address you on this important occasion.

This year the observance of this day has a special signification in that 1971 has been devoted by the General Assembly to the intensification of concerted action to combat racism and racial discrimination wherever they exist.

The safeguard of human dignity has always been a dominant thought in man's mind. We are glad to recall that after the Second World War this principle was incorporated in the statute of the Charter of the United Nations and the necessary provisions made to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom for everybody without distinction for race, sex, language or creed.

In its endeavour to achieve worldwide respect for these fundamental rights, the United Nations adopted in 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which solemnly proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal. In 1963, fifteen years later, the General Assembly proclaimed a new Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In this declaration the General Assembly

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affirmed that discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin was against human dignity, a denial of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations.

In the pursuit of our struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism, the United Nations General Assembly during its twenty-fourth session in 1969 adopted a resolution proclaiming the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

It is a sad reflection that despite all the efforts made by the United Nations, there are still millions of people in the world who are victims of apartheid and racial discrimination. In southern Africa and in many other countries coloured people's rights are being trampled down every day with loss of precious lives.

My Government, in response to the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 1969, has proclaimed 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. I would like to declare most solemnly that my Government will use all the means at its disposal to see that every person in Mauritius and elsewhere, however humble or poor, is treated with dignity and self-respect and does not suffer because of his race or the colour of his skin. This policy of the Government in all fields is based on equality and respect of the human being.

I sincerely hope that in all parts of the world the denial of fundamental rights to human beings and injustice based on race, colour and creed will cease and every man and woman will be treated with dignity and respect. With that end in view, the efforts of the Government can be spurred by energetic action on the part of every individual and organization concerned. Let us all proclaim our solidarity with suffering humanity.

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The Government of Mauritius is in the process of setting up a Committee to prepare a programme of activities for the observance of the International Year.

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MONGOLIA

/Original: English/  
9 June 1971

The Mongolian People's Republic attaches great importance to the decision of the General Assembly to declare 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

With a view to contributing to the implementation of the above decision of the General Assembly, a special programme of activities on the observance of the International Year has been drawn up in Mongolia. And in accordance with that Programme the following measures have been or are being taken:

In March 1971 in Ulan-Bator a mass meeting was held to mark the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The leading newspapers of Mongolia, Unen, Khudulmur, Zaluuchuudyn unen, Urlag Utga zokhiol, widely published various articles and commentaries on the question of international protection of human rights, the struggle of colonial peoples and dependent territories and, on measures which had been taken by the United Nations in intensifying the struggle against the danger of a revival of nazism, against policies and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination.

There has been a series of broadcasts on radio and television on the problem of the complete liquidation of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

The magazine Mongolian Women has published a detailed article on the problem of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

A booklet under the title "Racial Discrimination - a Crime Against Humanity" will shortly be published with a view to popularizing in Mongolia the activities of the United Nations in the field of liquidation of racism and racial discrimination. During the second half of 1971 a series of lectures and discussions is planned to be organized at industrial enterprises and educational institutions on the topic of liquidation of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

Special postage stamps, dedicated to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, will be issued in 1971.

NEW ZEALAND

/Original: English/  
30 June 1971

The Prime Minister, Sir Keith Holyoake, announced on 29 January 1971 that, in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, 1971 would be officially observed in New Zealand as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

"The Government's primary contribution to the Year", Sir Keith said, "will be the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, provided the necessary legislative provision can be made. Cabinet has decided that the highest priority should be given to the preparation of appropriate draft legislation to be tabled during the forthcoming session".

Sir Keith added that a special stamp cancellation incorporating the slogan "Promote racial harmony now" would be used during the week preceding Sunday, 21 March, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The Prime Minister recalled that full racial equality was fundamental to New Zealand's way of life. The Government's policy had been clearly stated on many occasions as one of integration. By this was meant the bringing together of different peoples with complete equality in the eyes of the law and with equality of opportunity in all fields of life, both social and economic. "Our objective", said Sir Keith, "is that no one should suffer social or economic disadvantage because of his race". Integration did not mean, however, that minority groups were to be assimilated by the majority; the right of all peoples to maintain their own cultural and social heritage was recognized and encouraged.

Sir Keith pointed out that the Government's opposition to apartheid and all other forms of racial intolerance had been made clear repeatedly in the United Nations and elsewhere. In reiterating this policy at the last session of the General Assembly, the leader of the New Zealand delegation had emphasized that the principles of multiracialism and of support for the dignity and rights of every man and woman were of the utmost importance, and that racial discrimination, wherever practised, was to be regarded as a breach of fundamental human rights.

In this connexion, the Prime Minister said that the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, adopted at the recent meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in Singapore, had reaffirmed the attitude of all Commonwealth Members to the issues of racial prejudice and racial discrimination. The Heads of Government had declared:

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"We recognize racial prejudice as a dangerous sickness threatening the healthy development of the human race and racial discrimination as an unmitigated evil of society. Each of us will vigorously combat this evil within our own nation. No country will afford to régimes which practise racial discrimination assistance which in its own judgement directly contributes to the pursuit or consolidation of this evil policy. We oppose all forms of colonial domination and racial oppression and are committed to the principles of human dignity and equality. We will therefore use all our efforts to foster human equality and dignity everywhere to further the principles of self-determination and non-racialism."

Sir Keith commented that "the Declaration emphasizes an aspect which I have always considered to be a matter of primary importance, namely that our first concern should be to ensure that, in our own countries, there is no room for the existence of those conditions which breed intolerance, prejudice and inequality".

The Prime Minister said he welcomed the fact that a number of non-governmental organizations interested in race relations had joined together to draw up a programme of activities to mark the International Year. "I am confident", said Sir Keith, "that, if our efforts, both governmental and non-governmental, are based on a positive and practical approach, they will be a worthwhile contribution towards the achievement of the objectives of the International Year".

## Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

### Progress report by New Zealand on governmental activities

#### Introduction

1. In New Zealand the principles of racial harmony and equality are embodied in the Treaty of Waitangi of 6 February 1840, under which the Maori people were granted the rights and privileges of British subjects. Because of its symbolic significance the anniversary of the Treaty is marked each year by celebrations both in New Zealand and at New Zealand's diplomatic missions overseas.
2. Full racial equality is fundamental to New Zealand's way of life. The Government's policy is one of integration. By this is meant the bringing together of different peoples with complete equality in the eyes of the law and with equality of opportunity in all fields of life, social, economic, political and cultural. The Government's objective is that no one should suffer social or economic disadvantage because of his race. Integration does not mean, however, that minority groups are to be assimilated by the majority; the right of all peoples to maintain their own cultural and social heritage is recognized and encouraged.

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3. The amori people, more than 50 per cent of whom now live in urban areas, form a substantial and rapidly increasing proportion of New Zealand's population (7.51 per cent at the time of 1966 census and an estimated 8.05 per cent on 31 March 1970). It has been estimated that the proportion of Maoris in the projected total population will rise to between 10.8 and 12 per cent by 1990. There is also a growing number of Polynesians from various islands in the South Pacific, including Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands (0.98 per cent of the total population recorded at the 1966 census). The rate of intermarriage between Maoris and New Zealanders of European origin is very high, and the number of marriages between Maoris and Pacific islanders is rising. Persons of Chinese and Indian origin accounted for 0.38 and 0.25 per cent of the total population, respectively, at the time of the 1966 census.

4. Through the Department of Maori and Island Affairs, and also through other agencies such as the Maori Education Foundation and the Departments of Education and Labour, the Government provides help in education, vocational training, housing and all aspects of social welfare. While these activities are fully in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, they are part of a long-term, continuing programme and as such will be described in separate reports to be provided in response to the Secretary-General's invitation to report on New Zealand's experience in dealing with various aspects of race relations.

#### Preparations

5. To prepare for the celebration of the International Year, a meeting of representatives of interested Government departments was held towards the end of 1970. The programme of proposed governmental activities which was drawn up as a result of the meeting was conveyed to representatives of interested non-governmental organizations in early December. On 18 December the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a circular letter to over 60 non-governmental organizations in New Zealand drawing their attention to the International Year and forwarding the suggestions which the Secretary-General had made for action by non-governmental organizations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also brought the International Year to the attention of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation. The Secretary of the National Commission for UNESCO later invited all educational, scientific, cultural and other bodies co-operating with the Commission to observe the International Year by arranging such activities as public lectures, discussion groups, seminars and symposia or publishing articles in their journals.

Governmental activities

6. On 29 January 1971 the Prime Minister issued a press statement in which he announced that, in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, 1971 would be officially observed in New Zealand as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In addition to announcing two activities to be undertaken by the Government, the Prime Minister took the opportunity to restate the Government's attitude to racial discrimination, referring to the section on racial prejudice and racial discrimination in the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles adopted at the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government which he had attended in Singapore earlier in the month. A copy of the text of this statement, which ... was carried in the major New Zealand newspapers, is attached. It is also proposed to refer to the International Year in a statement to be issued on Human Rights Day.

Ratification of the racial discrimination convention

7. As the Prime Minister announced in his press statement of 29 January, the Government's primary contribution to the Year will be the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, provided the necessary legislative provision can be made. In accordance with a Cabinet directive, top priority has been given to the preparation of a Race Relations Bill - now well advanced - with a view to ratification of the Convention. It is intended to introduce this fundamental piece of legislation in the near future. It is hoped that this action, and the ensuing debate in Parliament and the discussion throughout the country to which it will no doubt give rise, will help to make all New Zealanders aware of the significance of the International Year.

Postage cancellation mark

8. The second activity announced by the Prime Minister was the use of a special postage cancellation mark in the four main cities of New Zealand during the week immediately preceding the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March. The slogan used in the cancellation mark was "Promote racial harmony now". Envelopes bearing the special cancellation ... are attached.

Secretary-General's message

9. During the same period arrangements were made for the Secretary-General's message on the International Year to be distributed to over 60 non-governmental organizations in New Zealand.

International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

10. In response to an invitation from the Wellington Association for Racial Equality, the Minister of Justice, the Hon. D.J. Riddiford, addressed a meeting held in the Wellington Town Hall on 21 March under the auspices of the Association. The national television news programme on 22 March included some scenes of the Minister delivering his address, in which he spoke on the Government's attitude to racial discrimination, including apartheid, and referred to the Government's intention to introduce a Race Relations Bill. He made it clear that the Government's conception of action during the International Year was one of positive measures.

Study of other related international covenants

11. While the Government has announced its intention to proceed to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, provided the necessary legislative provision can be made, a study is being made of the other related international covenants and conventions to which New Zealand is not yet a party.

Dissemination of texts of United Nations instruments

12. Arrangements are being made for the printing and dissemination to schools and interested organizations of the texts of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. (The text of the former was widely disseminated in New Zealand as part of a special publication issued by the Government during the International Year for Human Rights, 1968.)

Special issue of "Objective: Justice"

13. When additional copies become available of the special International Year issue of the United Nations publication Objective: Justice, containing a set of basic United Nations documents on racial prejudice and discrimination, it is proposed to distribute them to interested organizations.

Special school bulletin

14. A special school bulletin for secondary schools is being prepared by the Department of Education on the related themes of racial discrimination and racial equality. It is intended that the bulletin will be used in third and fourth forms (i.e. the first two years of secondary school) and will be developed in such a way as to meet the requirements of the proposals for the forms 1-4 social studies syllabus. It will assist pupils to investigate:

- (a) The nature of prejudice and discrimination;
- (b) New Zealand as a multiracial society.

It is believed that this approach will allow the bulletin to become an integral part of pupils' learning about other people and will thus maximize its use and impact. It will contain extracts illustrative of individual and group attitudes - prejudiced and unprejudiced - to which questions and a connecting narrative will be attached to assist study and discussion.

School syllabuses

15. The school syllabuses at all levels for social studies, history and geography as well as courses in social education and liberal studies already provide a broad framework for the development of values such as interracial understanding and of the skills to deal with problems which may arise out of cultural differences. Information on these points was included in a report submitted to the Secretary-General in 1969 on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.<sup>5/</sup>

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<sup>5/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda items 62 and 92, document A/7662; A/7662/Add.1

16. The Social Studies Syllabus Revision Committee is currently revising the syllabus in social studies for forms 1 to 4 (the last two years of primary school and the first two years of secondary school). The intention of the theme for form 1, "Cultural Difference", is that a study of cultural differences will lead to a better understanding of important aspects of the nature and causes of human behaviour. The theme for form 2 is "Interaction", the intention being that a study of human interaction, and of interaction between people and their environment, will lead to a better understanding of the nature and causes of certain aspects of human behaviour. The form 3 theme of social control has the intention that a study of the formal and informal ways in which people in society organize themselves will lead to a better understanding of the working of our society and the behaviour of individuals in it. The basic theme of social change for form 4 has the intention that a study of the changes in society will lead to a better understanding of human behaviour. The educational authorities regard the study of cultural relationships and interaction in New Zealand as a positive step towards interracial understanding in this country. A working party is to meet later this year to look at the resources available for Maori studies and to assess the need for further publications in this field in the light of the proposed changes in the social studies syllabuses.

#### School publications

17. Over the last 23 years the Department of Education has published a series of primary and secondary school bulletins showing how people live in different countries such as Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Malaysia, India, Thailand, Japan, Kenya, Israel and Holland. In addition, a bulletin on traditional Maori music and a handbook on the requirements of Maori children in language instruction are in preparation. A Maori language bulletin for secondary schools, "Te Wharekura", is published three times a year with supplements.

18. The Department of Education has also published a series of publications for use in South Pacific schools, including several in the languages of the Cook Islands, Niue and Western Samoa.

Maori studies

19. In a report submitted towards the end of 1970, the National Advisory Committee on Maori Education emphasized that steps should be taken within the education system to encourage pride in their cultural heritage among Maori children supported by the knowledge that cultural differences are understood, accepted and respected by all children. Accordingly, the Committee emphasized that steps should be taken in schools to ensure a growing understanding of Maoritanga (Maori culture), including the place given by Maoris themselves to the Maori language. In commenting on the Committee's recommendations, the Minister of Education said on 28 January 1971 that they contained two important messages:

"The first is that Maori education problems must be tackled on a broad front if Maori children are to make the most of their educational opportunities. This forms the basis of Government policy. The second is that non-Maori New Zealanders should be helped towards a better understanding of the Maori people. This will include their present-day social and cultural setting as well as their history and traditional culture."

20. The study of Maori culture and language is introduced in many primary schools, depending on the availability of qualified teachers, as early as the first year (i.e. from the age of five). In support of the Advisory Committee's recommendations, a primary school bulletin is being prepared on the pronunciation of Maori, and the teaching of the Maori language as an optional subject at form 2 level (i.e. to children of about twelve years of age) was introduced in 33 primary and intermediate schools at the beginning of 1971. Up to two hours a week is spent on teaching Maori and the classes are open to Maori and non-Maori children alike. These schools contribute pupils to secondary schools and district high schools where Maori is taught. There has also been a considerable expansion of the teaching of Maori in secondary schools. Seventeen more secondary schools began teaching Maori this year, making a total of 47 secondary schools at which Maori is taught. Maori studies lecturers have been appointed at both secondary teachers' colleges with the aim of providing all student teachers with an understanding of the cultural background of Maori children as well as providing groups of student teachers with training in the teaching of the Maori language. Primary teachers' colleges are reviewing and strengthening courses in Maori studies this year. The publication of "Maori Children and the Teacher" will give an important resource book for these courses.

Polynesian festival

21. As a result of a National Development Council recommendation, a Polynesian festival is to be held in New Zealand in March 1972, with equal participation of all racial groups. There are government representatives on the planning committee for this festival, and the Department of Maori and Island Affairs is providing administrative support.

Report on experience in race relations

22. The Government has accepted an invitation from the Secretary-General to provide information on its experience in dealing with various aspects of race relations and work has begun on the preparation of a report on measures taken within the New Zealand education system to ensure equality of opportunity for Maori and Islands children and interracial understanding and harmony.

United Nations Seminar on Racial Discrimination

23. It also accepted an invitation to nominate a participant in a United Nations human rights seminar on racial discrimination being held in Yaoundé, Federal Republic of Cameroon, from 16 to 29 June as part of the United Nations programme of activities for the International Year. In nominating the Secretary of Maori and Island Affairs, the Prime Minister welcomed the opportunity to share with other countries New Zealand's experience in this field.

United Nations human rights fellowships

24. The Government has, moreover, nominated two candidates for United Nations human rights fellowships for studies relating to the rights of minority ethnic groups: the first concerning the role of the police, and the second concerning measures to ensure equality of educational opportunities.

Public lectures on race relations and the law in New Zealand

25. The Minister of Maori and Island Affairs, the Hon. D. MacIntyre, is to give the final lecture in a series of public lectures organized by the Faculty of Law of the Victoria University of Wellington from 2 June to 21 July 1971 on the subject of race relations and the law in New Zealand. Another lecture in the series is to

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be given on 14 July by the New Zealand member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Prof. R.Q. Quentin-Baxter. Other lectures have been given by a Maori Member of Parliament and the Chief Probation Officer of the Department of Justice, also a Maori, and another by a Senior Lecturer in Law who recently served in the United Nations Secretariat.

#### ASPAC Cultural and Social Centre

26. One of the ways in which New Zealand encourages cultural exchanges between countries whose peoples are of different races is through its membership of the Cultural and Social Centre for the Asian and Pacific Region, established in Seoul, Republic of Korea, by the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC). The purpose of the Centre is "to promote friendly relations and mutual understanding among peoples of the Asian and Pacific region through furtherance of collaboration in cultural and social fields". Given the diversity of ethnic and cultural backgrounds of the peoples of the region, the Centre is in a position to make a notable contribution to the promotion of better understanding and harmony among peoples of a variety of racial and religious groups.

27. New Zealand makes an annual contribution to the Centre of NZ\$5,000 and provides NZ\$15,000 annually to finance its own ASPAC scholarship programme additional to the scholarships financed by the Centre. The New Zealand Government offers a total of six ASPAC scholarships each year to the following ASPAC countries: the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam, and also to Laos. The scholarships are similar to those awarded under the Colombo Plan, except that the emphasis is on social and cultural studies. So far 16 ASPAC scholarships have been awarded by New Zealand. The nine ASPAC scholars at present in New Zealand are studying social science, town planning, printing and industrial design, journalism and broadcasting and library science.

28. Other activities of the Centre include the organization of seminars, the most recent of which was a meeting held in Tokyo from 31 May to 5 June 1971 on the preservation of the cultural heritage of the Asian and Pacific region. New Zealand was represented by Mr. Kuru Waaka, Director of the New Zealand Maori Arts and Crafts Centre, Rotorua.

29. Just before the meeting in Tokyo an ASPAC Curriculum Workshop was held in Bangkok from 17 to 22 May 1971 to discuss curriculum development for teaching about ASPAC member countries. It was a follow-up of an ASPAC seminar on the preparation of teaching material on member countries, held in Taipei in March 1970. Both meetings were attended by the Curriculum Officer of the New Zealand Department of Education.

#### UNESCO study on Oceanic cultures

30. For a number of years New Zealand and Australia urged that UNESCO should include in its programme of activities a study on the cultures of the South Pacific. Finally, in 1970, the General Conference of UNESCO authorized a five-year study on Oceanic cultures. It reflects the urgent need for international action to save a cultural heritage which is in danger of disappearing. To determine the range of the proposed studies a preparatory meeting, in which New Zealand scholars will participate, is to be held in September 1971 at the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji.

#### Art exhibitions

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31. In the field of art, New Zealand took part in an international art exhibition held in New Delhi in February 1971. In addition to 14 exhibits by New Zealand artists, a New Zealand potter led discussions on contemporary New Zealand pottery and other forms of art. A collection of New Zealand pottery and prints was displayed at the National Art Gallery in Kuala Lumpur in January 1971, and at the National Library in Singapore in February.

#### South Pacific Arts Festival

32. It is hoped that New Zealand will be able to participate in the First South Pacific Arts Festival to be held in Suva, Fiji, in 1972, for which preparations are now under way. It will coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the South Pacific Commission, of which New Zealand is a member, and will include activities in the fields of music, theatre, dance, films, visual arts and architecture, literature and other indigenous culture.

### Overseas students

33. Since 1951 a total of 3,221 students and trainees have come to New Zealand under the Colombo Plan from the countries of South and South-East Asia. Of these, 578 were studying in New Zealand on 31 March 1971. This is by far the largest number of students under any New Zealand Government aid programme and for this reason the Colombo Plan students are best known to the New Zealand public. However, there have also been 201 students from the Commonwealth countries of Africa under the Special African Assistance Plan (34 of whom were in New Zealand on 31 March 1971), 450 under the Western Samoan Aid Programme (127 at 31 March 1971), 225 from Fiji, Tonga and other Commonwealth countries under the Mutual Aid Programme of the Commonwealth Education Scheme (38 at 31 March 1971), and 100 post-graduate students and others under the Commonwealth Education Scheme Scholarships and Fellowships Plan (30 at 31 March 1971); and about 600 people from all over the world have come to New Zealand on awards given by the United Nations and related agencies, chiefly WHO, UNESCO and FAO.

34. About half of the trainees on New Zealand Government aid programmes are at university. Most New Zealand university students come in contact with either Government-sponsored overseas students or with overseas students whose university studies are privately financed through New Zealand universities. At 31 March 1971, these private students (mostly from Asia and the Pacific) numbered 3,733, of whom 1,913 were at universities.

35. In general, the overseas students and trainees in New Zealand are very closely integrated into the New Zealand way of life. New Zealand homes are found for many of them by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They play a full part in student activities and the current President of the Otago University Students' Association, for instance, is a New Zealand Government-sponsored student from the Gambia. Very few courses or programmes are run solely for overseas students - the main exception being the course at the Victoria University of Wellington for the Diploma in the Teaching of English as a Second Language. The Department of Education has also organized courses in multiple-class teaching for teachers from South-East Asia and the Pacific.

36. Most of the Government-sponsored overseas trainees not at university or other tertiary institutions are undertaking various kinds of observation tours or ad hoc courses of on-the-job training in which they work side-by-side with New Zealanders.

37. Overseas students are frequently invited to spend evenings or stay for longer periods with interested groups in the community such as Rotary and church clubs; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs facilitates and encourages such activities through its own Hospitality Officer and through Welfare Officers in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin. During the recent May vacation, for instance, the Ministry arranged for nearly 100 Government-sponsored students to stay with New Zealand families throughout the country.

#### Students from the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelaus

38. In addition to the overseas students mentioned above, approximately 150 students and trainees from the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands are being given education and training in New Zealand under the New Zealand Training Scheme. Many of them are at secondary school or are receiving trade training, while others are at teachers' colleges and universities. Financial assistance in various forms is provided by the New Zealand Government.

#### New Zealand teachers in the South Pacific

39. There are also nearly 200 New Zealand teachers working in various islands of the South Pacific, principally in Fiji, the Cook Islands, Niue and Tonga, under official arrangements between the New Zealand Government and the Islands Governments. (This is in addition to experts appointed under the Colombo Plan and United Nations and other programmes.) They are recruited through the Department of Education and are serving in primary and secondary schools, technical institutes, teachers' colleges, education departments and, more recently, in the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

/Original: English/  
26 July 1971

With reference to paragraph 7 of the above progress report, the Chargé d'affaires wishes to add that the Race Relations Bill was introduced in the New Zealand Parliament on 9 July, and has been referred to the Statutes Revision Committee.

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/Original: English/  
19 July 1971

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation

The following are the broadcasts which have taken place in New Zealand or are planned in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Television:

(a) From overseas

Man Alive: Black Australians - a report on the conditions in which Australian aborigines live and how progress has affected their lives.

World in Action - Goodbye Mr. Smith: An examination of "Cold Comfort Farm" in Rhodesia which faced difficulties with the Salisbury Government because of its providing a multiracial haven.

Saul Alinsky Went to War: A drama about a white American who organizes a group of negroes into power groups to achieve political or economic security.

End of the Dialogue: In June a film made by members of the Pan African Congress depicting life for South Africa's black population was shown. This film was followed by a studio panel discussion organized by the Current Affairs Section.

A programme to be scheduled later in the year - "What Have You Done to My Country?". This contrasts the life styles of the Australian aboriginal and his European counterpart, and is generally sympathetic to the former.

(b) New Zealand productions

1. Gallery interview with Bishop Crowther on apartheid in South Africa.
2. Gallery discussion between South African Consul-General and a New Zealand student leader.

Radio:

To mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation produced two special items:

1. Insight '71 - Ma Whero Mapango ka Oti (The colours together will make something of this world; the colours apart will destroy it). The programme was made up of Maoris giving their views on race relations in New Zealand.

2. Aspect - an interview with John Irons, a member of Amnesty International, on their work in combating imprisonment for racial or ethnic reasons. (This was also sent to commercial stations for use in their magazine programmes.)

Other programmes broadcast were:

The Treaty of Waitangi - a look at the Treaty and present-day attitudes to it, from both Maori and European viewpoints.

Magazine programmes sent to commercial stations - another item on Amnesty International.

Sunday Magazine "Don't Play with Apartheid" by Peter Hain: interview with author of book, a young South African boy whose family went to Britain as a result of their opposition to the racial policies of their home country.

Riotous Assembly - searing condemnation of apartheid in satirical form, written by Tom Sharpe.

A number of books dealing with aspects of discrimination have been received during the year.

Numerous short talks and interviews have been broadcast in the women's session on the national stations.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

NIGER

/Original: French/  
21 May 1971

Article 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Niger specifies that "The Republic shall ensure equality before the law for all without distinction of origin, race, sex or religion." Article 102 of the Penal Code of the Niger provides penalties for any act of racial or ethnic discrimination.

The Republic of Niger is in complete agreement with the emblem symbolizing total equality between men regardless of race, colour or origin: it has always denounced apartheid and racial discrimination and has equipped itself in good earnest for the struggle against these forms of intolerance.

The Republic of Niger signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 14 March 1966, seven days after it was opened for signature, and ratified the Convention on 27 April 1967.

NIGERIA

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

/Original: English/  
11 June 1971

The climax of the commemoration was between 15 and 27 March 1971. Prior to this there were debates in secondary schools around the Lagos area.

2. The first major activity was a symposium on "Racial Intolerance - Threat to World Peace", which took place at the University of Lagos, College of Education Auditorium. The audience, though mixed, was mostly made up of intellectual members of the community. Dr. Fabunmi, who is also Chairman of the National Committee on Apartheid, directed the meeting. The guest speaker was Mr. Oliver Tambo, President, African National Congress of South Africa, who was specially brought down to Lagos by the Committee for the purpose. Other prominent guest speakers at the symposium included Dr. O. Ola, Mr. J.P. Clark (both of the University of Lagos) and Mr. Thabo Mbeki, who accompanied Mr. Oliver Tambo. The Press and radio, including British television, NBC/TV and WNTV, covered the occasion.

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Seminar for Youths and Students, 17 March 1971

3. This event, which took place at the Mobolaji Johnson Sports Centre, was a success. It was organized under the auspices of the Nigerian Youth Council. Many schools and colleges, as well as other youth organizations, were represented at this outdoor event.

18 March 1971 - Lecture

4. This lecture took place at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, under the chairmanship of Dr. L.A. Fabunmi. Dr. Oliver Tambo, a special guest of the Committee for the commemoration, was the guest speaker. He spoke on "Apartheid is a Threat to Africa's Survival". High Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, top religious leaders and top names in the private sector were present.

Newspaper supplements

5. Almost all the national newspapers - Daily Times, Morning Post, Nigerian Observer, New Nigeria, Daily Sketch, Daily Express, Tribune, Renaissance and West African Pilot - carried a special supplement on apartheid.

Other information materials

6. The anti-apartheid badge, invitation cards and posters were widely distributed.

Mass rally and demonstration by NAASO Saturday, 27 March 1971

7. This rally took place on 27 March 1971. It was organized by the Nigerian Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization (NAASO), the Youth Solidarity Council, trade unions, students, market women and ex-servicemen, who paraded the major streets and market-places of the capital and heard speeches made by representatives of trade unions and the Market Women Association. Two new musical recordings on the evils of apartheid by one of the prominent Nigerian orchestras were also launched at this rally.

In addition, the Federal Government issued and circulated anti-apartheid flags.



Speech made by General Gowon, Head of State and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces on the  
International Day for the Elimination of  
Racial Discrimination

Five years ago, the United Nations designated today - 21 March - as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. This date was chosen because it is the anniversary of the deplorable massacre at Sharpeville, in 1960, of defenceless men and women who dared to raise their voices heroically in protest against barbaric indignities and in just demand of their basic human rights and liberties. The memory of the victims of Sharpeville will live for as long as man's inhumanity to man continues to plague our troubled world.

The annual commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination assumes special significance this year, which is being observed throughout the world as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Federal Military Government welcomes the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and it is gratified by the commendable programme of activities for the observance which has been organized in the past week throughout the country by the Nigerian National Committee for Action against Apartheid and All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Our national society is one which accords full respect to the dignity and worth of the human person. Fundamental human rights; individual freedom and civil liberties; immunity from discrimination and persecution on grounds of race or ethnic origin, of religious or political belief are fully guaranteed under the basic law of our land and by our legal system, itself so firmly rooted in the rule of law. The Federal Military Government is committed to the objectives of establishing Nigeria as a free and democratic, a just and egalitarian society. The Government and people of this country remain determined to give concrete meaning to these objectives and to ensure their full realization at all times.

Unhappily, in the international setting, the issue of race and race relations is now a prominent question of serious concern. Millions of the people of Africa are still the helpless victims of racial oppression. The tyranny of apartheid is being daily reinforced as the State system of the Republic of

South Africa; the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe continue to be denied their inalienable rights to self-determination and freedom; Portugal stubbornly clings to the absurd theory that Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique are still overseas provinces of a moribund Lusitanian empire. In other parts of the world, major population groups are denied the equality of citizenship rights either on account of race, or in furtherance of doctrines of supremacy of religious exclusiveness. We in Nigeria profoundly believe that international stability and peaceful relations cannot truly thrive in an environment of so much bigoted intolerance and injustice.

Indeed, Nigeria has always played a leading role, within and outside the United Nations, in the grim fight against racial discrimination in all its forms. Unlike some other countries, we have neither merely paid lip-service to the desirability of eradicating racial discrimination nor have we indulged in the mere expression of pious hopes for its elimination but have taken positive actions, inconvenient and painful perhaps at times, aimed at driving sanity into the heads of those who espouse the philosophy of racial supremacy as the cornerstone of their political and social policies. In this connexion, we have not only acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination but our dedication to the cause of racial and individual equality is so universally acknowledged that we have been elected to the membership of the Special Committee on Decolonization, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. We have invoked economic sanctions against the racist régimes, and what is more, we have and are giving moral as well as material support to the freedom-fighters who are struggling in the face of overwhelming odds to regain their heritage and their natural right to be free in the countries of their birth. It is not inconceivable that, notwithstanding those efforts of ours or because of them, these gallant fighters may still turn more and more to us for support. We should not and will not let them down. It should be noted, however, that Nigeria is not against any country or people, but is against the abhorrent policies of those white minority Governments and the attitude of those Governments which give solace to those minority régimes in Southern Africa.

On the occasion of this commemoration of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, I pledge Nigeria's unflinching commitment to the moral injunctions which are central to the United Nations Charter - to keep faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and to promote respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language or religion. The Federal Military Government will not spare its efforts in providing increasing support and assistance to all liberation forces engaged in the struggle against racial oppression and colonial domination everywhere. The Government and people of Nigeria deplore any encouragement, aid or assistance from any source afforded to racist régimes anywhere. This is why Nigeria has withdrawn from the Commonwealth Study Group to examine the question of the security of maritime trade routes in the South Atlantic and Indian oceans which Britain wants to use as a pretext for supplying arms to the racist régime of South Africa. The decision of the British Government to sell helicopters to the régime before the work of the Study Group gets underway is, if anything, sheer cynicism. We have therefore reacted firmly and we still retain, of course, our option to take further action if need be. The supply of arms or any form of aid to racist régimes is, in our view, immoral and wicked, because however much the significance of such arms or aid may be played down, the fact remains that they go, as it were, to tighten the stranglehold on the oppressed peoples under those régimes. This should be self-evident, and I therefore take this opportunity to appeal on your behalf to those Powers which violate the United Nations economic sanctions against racist régimes and the embargo on the sale of arms to them to desist from doing so. We in Nigeria shall not relax in our determination to seek the rapid eradication from international life of apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination and practices. We shall not hesitate to oppose the policies of double-standard being adopted by States which say that they loathe apartheid. The church organizations deserve our congratulations on their commendable recent resolution to give both moral and material support to liberation movements in Africa. Only when they behave or act in this manner will the people of Africa, free or oppressed, be convinced that the Church is engaged in the work of God whose sole purpose is to enlighten and to further the brotherhood of mankind.

It was an open secret in the past that prior to this progressive declaration of the churches most people in Africa had the feeling that the Church was only an arm of the imperialist machinery for the exploitation and oppression of Africa. This recent development, however, if continued will no doubt remove this kind of feeling and place the churches in good stead both in Africa and the world in general.

The time has come for Africa to realize that its destiny lies in its own hand. Against South Africa's annual military budget of over £250 million, Africa must find a match unless it chooses to change. Against the might of South Africa's backers in Europe and America, Africa must find an answer. Nigeria intends to play and will play its part.

#### POLAND

/Original: English/  
10 June 1971

The position of the Government of the Polish People's Republic on the question of racial discrimination has been fully reflected in domestic legislation. Racism in all its manifestations is prohibited by the law of the Polish People's Republic and is liable to prosecution as a criminal offence.

Action against all forms of racism has been persistently pursued by the Polish People's Republic in the international arena. One token of this is the numerous initiatives it has undertaken in the United Nations forum over steps to be taken by Member States against racial discrimination.

The Polish People's Republic is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

In co-operation with the appropriate social organizations, the Government of the Polish People's Republic has drawn up a wide programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Its main part consists of activities undertaken by the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Asia and Africa, the Polish Peace Committee and the Polish-African Friendship Society.

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In conjunction with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stefan Jędrychowski, sent a telegram to the Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid which stated, inter alia, that Poland was adding its voice to the voice of international public opinion, decidedly and forcefully condemning all manifestations of racial discrimination and racial segregation.

This year the International Day was observed with particular emphasis in view of the United Nations proclamation of 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In Warsaw a special meeting was organized by the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Asia and Africa and the Polish Peace Committee with the participation of representatives of political parties, the National Unity Front, the League of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, trade unions, women's and youth organizations, religious associations, the Polish Writers Union, the Polish Journalists Association and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The participants adopted a statement which reflects the general feeling of public opinion. It declares, inter alia:

"The Day of Struggle with Racial Discrimination, one of the features of the wide programme of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, is a suitable occasion for analysing the sources and content of contemporary racism, determining the attitude of all communities and States towards it, and specifying ways of counteracting this dangerous phenomenon.

"The experience of the Polish people and other European nations in World War II is integrally linked with the practices of the nazi State of the Third Reich, whose ideological and political foundations rested on the theory of racism. How tragic are the consequences of harnessing pseudo-scientific racist theories to practical political activity is best known to those who suffered them.

"The memory of those years is still vivid among the Polish people and enjoins them to take up an active position on the issue of contemporary racism. For it is alarming to find in our own day, when so little time has passed since the horrifying and tragic experiences of the nazi years, that there are political forces and trends active in the world which uphold overtly racist attitudes and that racism, which is a typical example of man's exploitation by man, is spreading in various forms in many parts of the world.

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"The International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the United Nations Organization, should therefore stir the broadest sections of the communities of all the regions of the world, the whole human race that is alert to the growing danger, to seek ways of putting an end to this phenomenon.

"The Polish people, in whose name the participants of today's meeting speak, are actively contributing to the worldwide campaign against racism in all its forms:

- they condemn the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid conducted by the Republic of South Africa as a crime against humanity. They also note that the Governments of the imperialist States which are co-operating with South Africa are abetting the continuation of this policy and thus bear a share of the responsibility for its consequences;
- they denounce the presence of racist authorities in Namibia, which is a violation of its right to independence, and demand compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, enforcement of which would enable the people of Namibia to enter on the road of independence and freedom;
- they demand the immediate release of the political prisoners who are victims of the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia and the ending of persecution of the opponents of racial discrimination, which is contrary to the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- they call upon all States to give full force to the resolutions of the United Nations concerning sanctions against the Government of South Africa and appeal to all international and national social organizations and to world public opinion to use the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as a way of bringing pressure to bear on their Governments to respect these resolutions and impose a complete political, economic and cultural boycott on the racist Government of South Africa."

The Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Asia and Africa has in addition drawn up a programme of international solidarity days, anniversaries, etc., which have been or will be observed in Poland as part of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. These include:

1. 25 January: International Day for Solidarity with the Arab Nations.

The celebrations were held in Warsaw, Gdańsk and Łódź and consisted of public

meetings with officials of the embassies of Arab countries, an exhibition illustrating the Israeli aggression and a television programme about the struggle of the Arab people.

2. 4 February: Day of Solidarity with the People of Angola - a public meeting in Częstochowa and an exhibition dealing with the liberation struggle in Angola.

3. 20 February: Day of Solidarity with Youth and Students Fighting against Colonialism - a meeting of the Polish/African Friendship Society and youth in Tarnów.

4. 15 April: Free Africa Day - the main celebrations, held in Cracow, consisted of a meeting of Polish and foreign students studying in Poland attended by the Ambassador of Nigeria, an exhibition "Africa Yesterday and Today" and a film show about Africa.

5. 25 May: Africa Unity Day - the main celebrations were held in Warsaw and consisted of a meeting attended by foreign students and an exhibition entitled "Africa".

6. 26 June: Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of South Africa - the main celebrations will be held in Bydgoszcz and will include a seminar on "National Liberation Movements in Black Africa".

7. 3 August: Day of Solidarity with the Peoples of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde - the main celebrations will be held in Katowice and will consist of an exhibition illustrating the struggle of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) and a series of talks given to the young people attending training and recreation camps in Upper Silesia.

ROMANIA

/Original: French/  
10 June 1971

On 21 March 1971 - International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - La Ligue d'Amitié avec les peuples afro-asiatiques (League of Friendship with Afro-Asian nations), l'Association de droit internationale et de relations internationales (Association of International Law and International Relations) and l'Association pour les Nations Unies (United Nations Association) organized festivities in the towns of Bucharest, Cluj and Jassy for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in the course of which scientific reports and communications were presented.

On 23 February 1971 a postage stamp commemorating the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was issued. The stamp is for the value of 1.5 lei and three million had been issued.

Calendars published in Romania at the beginning of 1971 referred to or made adequate comments on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - 21 March - and the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The central and local press, radio and television have published and broadcast material on the struggle against racism and for the elimination of racial discrimination and have kept public opinion in Romania informed of the action taken on this matter at the national and international levels.

SIERRA LEONE

/Original: English/  
4 February 1971

The Sierra Leone Government has taken steps to publicize, especially in educational institutions, the purpose and significance of the year in question. It has also decided that during the year, the Journal of Education, a quarterly published by the Ministry of Education, will bear on its cover the special design approved by the Secretary-General, symbolizing the concept of equality and of non-discrimination on grounds of race or colour.

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SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

/Original: English/  
16 June 1971

1. All mailed envelopes would bear a caption condemning racial discrimination wherever it occurs with special reference to racial discrimination in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Israel and the United States.
2. Issuance of a postal stamp commemorating the "International Year to Combat Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Segregation".
3. All cultural centres throughout the Syrian Arab Republic were informed of the Programme for the Observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Their attention was also drawn to the importance of holding lectures on the evils of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation with special emphasis on the situation in southern Africa and Arab territories under Israeli occupation.
4. All schools were informed of the occasion and were directed to give special lectures on the evils of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation.
5. In order to disseminate the widest awareness on the evils of racism, all news media in the Syrian Arab Republic were informed of the programmes of measures and activities envisaged by the international community in connexion with the International Year. The news media in the Syrian Arab Republic, which are deeply involved in efforts aimed at analysing and exposing the roots of racism - whether Zionist racism or South African - believe that racism is a concrete manifestation of colonialism, imperialism and other forms of exploitation.
6. The Syrian Bar Association, the League of Lawyers and the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights held special lectures on racial discrimination in general and apartheid and Zionist racism in particular.
7. The programme also includes the holding of rallies under the auspices of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Syria. Popular and resistance organizations are to participate in these rallies.
8. The University of Damascus is preparing a publication that will contain a number of articles and studies on racial discrimination written by prominent scholars in the field of law, political science, economics and sociology. The publication will appear in English, French, German and Arabic and will be distributed to universities and institutions around the world.

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9. A number of pictorial pamphlets in foreign languages are being prepared portraying the practices of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa, Rhodesia, Israel and the United States of America.

10. Contacts were made by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Syria with other Afro-Asian solidarity committees in order to promote a world campaign against apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation in those areas already mentioned.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Original: Russian  
30 June 1971

In the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic the principle of equality of all citizens, irrespective of their racial, national or ethnic origin, provides a basic guarantee of the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms at all times and places and on the same footing for all. This principle - a great achievement of the Ukrainian people - is embodied in the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR, article 103 of which states: "Equality of rights of citizens of the Ukrainian SSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, governmental, cultural, political and other social activity, is an infeasible law. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, are punishable by law".

These provisions are not only embodied in the legislation, but are consistently applied in practice. The governmental and social structure of the Ukrainian SSR promotes the very broadest development and observance of the political rights and freedoms of all citizens belonging to the various national groups which reside within the country. This was specifically acknowledged by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the course of discussion by its members of the report of the Ukrainian SSR submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The Ukrainian SSR, which attaches great importance to States assuming legal commitments under international agreements on eliminating racism and racial discrimination, is a party to many such agreements, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, and many conventions of the International Labour Organisation.

The Ukrainian SSR considers it most important that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should succeed and is using the occasion not only to condemn discrimination based on race, skin colour, national or ethnic origin, but also to demonstrate its solidarity with those struggling against various forms of racism and racial discrimination and opposing other flagrant violations of human rights.

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The main focus is upon the need to eradicate everywhere and for ever the flagrant mass violations of human rights caused by United States aggression in Indo-China, Israeli aggression against Arab States, the application of the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and violations of human rights connected with colonialism and with the savage reprisals by Portuguese colonialists against those fighting in the peoples' national liberation movement.

The steps being taken by the Ukrainian SSR to expose the anti-human essence of existing racist practices include the use of various media and approaches. Newspapers and magazines, for example, are printing articles about the International Year written by specialists in international law, representatives of the intelligentsia and eminent scholars. The information media of the Republic are using every means to keep the public constantly informed of domestic and international action in connexion with the International Year and are elucidating various aspects of the problem of the struggle against racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on the measures set forth in the programme for the International Year approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 2544 (XXIV).

The Ukrainian SSR, to which any form of racial prejudice is alien, emphatically repudiates the inhuman policies of apartheid and colonial oppression and favours the application of the most effective measures, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to put an end to racial discrimination and apartheid.

The Ukrainian SSR supports resolution 2671 (XXV) as a whole, as it supports other United Nations decisions opposing racism and apartheid, and attaches great importance to the implementation during the International Year of the provisions of that resolution and other United Nations documents. As a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Special Committee on Apartheid, the Ukrainian SSR feels that effective activity by these United Nations bodies should promote the proper implementation of the programme for the observance of the International Year.

Recognizing the need for more effective action to ensure the speedy elimination of apartheid in South Africa, and supporting the legitimate struggle of the people of southern Africa, the Ukrainian SSR in March 1971 made a voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund to provide assistance to the victims of the South African Government's policy of apartheid.

The Ukrainian SSR is one of those who have initiated decisions of the United Nations to combat nazism and racial intolerance. It supports the United Nations decisions, in particular resolution 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, resolution 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, resolution 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and resolution 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, which resolutely condemn nazism, racism and apartheid, and call on all States to take and immediately implement legislative and other effective measures to eliminate nazism in all its manifestations.

During the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination the Ukrainian SSR is taking the necessary steps to implement fully the above-mentioned decisions of the United Nations and is making its contribution to the international struggle against nazism.

The recrudescence of nazism and upsurge of racism together with the policy of apartheid make it necessary for the appropriate United Nations bodies to consider on a continuing basis the question of appropriate measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

The Ukrainian SSR believes that the International Year should be marked by far-ranging and effective measures to combat nazism, neo-nazism, racial discrimination and also other flagrant mass violations of human rights associated with acts of aggression and the pursuance of the policies of colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/  
7 April 1971

During 1971 a number of measures are to be carried out in the Soviet Union to acquaint the general public with questions concerning the struggle against racism and racial discrimination and the results of the consideration of these questions in the United Nations. For this purpose the Soviet press will give broad coverage to material dealing with the peoples' struggle to eliminate racism and racial discrimination, and statements will be made concerning these questions on the radio and television by eminent political observers and commentators.

In Moscow on 23 March a meeting of members of local public organizations was held to celebrate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The guests included the heads of many diplomatic missions of African and Asian States accredited to the Soviet Union. At the meeting the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Y.S. Nasriddinova, made a statement. An address was delivered by the Chairman of the Central Board of the United Nations Association of the USSR, Academician F.V. Konstantinov. The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution stating that imperialism, racism and international reaction are responsible for the fact that colonial and racial oppression has not yet disappeared from the face of the earth and the fact that a complex and dangerous situation persists in Indo-China and the Middle East, in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies. The resolution calls upon all progressive people to demonstrate their active solidarity with the freedom-fighters and to make further vigorous efforts to bring about the rapid and complete eradication of all forms of racial intolerance.

The text of the resolution was sent to the United Nations Secretariat.

A number of institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences concerned with the problems of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as the P. Lumumba University of Friendship among Peoples, will hold a scientific conference, at which statements will be made on the problem of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination in the light of international law.

For the purpose of promoting measures against racism and racial discrimination at the international level the Soviet Union has made a financial contribution to the International Defence and Aid Fund headed by Mr. Collins.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/  
17 June 1971

The United Kingdom Government, which announced in November 1970 that the Year would be known in the United Kingdom as "International Year for Racial Harmony", asked the Community Relations Commission, as the statutory body responsible in the United Kingdom for fostering good community relations, to take the lead in co-ordinating suitable voluntary activities as part of their function under the Race Relations Act. The Commission has sent to all local community relations councils a pamphlet explaining the aims of the Year and suggesting projects to which they could contribute; these include multiracial activities such as teaching English, organizing play-groups, social meetings, conferences and seminars, sports and holiday programmes, or arranging personal hospitality. The Commission has also urged community relations councils "to make 1971 a year not of pious resolutions but of positive commitment to better race and community relations".

Community relations councils all over the country have made an active and enthusiastic response; they are preparing programmes or arranging where possible for their everyday work in promoting good race relations to be related to the Year. Religious services to commemorate the Year were held at churches of various denominations on 21 March. The Community Relations Commission also produced a poster on the Year which has been distributed throughout the country.

In addition, the Government made arrangements with the Post Office for a special postage cancellation stamp to commemorate the Year. This stamp, which incorporated the United Nations symbol, was used at 100 post offices throughout the country for four weeks from 21 March.

The United Kingdom Government also welcomed the United Nations Seminar on Combating and Eliminating Racial Discrimination and on the Promotion of Harmonious Race Relations which was held at Yaoundé from 16 to 29 June 1971, and in which the United Kingdom participated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/Original: English/  
15 September 1971

Observance in the United States of America of the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was initiated in a statement of the President. In a proclamation issued by President Nixon on 7 December 1970 to mark Human Rights Day, he included the following passage:

"I also call upon every American to note that the United Nations General Assembly has designated the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It is my hope that all Americans will join in observing this year, through deeds and words which promote a spirit of brotherhood and of mutual respect among all people."

A major feature of the programme for the Year which was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 2544 (XXIV) focused upon the enactment of national laws by Member States to give effect to basic international standards. As was pointed out in the report submitted by the United States on 4 September 1970 describing the measures and activities planned by the United States Government (A/8061), it was stated that the year 1971 would mark a decade and a half of intensive activity on the part of the United States Government in combating racism and racial discrimination within the United States.

During the year 1971 the United States Government continued, through the executive agencies and the courts, to pursue measures to achieve the removal of racial discrimination which have been outlawed by the extensive federal legislation adopted since 1957.

Dating from 1957 a great mass of new federal legislation has been placed on the books signifying major advances in the national efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination. The Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Civil Rights Act of 1960, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970 are the major federal legislative enactments which have been responsible for the stepped-up pace of the struggle in the United States to bring about full equality of the races. The landmark Supreme Court decision handed down in 1954 outlawed racial segregation in publicly supported schools. In the

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fields of education, employment, housing, public accommodations and voting, the year 1971 saw further progress in the efforts of federal authorities to achieve the elimination of the inequities of racial discrimination in the nation.

The annual reports on human rights developments which have been regularly submitted to the United Nations by the United States Government and which are each year reproduced in the Yearbook on Human Rights have reflected the increasing emphasis which for the last decade and a half has been placed upon achieving progress in the field of better race relations and combating racial discrimination. The report from the United States for the year 1971 will likewise record specific instances of further advances in this area in the United States through actions instituted by the Executive Branch or administrative bodies and through decisions of the Federal Courts.

In addition to the widespread measures taken under the auspices of governmental authorities, the activities of private non-governmental groups have been of crucial importance in developing the support of the American people for increased progress in this field. An outstanding example of private initiative organized to educate public opinion and to reach important segments of the private community will be the conference organized specifically to mark the designation of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The conference, an international workshop to combat racism, is scheduled to meet from 24 to 27 October 1971. It has been convened under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, the United States National Commission for UNESCO and the Canadian Commission for UNESCO. Delegates representing all ethnic and racial groups and including key representatives from all segments of society will take part in the discussions and in the drafting of recommendations and guidelines.

III. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS

8. Summary of measures and activities undertaken under suggestions A, B, and C of the programme for the observance of the Year

(a) In response to suggestion A of the programme for the observance of the Year, the following statements and messages have been issued:

- (i) Message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (see paragraph 9);
- (ii) Message of the President of the General Assembly (see paragraph 18);
- (iii) Statement of the President of the Trusteeship Council (see paragraph 30);
- (iv) Message of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (see paragraphs 34-36);
- (v) Message of the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation (see paragraph 56);
- (vi) Message of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (see paragraph 59);
- (vii) Message of the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union (see paragraph 77).

(b) Under suggestion B of the programme for the observance of the Year, the following measures and activities have been undertaken by the competent United Nations organs:

- (i) The Secretary-General will draw the attention of the President of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly to suggestion B (a), which calls for the organization at Headquarters of a special meeting of the General Assembly on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination during the session.
- (ii) In response to suggestion B (b), the Commission on Human Rights considered at its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Comprehensive review of measures and decisions taken to eliminate racial discrimination in order to evaluate their effectiveness and the stages reached in their implementation, to identify obstacles encountered, and to determine the necessity of taking further measures and decisions with a view to achieving rapid and total elimination of racial discrimination, including the policy of apartheid and manifestations of nazism and racial intolerance."

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- (iii) The new United Nations programme referred to under suggestion B (c) has been initiated (see paragraphs 41-43).
  - (iv) The attention of the chairmen of the various United Nations organs whose work relates to the question of racial discrimination was drawn to suggestion B (d) concerning the specific planning of their own specific programmes.
  - (v) The various regional and intergovernmental organizations were also requested to note suggestion B (e), which requests them to promote the eradication of racial discrimination.
  - (vi) The Secretary-General, in notes verbales addressed to Member States, drew attention to suggestion B (f), calling upon them to prepare national programmes.
  - (vii) As regards suggestion B (g), the Special Committee on Apartheid issued a special appeal. (For the text see paragraph 27).
- (c) Under suggestion C of the programme for the observance of the Year, the following measures and activities have been undertaken by the Secretary-General:
- (i) Suggestion C (a) refers to the organization of a world-wide seminar. In this connexion a seminar on measures to be taken at the national level for the implementation of United Nations instruments aimed at combating and eliminating racial discrimination and for the promotion of harmonious race relations was held at Yaoundé, Federal Republic of Cameroon, from 16 to 29 June 1971 (see paragraph 44). At the invitation of the Government of France the Secretary-General also organized, under the programme of advisory services, a human rights seminar in Nice, France, from 24 August to 6 September 1971 on the subject of the Dangers of Recrudescence of Intolerance in All its Forms and the Search for Ways of Preventing and Combating it (see paragraph 45).
  - (ii) Concerning United Nations technical assistance in drafting anti-racial legislation, the Secretary-General, in notes verbales addressed to Governments, has drawn attention to the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, which provides technical assistance in drafting such legislation in the fields of employment, education and housing as well as in other fields.

(iii) Suggestion C (c):

- (a) The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has been published by the Office of Public Information as a special pamphlet, No. OPI/251. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has also been published as No. OPI/213.
- (b) Acting under suggestions contained in this paragraph, scripts were prepared by the Office of Public Information in a number of languages for distribution through United Nations centres. The scripts were also obtainable on application to radio services, United Nations Headquarters, New York.
- (c) A number of United Nations officials accepted invitations and gave lectures at Headquarters as well as at educational institutes concerning the International Year, its purpose and objectives.
- (d) Special displays of United Nations documents have been organized (see paragraph 53).
- (e) In co-operation with the United Nations Postal Administration arrangements were made for the issue of commemorative postage stamps and first-day covers (see paragraph 54).
- (f) The Secretary-General, in the exercise of his co-ordinating role, organized two ad hoc interagency meetings on the International Year (see paragraph 46).

Message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

9. The following message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, was issued on 15 March 1971:

"Only recently, the United Nations commemorated its twenty-fifth anniversary and reflected upon its past efforts and achievements. At the same time, the world Organization looked ahead to the accomplishment of the tasks which remain unfulfilled. It did so in the earnest hope that the years ahead would bring the solution of many of the problems with which the United Nations has been continuously confronted and acutely concerned since its inception. One of those problems is the persistence of racism and racial discrimination in some parts of the world, particularly in southern Africa.

"The United Nations has devoted much attention to the problem of racial discrimination. In one of its earliest resolutions, the General Assembly called upon all Governments and responsible authorities 'to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination'. Since 1946, the Assembly has repeatedly discussed specific allegations of discrimination, has dealt with increasing vigour with the policies of apartheid and racial segregation, and has given weight of its authority to a number of resolutions aimed at the eradication of racial discrimination in all its odious manifestations.

"In 1963, the Assembly proclaimed the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, affirming the necessity of speedily eliminating discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin. Two years later, in 1965, the Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, calling for an end to racial discrimination in all its forms and establishing an international organ to work towards that goal. And in 1966, the Assembly proclaimed 21 March - the anniversary of the tragic shooting of peaceful demonstrators in Sharpeville, South Africa - as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

"This work eloquently testifies to the determination of the international community to continue to give emphatic and uncompromising expression to its abhorrence of violations of human rights based on racial prejudice.

"The year 1971 is now being observed as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It provides a fresh opportunity for all nations and individuals of good will to join in the campaign to stamp out the evils of racism and racial discrimination which continue to blot the conscience of mankind. 1971 must be a year in which the doctrines of racial distinction and superiority, so abhorrent to the international community, are recognized everywhere as obnoxious, dangerous and unjust, and in which more effective measures are launched at all levels to end, once and for all, the shameful phenomenon of racial segregation and discrimination. 1971 must also be a year in which the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is further strengthened by the adherence to it of as many additional States as possible.

"Let us redouble our efforts to achieve these goals. Education and information are powerful instruments which must be used to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations, communities and individuals. At the national level, we must urge the adoption and genuine enforcement of legislation prohibiting racial discrimination; every one of us can play a personal part in combating policies and practices which have the effect of creating or perpetuating discrimination. As citizens of the world, we must support the United Nations and other international organizations in their efforts to identify the measures which are still required to hasten the total elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations

and to build a universal community truly consistent with the sacred principle of the unity of the human race and of the equality of all its members."

Twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly

10. The Third Committee considered the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination - (a) International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; report of the Secretary-General" at its 1048th to 1052nd meetings.
11. On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly, on 30 November 1970, adopted resolutions 2646 (XXV) and 2647 (XXV) both entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".
12. In its resolution 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, the General Assembly welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; urged all Governments to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end and requested the Secretary-General to print and disseminate as widely as possible, for use during the International Year, the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz.<sup>6/</sup> Accordingly, the study is being printed in English, French and Spanish. Copies will be distributed throughout the world through the facilities of the Sales Section. The substance of the report will be disseminated as widely as possible by the Office of Public Information.
13. In paragraph 13 of resolution 2646 (XXV), the General Assembly urged the mass media of information, particularly during the International Year, to publicize independently and in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the evils of apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination, thus contributing to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
14. In resolution 2647 (XXV), the General Assembly, expressing the view that the International Year would not achieve its objective unless effective measures were

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<sup>6/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E71.XIV.2.

taken in all fields to combat attitudes and laws contrary to the principles of the Charter and the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, invited countries which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take any steps necessary to ratify it or accede to it if possible in 1971, on the occasion of the International Year.<sup>7/</sup> In that same resolution the General Assembly reaffirmed its intention to take the opportunity of the International Year to promote throughout the world social justice based on absolute respect for the dignity of the individual.

15. In paragraph 3 of resolution 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance", the General Assembly called upon States to take, during the International Year, all effective measures to combat contemporary manifestations of nazism and other forms of racial intolerance.

16. The International Year is also referred to in part D of resolution 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, entitled "The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", which the General Assembly adopted on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee. In the preamble to part C of that resolution, the Assembly expressed the view that the efforts of the Secretary-General to disseminate information on apartheid should be intensified during the International Year. In paragraph 5 of part D, the Assembly urged all States and organizations to observe the International Year in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

17. The Secretary-General, by notes verbales addressed to States and by letters addressed to the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international organizations concerned, transmitted the texts of General Assembly resolutions 2646 (XXV) and 2647 (XXV). The Secretary-General requested that he be informed of action taken in compliance with these resolutions.

Message of the President of the General Assembly

18. The following is the text of the message of the President of the General Assembly:

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<sup>7/</sup> Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2646 (XXV) on 30 November 1970, the following States have ratified or acceded to the Convention: Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, France, Jamaica, Malta, Morocco and Nepal. As of 15 September 1971, 72 States had signed the Convention and 52 States had ratified or acceded to it.

"The General Assembly has designated 1971 as a year of concerted effort against racial discrimination. We must all support this cause by our individual and collective action.

"The theory and practice of racial superiority are as old as history, but that does not make them any less evil and dangerous. We know the terrible ravages they wrought earlier this century, when the very word racism entered our dictionaries. We know that strains of the disease such as apartheid are still endemic in some areas and affect the whole body politic. And we know that few if any countries are entirely free of racial injustice.

"We still have a long way to go: the important thing is to move forward. We will find guidance in the clear United Nations record against racial discrimination, culminating in the unanimous 1963 Declaration followed by the 1965 Convention, which is now in force and awaits further adherents.

"Education and information are powerful instruments to foster racial tolerance and understanding. As citizens of our various countries, we can press for laws to defend racial equality and for the full application of existing statutes. We can join organizations which fight discrimination. We can oppose and seek to remedy racial inequities as we come across them in our communities and in our professional and personal lives.

"Ethnic diversity is one of mankind's great assets. It would be a dreary scene if men were of a single mould and hue. We do not want a homogenized world; each ethnic group and nation make their special contribution to the exhilarating variety of life. But in spite of all this variety let us never forget that there is one race to which we all belong --and that is the human race."

Commission on Human Rights (twenty-seventh session) - Economic and Social Council (fiftieth session)

19. The Commission on Human Rights considered the item entitled "Observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" from 24 to 26 February and from 1 to 4 March 1971. The Commission had decided, in paragraph 9 of its resolution 3 B (XXVI) to review the detailed programme for the International Year at its twenty-seventh session.

20. The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution regarding the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The Council adopted the draft resolution as resolution 1587 (L), in which it expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Santa Cruz, for his valuable study.



21. A second draft resolution recommended by the Commission on Human Rights concerned racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. The Council adopted the draft resolution, as resolution 1588 (L), in which it recommended that the General Assembly request every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency, regional intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organization in consultative status to consider, as a matter of the highest priority, at sessions to be held in 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and in succeeding years: (a) the further action which it might itself take with a view to speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world; (b) the action which it might recommend to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for that purpose; (c) the follow-up measures required to ensure the full and effective implementation of its decisions in the matter. The Council invited non-governmental organizations in consultative status with special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to communicate biennially to the Economic and Social Council, and for the information of any interested organ of the United Nations, their endeavours and progress in the struggle against racism, apartheid and racial discrimination especially in southern Africa. The Council also recommended that the General Assembly urge all States which were not parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to accelerate the process of ratifying that Convention, to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible, especially during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and request them to report to the Assembly on the measures taken by them to that effect, on any obstacles that might have been encountered and on any interim measures taken to comply strictly with the principles set out in the Declaration and the Convention.

22. The Council further recommended that the General Assembly should pursue, as a major feature of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year, with the co-operation and assistance of every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency and affiliated national and international organization, a world-wide programme intended to build up public opinion, especially through radio and television broadcasts, as well as through the distribution of appropriate literature such as the statement on race and racial discrimination

adopted by a conference of experts on the subject convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in Paris in 1967 , with a view to eradicating once and for all false beliefs based upon a lack of scientific knowledge. Finally, the Council recommended that the General Assembly urge all States concerned to accelerate economic and social development of their minority groups with a view to eliminating de facto discrimination occasioned by their low standard of living, and urge also competent organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies to extend their full co-operation, including technical and financial assistance where appropriate, to enable the States concerned to achieve the foregoing objective. The Council stressed the significance of social and economic reforms which lead to the acceleration of the social and economic development of countries and also to the full participation of people in the process of such development and in its benefits as the basis for the actual realization of human rights and freedoms and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization were invited by the Council to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports, at three-year intervals, on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination especially in southern Africa of whose existence they had knowledge in their sphere of competence.

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (twenty-fourth session)

23. At its twenty-fourth session the Sub-Commission adopted a resolution in which it recommended that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights should review, at its forthcoming twenty-eighth session, the results of the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council; decided to consider at its twenty-fifth session the question of the consequences for the effectiveness of human rights of the aid which in some cases might be given to the racism and colonial régimes of southern Africa; and took note of the need to adopt, within the Sub-Commission's sphere of competence and respecting the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, measures designed to prevent the activities of the racist and nazi groups wherever they may occur.

Special Committee on Apartheid

24. The Committee's attention had been drawn to the programme for the observance of the International Year, and particularly to the proposed world-wide seminar under suggestion C (a) of the programme. The Committee was represented at the Seminar by its Chairman and two other members.

25. Following the decision taken at its 134th meeting, the Special Committee addressed a communication to anti-apartheid movements and non-governmental organizations concerned with apartheid, calling attention to the great importance it attached to the widest and most effective observance of the International Year. It appealed for concrete action during the Year towards the eradication of apartheid and invited all the organizations concerned to participate actively in the observance of the Year by undertaking in co-operation with other organizations and institutions as appropriate, programmes that will contribute to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, particularly apartheid. As of 30 July 1971 ten organizations had replied to the appeal and communicated some information concerning action they have taken or intend to take.

26. The Special Committee issued a special message on 21 March 1971, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and organized as part of the Committee's observance for the International Year, four meetings of a special session from 22 to 24 March to consider the present situation with regard to the problem of apartheid and the means to intensify the international campaign for the elimination of apartheid. The details on the International Day are to be found in an addendum to the present report.

Appeal of the Special Committee on Apartheid

27. The following is the text of an appeal issued by the Special Committee:

On 10 February 1971 the Special Committee on Apartheid adopted an appeal which it addressed to non-governmental organizations urging them to promote observance of 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In this appeal, the Special Committee emphasized the particular significance of the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination especially in connexion with the decision by the General Assembly to proclaim 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The Special Committee expressed the hope that on the occasion of the commemoration of the 1971 International Day, non-governmental organizations would take all the measures they deemed appropriate to support the United Nations efforts toward the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination including the policies of Apartheid, which the General Assembly, in its resolution 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, condemned once again as a crime against humanity.

The Special Committee welcomed any information on steps taken by organizations in commemoration of the International Day.

United Nations Council for Namibia

28. In its report to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly,<sup>8/</sup> the United Nations Council for Namibia recommended that the General Assembly endorse the proposal that the Council should, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, organize a conference on Namibia, to be held early in 1971 at a place, preferably in Europe, to be determined by the Council as part of the Council's programme for the celebration of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro  
Trusteeship Council

29. In accordance with suggestion A contained in the programme of observance approved by the General Assembly, the Council authorized its President to issue an appropriate statement on 1 January 1971.

Statement by the President of the Trusteeship Council

30. The following statement was issued by the President of the Trusteeship Council:

"In December 1969 the General Assembly of the United Nations, by unanimous agreement, designated the year 1971 as 'International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination', and invited the organs of the United Nations and the Specialized agencies to co-operate in its observance.

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<sup>8/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8024).

"One of the basic objectives of the trusteeship system, as expressed in Article 76 of the Charter of the United Nations, is 'to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world'.

"Since its very beginning the Trusteeship Council has been particularly concerned with the pursuit of this most important objective. In all its detailed examinations of conditions in Trust Territories the Council has sought information about and made recommendations for the elimination of any discrimination based upon race. The visiting missions from the Council which have gone to all the Trust Territories have likewise been concerned to ensure that the provisions of the Charter designed to abolish racial discrimination, as indeed all other measures aimed at promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, have been and are being put into effect.

"In continuing to discharge its responsibilities as clearly defined by the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Council, when examining conditions in the remaining Trust Territories during the coming year, will take particular heed of the fact that the General Assembly has designated 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination."

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation  
of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial  
Countries and Peoples

## Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

31. At its 778th meeting, on 19 November 1970, the Special Committee authorized its Chairman to issue a special statement during 1971, at such time as he might consider appropriate, in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Commission for Social Development

32. At its twenty-second session held from 1 to 19 March 1971, the attention of the members of the Commission was drawn to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV) entitled "Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

33. The financial target of the United Nations High Commissioner's assistance programme for 1971 had been increased in relation to the previous year's target, so

that a larger number of refugees, including victims of racial discrimination, would likely benefit from UNHCR assistance during the current year.

Economic Commission for Latin America

34. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America issued a message on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

35. In the statement it was observed that basically such action was the responsibility of all nations and all United Nations agencies in the interest of international solidarity. Therefore, Latin America was necessarily involved in it. The message stated that the purpose of the Year was clear and well defined. It shared the concern expressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it was inconceivable that racial prejudice and discrimination should remain as one of the world's most serious problems, deep-rooted, acute, and severely affecting the position of broad sections of the population not only in colonial territories but also in independent countries.

36. The Executive Secretary observed further that fortunately, racism and racial discrimination were already an anachronism in Latin America and belonged to the past forming part of its history. The point was made that the mingling of ethnic strains helped to do away with racial prejudice. The statement noted the unfortunate emergence of racial discrimination in other parts of the world and joined in the appeal of the United Nations to support the observance of the Year.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

37. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research envisaged three types of interrelated roles in 1971 with regard to research on racial and ethnic problems: (1) suggesting areas and subjects for comparative research to academic and other research institutions; (2) developing research guidelines for use in the study of certain selected subjects; and (3) facilitating co-ordination of research through exchange of information and views on a global basis.

38. UNITAR endeavoured to enhance its function of encouraging research institutions to undertake particular studies in the field of racial discrimination. It is considering the publication of a newsletter giving information on the new

institutes with such projects, research work and practical measures to combat racial discrimination.

39. Under research projects sponsored by UNITAR on the effectiveness of policies and measures against racial discrimination, two studies will be published in 1971: the first "The Prevention of Racial Discrimination in Britain" is being prepared; the other is being prepared by the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (Lima) under the title "The Effectiveness of Measures against Racial Discrimination in Andean Peru".

40. Following the guidelines of UNITAR, Professor Richard Burkey of the Centre on Race Relations, University of Denver, Colorado, United States, is writing a book under the title "Racial Discrimination and Public Policy in the United States: A Preliminary Examination".

#### Establishment of a new United Nations programme on racial discrimination

41. The new United Nations programme aimed at the eradication of racial discrimination, as contemplated in resolution VII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights in 1968, has been initiated. The programme is referred to in subsection (c) of suggestion B in the programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

42. The Conference recommended that the United Nations should develop constructive programmes designed to assist Governments, organizations and individuals in their efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and to promote racial harmony and equality by all appropriate means, in particular by making available to them the results of research into the causes of racial discrimination and measures to eliminate them as well as measures to promote international understanding and harmony. It was further recommended that the Secretary-General should prepare regular reports summarizing material from the studies of the problem of race relations and the creation and maintenance of racial attitudes by the specialized agencies and the United Nations bodies concerned for use in their consideration of these problems. Secondly, Governments of Member States should be invited to make available to the Secretary-General and appropriate United Nations bodies reports of their experience in dealing with problems of race relations in particular fields, so that these reports may be compared to mutual advantage. Finally, the possibility

of using the resources of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for seminars, fellowships and the provision of technical assistance in this field should be brought to the attention of Member States.

43. A series of reports on race relations in implementation of resolution VII is envisaged by the Secretary-General and the Secretariat has begun to collect information for them. In this connexion, the Secretary-General circulated a note verbale to Member States drawing their attention to resolution VII and inviting them to make available to him their experience in dealing with the problems of race relations, the causes of racial discrimination and measures taken to eliminate them and to promote interracial understanding and harmony. The Secretary-General also requested Governments to furnish him with the names and addresses of national institutions dealing with the problems of race relations. Letters were addressed to the International Labour Office, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as to appropriate non-governmental organizations asking them to make available copies of, or appropriate references to, studies or other documents concerning the problems of race relations and the creation and maintenance of racial attitudes prepared by their organization. Similar information was also requested from a number of race relations institutes, scholars and university departments concerned with questions of race.

International seminars under the programme of advisory services

44. Pursuant to subsection (a) of suggestion C in the programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, the Secretary-General organized a world-wide seminar on "Measures to be taken on the national level for the implementation of United Nations instruments aimed at combating and eliminating racial discrimination and for the promotion of harmonious race relations: symposium on the evils of racial discrimination", held in Yaoundé from 16 to 29 June 1971. The report of the seminar is contained in document ST/TAO/HR/42.



45. At the invitation of the Government of France, the Secretary-General also organized under the programme of advisory services, a world-wide seminar in Nice, France, from 24 August to 6 September 1971, on the dangers of a recrudescence of intolerance in all its forms and the search for ways of preventing and combating it. The report of the seminar will be issued under the symbol ST/TAO/HR/44.

#### Interagency meeting on the International Year

46. A second ad hoc interagency meeting on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was held in Geneva on 8 January 1971. The meeting was convened to give further consideration to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions concerning the programme for the Year and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination by organizations in the United Nations system. Another meeting will be held towards the end of 1971 or the beginning of 1972 to review the activities of the Year.

#### Newsletters on the International Year

47. Two issues of a newsletter in English and French have been published to report to all concerned on the activities taking place in observance of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, and to stimulate further activities. Four issues of this publication are envisaged.

#### Office of Public Information

##### Press and publications

48. The fullest possible information coverage of meetings, activities and special observances has been given in press releases and briefings:

(a) The UN Monthly Chronicle carried the texts of the messages from the Secretary-General, U Thant, and the President of the Trusteeship Council, Sir Laurence McIntyre. The magazine continued to report on the meetings of United Nations bodies concerned with apartheid and decolonization.

(b) Objective: Justice devoted its first issue of 1971 (volume III, No. 1) to the International Year. It was published in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Swahili. Numbers 2 and 3 included articles against racial discrimination.

(c) The following booklets were issued:

(i) Anatomy of Racial Discrimination - a reprint from Objective: Justice (vol. III No. 1) presenting a summary of the conclusions and recommendations from the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres prepared by the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, was published in English, German, Urdu, Bengali, Hindi, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish and Nepali;

(ii) Apartheid in Practice - a reprint of a publication of the Unit on Apartheid, was published in English, French, Japanese, Arabic and Russian.

(d) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination - a new edition of the Convention with the list of States which have signed, acceded to or ratified it, was published in English, French and Russian.

(e) Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was issued in Serbo-Croatian, German, Bulgarian, Polish and Hungarian.

(f) Suggestions for Speakers contains a chapter on the International Year. It was published in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Japanese.

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### Visual services

49. (a) The Secretary-General's statement on racial discrimination, which he delivered on 8 March 1971 for world-wide release on 21 March, was filmed and widely distributed throughout the world through the facilities of UPI and Visnews. In addition, 70 English copies and 25 Spanish copies were distributed to information centres and Offices of Resident Representatives of UNDP for local use. Reports from information centres indicate wide use.

(b) Twentieth Century Slavery. One hundred copies of this 28-minute, 16 mm black and white film dealing with the subject of apartheid were distributed to 53 different States and Territories for showing non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and other groups. A French version is presently in preparation. In addition, this film has also been shown on television in Australia, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, Poland, Singapore, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Anti-discrimination ideology is also prominent in the United Nations film on the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. This continues to be shown world-wide by national organizations as well as information centres.

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(c) They Speak Out, a 25-minute, 16 mm colour film on apartheid, has been completed and 75 prints have been distributed to information centres and local UNDP Resident Representatives. Highlights of meetings of the various deliberating bodies dealing with this subject were filmed for actuality use by international news syndicates (Visnews and UPI) and are also available in archival form to television and film procedures.

(d) A half-hour television programme about a South African doctor in England will be released this autumn in the International Zone series.

(e) The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was reprinted in poster form in English, French, Spanish, Chinese and Russian and distributed to centres.

(f) A two-tone photograph of a poster design, incorporating the selected symbol for the year, was made available to Member States for national reproduction and distribution in connexion with pertinent programmes and observances during 1971.

(g) Full photo coverage is being given to meetings of United Nations organs whose work relates to questions of racial discrimination and apartheid, both at Headquarters and Geneva. The seminar on human rights held in Cameroon in June 1971 was also fully covered.

#### Radio services

50. (a) Four 15-minute feature programmes - Perspective - in English have been produced on the subject of racial discrimination. These have been distributed for broadcast to some 125 countries and territories in 15 languages. Three 15-minute programmes in Arabic on the above subject were produced and distributed to 22 countries and territories, and two programmes - 14 minutes - in French on the subject were produced and distributed to 46 countries and territories. Some of these titles are: Racial Discrimination (in English), Apartheid (in English), Elimination of Racism and Racial Discrimination (in French), L'Apartheid en Accusation (in French), International Year against Racism and Racial Discrimination (in Arabic).

(b) A special 15-minute radio programme will be produced on the subject of racial discrimination for Human Rights Day, 10 December 1971. Statements by

the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly will be recorded and distributed to all the countries for broadcast on the same anniversary.

(c) The Secretary-General's message on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 21 March 1971, was sent to 116 countries in five languages, and at the beginning of 1971 the President of the Trusteeship Council, Sir Laurence McIntyre, recorded a message which was included in our new broadcasts.

(d) The human rights seminar in Cameroon in June 1971 was given coverage in regular news reports from Headquarters.

(e) Throughout the Year, particular emphasis by United Nations Radio in its own news and feature programmes in some 33 languages has been given.

(f) The committee meetings at Headquarters on subjects of racial discrimination and apartheid were covered in regular news reports to 146 countries and territories in some 33 languages. It is anticipated that during the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly in 1971, the reportage of proceedings on the above subject in plenary and committee meetings will result in news dispatches and news features involving at least as wide a distribution in as many languages.

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### Educational liaison

51. (a) Special attention has been given to providing information about the International Year to national and local educational authorities, teachers, educational institutions, and adult education groups, both at Headquarters through the United Nations Information Centres.

(b) The School Leaflet issued for use in observances of United Nations Day 1971 (24 October) features the International Year and suggests useful study materials that are available - it has been produced at Headquarters in English, French and Spanish versions totalling 147,000 copies, with additional language versions issued locally in other countries (e.g., Iran, Yugoslavia).

(c) In co-operation with UNESCO, stocks were provided to the United Nations information centres of three UNESCO publications: Some Suggestions on Teaching about Human Rights, the UNESCO Statement on Race and Racial Prejudice, and UNESCO Circular 30 on the UNESCO Associated Schools Project in Education for International

Understanding. In addition, the first feature in Circular 30 has been reprinted in the July/August/September 1971 issue of Objective: Justice under the title "Teachers and Schools Can Mitigate Racial Prejudice".

(d) The participants in the Triangular Fellowship Seminars - African broadcasters in 1970 and Latin American broadcasters in 1971 - were fully briefed concerning the 1971 International Year to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and briefings and group discussions on the Year were held during the two interne programmes for university students at the graduate level, held during July-August 1971 at Headquarters and at the Geneva Office of the United Nations.

#### Non-governmental organizations

52. (a) A number of steps were taken to inform non-governmental organizations of the objectives of the International Year, and many international and national NGOs have undertaken programmes and activities in support of the Year. The Office of Public Information has co-operated with the Division of Human Rights in collecting reports on these activities from NGO's.

#### United Nations information centres

(b) Special efforts were made to ensure that United Nations information centres throughout the world received ample supplies of all information material produced by the Office of Public Information relating to the International Year, for redissemination locally in the areas served by each Centre. In addition, there is continued active co-operation with the Unit of Apartheid of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs in arranging for the most effective redissemination through information centres of the Unit's notes and documents on apartheid. Similar co-operative arrangements have also been entered into with the secretariat of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, with the objective of increasing the redissemination of some of the Special Committee's reports and documentation through the intermediary of the information centres.

(c) In the field, initiatives have been taken by United Nations information centres to encourage observance of the International Year and to publicize the

Year through the mass media. Advice and assistance are being given to Governments, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions regarding their programmes for the Year.

(d) The text of the Secretary-General's message for the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was reproduced in Centre press releases and was given wide coverage in the press of many countries and by national radio and television stations. Background material was also provided to newspaper and other writers for feature stories in connexion with the Year.

(e) Many centres produced and distributed special pamphlets and leaflets in local languages containing, for example, the text of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the UNESCO statement on race and racial prejudice.

(f) Among the United Nations films provided by the Centres for television stations and for screening by non-governmental organizations, Twentieth Century Slavery was in particular demand.

(g) Special exhibits and photo displays were also arranged in observance of the Year, some on the premises of centres and others in co-operation with non-governmental groups. Some centres distributed special kits of information material.

(h) A large number of speeches and lectures in support of the Year were given by directors and information officers of the centres at functions arranged by non-governmental organizations as well as schools and universities.

Exhibition of United Nations publications and documents concerning race and racial discrimination

53. A small exhibition has been organized at United Nations Headquarters of United Nations documents and publications, including those of the specialized agencies, concerning racism and racial discrimination. Distributors of United Nations documents in various regions of the world are co-operating with the Secretary-General in mounting similar displays in accordance with the request contained in suggestion C of the Programme for the Celebration of the Year.

United Nations Postal Administration

54. The United Nations Postal Administration put into use a special United Nations slogan cancellation featuring the symbol of the Year during the period 8 March to 14 June 1971. Special commemoration postage stamps in connexion with the Year will be issued on 21 September in New York and Geneva.

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#### IV. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

##### International Labour Organisation

55. The following special measures were taken by the ILO in celebration of the International Year:

(a) A message by the Director-General was issued on 1 July 1971 (see paragraph 56 below).

(b) A "Resolution concerning apartheid and the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" was adopted unanimously by the International Labour Conference at its fifty-sixth session (June 1971). The resolution contains, in particular, an appeal to member States to ratify and apply the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), on the occasion of the International Year.

The same resolution calls for a number of additional measures to be taken by member States and by employers' and workers' organizations, as well as by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office with regard both to apartheid and to all other manifestations of racial discrimination.

(c) The next issue of the ILO magazine (Panorama (No. 48, third quarter 1971)) will contain several articles relating to the elimination of racial discrimination in the field of employment and occupation.

Measures taken within the framework of the regular ILO programme with particular bearing on the International Year:

(a) The seventh special report of the Director-General on the application of the declaration concerning the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, submitted to the fifty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference (June 1971), is specifically intended as a contribution to the International Year.

(b) The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations has carried out a general survey on the effect given to the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No. 111) and recommendation (No. 111), 1958; this survey highlights the great importance of the International Year (report III, part 4 B to the fifty-sixth session of the Conference).



(c) In the examination of this report at the fifty-sixth session of the Conference, special attention was also paid to the significance of the International Year. In this connexion the Conference, while noting that Convention No. 111 had so far been ratified by 76 member States, solemnly addressed a new and urgent appeal to all member States not yet having done so to ratify Convention No. 111 and to ensure the full application of its provisions.

(d) A regional seminar on equality of opportunity in employment is being envisaged.

(e) The ILO has continued its programme of informational and educational activities aimed at the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, the occasion of the International Year providing added stimulus to these activities. This year the programme has included, in particular, the dissemination of a special poster, the production of a series of radio broadcasts, and repeated references to the International Year and to action against discrimination in the ILO bulletin Information. Moreover, an exhibition of ILO publications during the fifty-sixth session of the Conference (June 1971) included a special display of reports and documents relating to apartheid and other forms of discrimination.

(f) The ILO has addressed itself to the Governments of member States and to employers' and workers' organizations in order to obtain their co-operation in the dissemination of the informational and educational material referred to above. In addition, the Governing Body in June 1971 requested the Director-General to communicate the Conference resolution referred to above under (b) to Governments, to national and international employers' and workers' organizations and to the intergovernmental agencies concerned, drawing their attention to the appeals contained in the resolution and requesting them to inform him of any action contemplated in this regard.

(g) At the same time, the Governing Body requested the Director-General to submit to the Governing Body Committee on Discrimination at its November 1971 meeting proposals for any additional follow-up to be given to the above-mentioned resolution within the framework of the ILO's programme against discrimination.

Message of the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation

56. The following is the text of the Director-General's message for the International Year:

"1971 has been designated by the General Assembly of the United Nations as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. This decision reflects the profound concern felt by the world community of nations about the continued existence of policies and manifestations of racial discrimination in the last third of the twentieth century, more than twenty years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For racial discrimination is essentially a denial of the brotherhood of mankind. It therefore presents one of the gravest threats to a peaceful world order in a shrinking universe in which ever more rapid communications and increasing interdependence make it imperative that men and women of all races, colours and beliefs should live harmoniously together.

"The ILO, which has been a pioneer in international action against discrimination, associates itself whole-heartedly with the United Nations campaign undertaken on this occasion. It need only be recalled that the Declaration of Philadelphia of 1944, which is an integral part of the ILO Constitution, proclaims that 'all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity', and that the ILO's Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), was the first of the international conventions concerning discrimination and remains, with 75 ratifications, by far the most widely ratified of them. The contribution which the ILO is making to the world-wide fight against the evils of racial discrimination is underlined this year in particular in two reports which are being submitted to the International Labour Conference.

"The first is the report of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, a body with unparalleled authority and experience in supervising the translation of international standards into effective application in all parts of the world. At the request of the Governing Body, the Committee undertook this year, on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, an over-all review of the action being taken to eliminate discrimination in matters of employment both in States which have ratified the 1958 Convention and those which have not. The Committee was able to note substantial progress since the last general survey it undertook on this subject in 1963. Whereas then the Convention had been ratified by 39 countries, the total number of ratifications now stands at 75, and there are early or more long-term prospects of ratification in several other countries. While this picture is an encouraging one, I would nevertheless like to reiterate once again the numerous appeals which have been made by the International Labour Conference to countries which have not yet done so to consider the

ratification of the Convention, particularly during the course of the present International Year. Such a step would represent the most earnest pledge they could give of their resolve to join in securing the fullest acceptance and application of these standards throughout the world.

"With the well-nigh universal recognition of the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity, the emphasis has now shifted from issues of principle to the practicalities of making accepted principles effective in everyday life. On this practical level, the Committee of Experts was also able to note that substantial progress has been made in recent years in many countries in many different forms, ranging from anti-discriminatory legislation to educational and practical action designed to promote equality of opportunity. However, complex practical problems remain and the habits of discrimination, both in their crudest and in their most subtle forms, die slowly. The fight against discrimination will therefore continue to demand unrelenting efforts on the part of all the ILO's constituents. In these efforts, the corner-stone of ILO policy and action will remain the Discrimination Convention and Recommendation which, in the words of the Committee of Experts, 'can provide a convenient and lasting basis for further progress'.

"There is unhappily one area of the world which has remained impervious to universally recognized principles of equal justice and equal opportunity. In southern Africa racial discrimination has been enshrined as a principle of State policy. The effects of apartheid are felt in every aspect of human activity, but in no sector are they perhaps more far-reaching than in the labour field, since they affect the livelihood of millions of African workers and their families. The ILO has been preoccupied with this situation for a very long time, and this concern found its strongest expression in the unanimous condemnation of apartheid by the International Labour Conference in the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa in 1964. Since that year, the International Labour Conference has been presented each year with a special report analysing the most recent developments in the labour field in South Africa. The ILO reports on apartheid have brought forward evidence of some recognition within South Africa itself of the fact that, aside from the moral issues involved in apartheid, racial discrimination is economically harmful, not least of all through the tragic waste of human potential which it entails. Oppression of the less favoured is not good for any class of workers, nor is it good for business. This is clear to every intelligent employer and worker in South Africa, and at least some are beginning to act on this knowledge. The Seventh Special Report on Apartheid, which is submitted to the Conference this year, emphasizes that, although government policy in South Africa has continued to harden, the facts of life as distinguished from official policy are far from frozen. If these trends were allowed to develop, they might ultimately contain the seeds for a positive transformation of South Africa into a society offering equal justice and equal freedom to all its citizens. This presents a major challenge both to responsible South Africans and the international community, a challenge

to achieve this fundamental transformation peacefully, in such a manner as to consolidate and not destroy the world-wide transformation of race relations, which is one of the outstanding achievements of our time. In this International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, I should like to pledge once more the whole-hearted resolve of the ILO to co-operate in achieving this vital objective."

57. At its 183rd session (Geneva, May-June 1971), the Governing Body of the International Labour Office directed its Director-General to communicate to the United Nations, as well as to other international and intergovernmental organizations concerned, the text of the resolution concerning apartheid and the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the International Labour Conference in the course of its fifty-sixth session (Geneva, June 1971). Special attention is drawn to operative paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the following text:

"The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

"Welcoming the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in accordance with resolution 2544 (XXIV) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session,

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"Considering the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations concerning apartheid policies and racial discrimination adopted, at the request of the Commission on Human Rights, at its fiftieth session (May 1971), which affirms that the application of apartheid constitutes a crime against humanity and a threat to peace and international security, and which requests the specialized agencies to follow a policy that conforms to the resolutions on the subject adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies,

"Stressing that the Declaration of Philadelphia, embodied in the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation as a statement of the aims and purpose of the International Labour Organisation, solemnly affirms that 'all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity',

"Noting with concern that in violation of resolution 2544 (XXIV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twenty-fourth session and of the resolution concerning trade union rights and their relation to civil liberties adopted unanimously by the Conference at its fifty-fourth session (1970), in several countries, including territories under a colonial régime or foreign domination, whatever the form, policies of discrimination are

continuing to be practised on the basis of race, colour, religion, nationality, and political and trade union opinion,

"Considering that the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa represents a particularly inhuman and degrading form of racism and racial discrimination of which abhorrent social and labour policies constitute fundamental elements,

"Recalling the determined action taken by the International Labour Organisation in the fight against apartheid in pursuance of its mission as the social conscience of mankind,

"Referring to the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa and the ILO Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters in the Republic of South Africa, both adopted by the Conference on 8 July 1964, and to the special reports on the application of the Declaration submitted annually to the Conference,

"Considering that the Government of the Republic of South Africa continues to impose increasingly harsh laws, as exemplified by the "Bantu Laws Amendment Act (1970)", which gives the South African Government virtually unlimited powers to prohibit the employment of African workers in any area or class of employment,

"Considering that the most elementary human and trade union rights continue to be denied to the non-white workers, with the consequence that the vast majority of the workers in South Africa are kept outside the system of labour-management relations,

"Considering that the International Labour Conference has adopted an amendment to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation to include a provision enabling the Conference to suspend from participation in its work any Member which has been found by the United Nations to be flagrantly and persistently pursuing by its legislation a declared policy of racial discrimination such as apartheid,

"Considering that the International Labour Organisation, with its unique tripartite structure, through which employers and workers are associated with governments in its decision-making process and activities, has a distinctive part to play in the fight against apartheid, particularly as labour and social policies stand central in the whole apartheid system,

"Considering the responsibilities of workers' and employers' organizations in the action to be undertaken to liquidate racism and the application to South Africa of a policy conforming to the decisions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

"Considering that one of the factors of the South African racist government's defiance of the decisions of the United Nations and its persistence in pursuing its policy of apartheid against the non-white population lies in the economic and military support it continues to receive from certain countries,

"1. Pledges the entire support and the effective action of the International Labour Organisation to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in a concerted world campaign to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and wherever it exists.

"2. Appeals to member States to ratify and apply the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), on the occasion of the International Year.

"3. Decides to give particular emphasis to the fight against apartheid in the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

"4. Condemns the continued suppression of fundamental human and trade union rights in several countries, including countries and territories under a colonial régime or foreign domination in any form and insists for an end to this suppression and the immediate and unconditional release of all persons imprisoned for their trade union and political activities.

"5. Urges member States to ratify the instrument for the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation to include a provision enabling the Conference to suspend from participation in its work any Member which has been found by the United Nations to be flagrantly and persistently pursuing by its legislation a declared policy of racial discrimination such as apartheid, which has been ratified so far by only thirty-eight member States.

"6. Calls on member States and on employers' and workers' organizations to intensify their efforts during the International Year to promote effective action to secure the elimination of apartheid and its causes and, in particular, to abstain from any policy encouraging or facilitating emigration to South Africa in so far as it tends to consolidate the policy of apartheid.

"7. Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to request the Director-General:

(a) To ensure the widest dissemination in all countries, including countries and territories under a colonial régime or foreign domination in any form, of information on the evil consequences of the apartheid system in the social and labour field, in particular by giving the largest distribution among employers and workers to the special reports on the application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in as many languages as possible;

(b) To invite member States, in consultation, so far as possible, with the employers' and workers' organizations, to submit regularly reports on the action taken by them to give effect to the policies of the International Labour Organisation in respect of apartheid, with particular reference to the factual guidance provided by the special reports on the application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid;

(c) To submit to it proposals for dealing with the various forms of racial discrimination other than apartheid practised in other regions of the world.

"8. Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to give special consideration to all action required in order to maximize the effectiveness of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid and the ILO Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters, with a view to elaborating a coherent set of measures designed to contribute to restoring fundamental human and trade union rights in South Africa."

#### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

58. Thus far, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has taken the following action:

(1) Issuance of a special message by the Director-General on 1 January 1971 concerning the Year; The message was extensively quoted in a number of important newspapers.

(2) Inclusion of a story on the Year in the May 1971 issue of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign's (FFHC) Ideas and Action Bulletin.

(3) Distribution of General Assembly resolution 2544 (XXIV) to the FAO and FFHC national committees.

(4) Circulation of the United Nations appeal for the observance of the Year to the FAO and FFHC national committees.

(5) Sanction of emergency food aid through the World Food Programme to refugees from various colonial territories who were victims of racial discrimination and extension of assistance to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in respect of settlement of refugees. Since 1968, FAO has sanctioned emergency food aid for about 24,000 refugees.

59. The following is the text of the Director-General's message:

"Of all the divisions between human beings, one of the most loathsome and certainly the most absurd is that based on racial discrimination. To

contend that any man, woman or child is inferior to any other simply because of colour of skin or other ethnic characteristics can only be the sign of a disordered mind. And to apply repressive measures on these grounds is undoubtedly criminal.

"The Food and Agriculture Organization strongly supports the initiative of the General Assembly in designating the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It does so, not only because it is a member of the United Nations system of agencies, but also because racial discrimination is one of the forces that frustrates, in a particularly vicious manner, the objectives for which the Organization is striving.

"The Preamble to the FAO Constitution speaks, among other things, about raising levels of nutrition and standards of living; about bettering the conditions of rural populations; and about ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger. How can these objectives be achieved when, in addition to whatever other inequalities may exist, there are whole population groups condemned to a second-class existence - deprived of land on which to grow their own food or the means to buy enough of what they need to eat - simply because they are arbitrarily, inhumanly and insanely classified as an inferior race?

"A continuation of racial discrimination is an undoubted threat to peace. For the victims of it will not endure their plight much longer. Denied their place in human society, they will inevitably resort to violence to obtain it. And, since the fundamental objective of FAO is, through its own specialized endeavours, to reduce tensions and help preserve the peace, we add our voice to all those others who call for a rapid and final end to the intolerable perversion of racism and racial discrimination."

#### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

60. On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March 1971), the Director-General issued a special message outlining some of the steps taken by UNESCO, to combat racism and racial discrimination. In addition, a series of public lectures on race and modern society was given at UNESCO headquarters during the week beginning 21 March. The speakers were Professor Claude Levi-Strauss (France) on race and culture; Mr. Stanislas Adotevi (Dahomey) on the meaning of independence; Mr. Malcolm Adiseshiah (India), former Deputy Director-General of UNESCO on the international commitment; Professor Max Gluckman (United Kingdom) on new dimensions of change, conflict and settlement; and Academician N. Dubinin on modern science and the theory of race. They had radio and television coverage and it is hoped that they will be published in book form.



61. A circular letter (CL/2140) of 13 April 1971 was addressed to member States and UNESCO national commissions inviting them to participate, in UNESCO's fields of competence, in the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
62. A revised edition of the book The Race Question in Modern Science, first published by UNESCO in 1956, is being prepared for reissue in 1971. New chapters include: "Race, Caste and Ethnic Identity" by Professor André Béteille (India); "Races and Contemporary Genetics" by Academician N.P. Dubinin (USSR); "Tribalism and Racism" by Professor E.U. Essien-Udom (Nigeria). Out-of-date material from the 1956 edition has been dropped and some chapters have been revised where this was thought necessary.
63. The International Social Science Journal will be publishing a special edition (vol. XXIII, No. 4, 1971) on inter-ethnic relations.
64. The fullest possible publicity for the International Year is also being provided by UNESCO's Office of Public Information, which is proposing to reprint several articles from Objective: Justice for free distribution to schools, non-governmental organizations, national commissions and other bodies requesting material for the Year.
65. The Office is associated with the preparation of a study kit, already tested in France and available commercially as teaching equipment, for teaching about the peril of racism. This division has also let three contracts, (1) to the World Federation of United Nations Associations for the production of a bi-quarterly bulletin in English and French on the subject; (2) to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for the preparation of material destined for workers in order to keep them informed on the progress in the fight against racism; (3) to the United Kingdom Council for Education in World Citizenship to stimulate activities, at the secondary school level, as part of the British campaign against racism, culminating in the Christmas lectures at Westminster Hall.
66. Several articles and press releases on apartheid and in particular on the publications Four Statements on the Race Question and Apartheid have been published and widely distributed.
67. The UNESCO Features has supplied a list of 41 signed articles on the racial question as well as two others dealing with Teaching in South Africa and the

Role of the Press in the Prevention of Facial Prejudice. The UNESCO Chronicle carried articles on the subject in 1967 and 1968, and in its June 1971 issue the leading article is "Racism and Racial Discrimination: major evils of our time".

68. The Courier has devoted several of its issues in the past to the subject. Notably, the March 1967 number carried an analysis of the UNESCO report on the effects of the policy of apartheid on education, science, culture and information and contained a series of articles by South Africans on the nefarious effects of South Africa's policy. Others in 1965, 1968 and two in 1969 all dealt with this question and the November 1971 issue will make a major distribution to the UNESCO effort to commemorate the Year.

69. Lastly, several radio programmes on the subject of racial discrimination have been broadcast in various countries. For instance, the French programme on the International Day was broadcast from Burundi, Canada, Morocco and the Vatican.

70. UNESCO's work in connexion with the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its eleventh session (1960) should also be mentioned here, since their main objective is the prevention and elimination of any form of discrimination, including that based on race or colour.

71. With a view to the second consultation of Governments on the application of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, new questionnaires were approved by the General Conference at its sixteenth session (1970) and dispatched in January 1971. The reports which Governments are requested to prepare and forward to the Secretariat by the end of September 1971 should contain, inter alia, information on measures taken to prevent and eliminate racial discrimination.

72. In May of this year, the Secretariat assembled a kit of publications dealing with questions of race and the fight against racial discrimination, issued by UNESCO and the United Nations during the past 10 years. The collection included a UNESCO filmstrip What is Race?, and a number of photographs, as well as a list of relevant publications held in UNESCO's library. The kit was forwarded to the Council of Europe which had asked for the Secretariat's assistance in providing some guidelines for teachers on the subject-matter to competent non-governmental organizations.

Universal Postal Union

73. In June 1970, the UPU International Bureau sent a circular to all the Postal Administrations of countries members of the Union to inform them that - in accordance with the programme adopted by the United Nations General Assembly for the celebration of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1971 - Governments are invited to consider the adoption of various measures, including the issue of special postage stamps and first-day covers on 21 March 1971 and the use of special postmarks during the year. The text of resolution 2544 (XXIV) was annexed to the circular.

74. The first 1971 issue of Union Postale (published in seven languages), a copy of which was sent to you at the beginning of this year, reproduced the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and published a message from the Director-General of the UPU International Bureau on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, illustrated with the special emblem symbolizing the idea of equality and the absence of all discrimination. This message was particularly designed to draw the attention of postal authorities to this serious problem and to point out that the Union, in an effort to help those suffering the effects of racial discrimination, is preparing a programme, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for refugees who wish to obtain professional training in the postal field.

75. Some of the Postal Administrations responded to the appeal made by the United Nations and UPU and issued special postage stamps on the struggle against racial discrimination. Number 6/1971 of Union Postale lists the Administrations which sent the International Bureau information on the subject up to 31 March 1971 and reproduces some of the designs issued. Since that date, other Postal Administrations have issued special postage stamps. Information on this subject, and any other information which may yet be sent to the International Bureau on steps taken by Postal Administrations to comply with resolution 2544 (XXIV), will be published in a subsequent issue of the review. I shall inform you of any further developments in due course.

76. Furthermore, during its recent session held in May/June 1971, the UPU Executive Council considered a series of United Nations General Assembly resolutions adopted

at the twenty-fifth session - 2621 (XXV), 2652 (XXV), 2671 (XXV), 2678 (XXV), 2679 (XXV), 2702 (XXV), 2707 (XXV), 2704 (XXV), 2708 (XXV) - and addressed to the specialized agencies with a view to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; some of these resolutions include appeals or recommendations related to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. The UPU Executive Council has taken careful note of these resolutions, has approved the International Bureau's report on the subject and has confirmed its agreement to maintain the practice hitherto followed by the UPU International Bureau with regard to South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia.

Message of the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union

77. The following is the text of the Director-General's message:

"Following the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968 and many studies and discussions within the United Nations, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2544 (XXIV) proclaiming 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

"Through this resolution, the Assembly invites the specialized agencies in particular to collaborate with United Nations bodies and to observe this Year by undertaking a vigorous international campaign.

"It may seem at first sight that this movement of solidarity with those struggling against racism is not the concern of a technical organization like the Universal Postal Union.

"In reality, and doubtless owing to the role played by the Post in society, our organization is committed to this attitude which, after all, has been induced by the racial myth: apartheid.

"It is enough to mention the long discussions and the positions, both spectacular and symbolic, taken at the last two Universal Postal Congresses to assess the content and gravity of the problem.

"So it is not our intention to deal with all the aspects of such an important problem in a simple message. We simply wish to say, in agreement with people of goodwill who are acting to root out this evil, that Man as such, independently of his material or physical conditions, belongs after all to the human race, and it is on this basis that he is entitled to human rights and basic freedoms. Racism must therefore be understood in this sense and not within a concept based only on regional, ethnical or political considerations.

"Like other United Nations organizations, the Union has taken steps to help those suffering from the effects of racial discrimination. It is carrying out a scheme in favour of refugees wishing to receive a vocational training in the postal field.

"At the request of the United Nations, UPU has sent out a circular requesting its member countries to observe the International Year by issuing postage stamps and first-day covers on 21 March 1971 and by providing special postmarks during the year.

"The emblem illustrating our message and which comes to us from the UN symbolizes the idea of equality and the absence of all discrimination, whether based on race, colour or ethnic origin. It has been designed by its originators for the widest possible distribution.

"In this issue of Union Postale, we are also publishing the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1963, which condemns all concepts of superiority based on racism.

"Throughout the Year we shall publish information reaching us on action taken to implement the United Nations resolution.

"Thus, thanks to the combined efforts made in this campaign under United Nations auspices, the peoples of the world will certainly be better informed of the misdeeds of racial discrimination and of the threat it poses to the international community.

"We particularly wish this message to arouse reactions favouring the growth of harmonious relations between the peoples of the world in respecting the basic principles."

#### World Health Organization

78. In paragraphs 11.4 to 11.6 of document A/24/B/4 of 5 March 1971 on Co-ordination and Programme Matters, submitted by the Director-General to the twenty-fourth World Health Assembly, he called the attention of that Assembly to resolutions 2646 (XXV) and 2647 (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly.
79. The Director-General also stated that he had informed the Secretary-General that the organization will publicize the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and that consideration was being given to the inclusion of appropriate material on the International Year in publications of WHO. In connexion with the International Year, WHO informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with the provisions of its Constitution, it is devoted to ensuring the fundamental right to health of all persons without discrimination on any grounds.

V. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY REGIONAL  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

80. As part of the Council of Europe's contribution to the programme of activities in support of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the following action was taken in response to resolution 2544 (XXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly:

(1) On the basis of a report of the Legal Affairs Committee (document 2884) presented by Mr. MacLennan, Rapporteur, the Consultative Assembly adopted on 21 January 1971, resolution 468 which reads as follows:

"The Assembly,

"1. Considering resolution 2544 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and also resolution XXIV adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran in April-May 1968, concerning the organization in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"2. Recalling resolution 468) 30 of the Committee of Ministers on measures to be taken against incitement to racial, national and religious hatred, and the Assembly's recommendation 583 (1970) which made various proposals for the suppression of all forms of unfair discrimination;

"3. Convinced of the need to obtain the support of public opinion throughout the world to intensify action to give effect to the principles of non-discrimination embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the International Conventions on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in other conventions relating to employment, education and other rights;

"4. Recalling with satisfaction the contribution made by the Council of Europe to the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights 1968;

"5. Supports the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which calls on regional organizations to participate in the programme;

"6. Calls upon European Governments to implement the proposals made by the United Nations for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as contained in resolution 2544 (XXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly;

"7. Invites the European Conference of Local Authorities to appeal to local authorities and their associations to show their devotion to the cause of eliminating racism and racial discrimination, and to take the opportunity of celebrating International Year for organizing action in this field at local level;

"8. Invites the Committee on Parliamentary and Public Relations to take steps to urge Governments which have not already done so:

(a) To ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(b) To consider the possibility of establishing race relations boards or commissions, with the task of seeking to remove the causes of racial tension and remedying its effects where it exists;

"9. Requests non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council of Europe to exchange information and ideas about the programmes which they are elaborating for International Year to combat racism and racial discrimination;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to lend his support to these initiatives on the lines indicated in the report of its Legal Affairs Committee (document 2884), and more particularly to obtain information from member Governments on their plans for the celebration of the International Year in 1971 with a view to co-ordinating and encouraging action in all European countries."

(2) On 22 March 1971, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe made the following statement:

"March 21 is United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The decision was taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in launching 1971 as an International Year devoted to this theme. Special ceremonies will be organized by the United Nations to celebrate the day this year on Monday, 22 March. The Council of Europe is glad to lend its support.

"The observance of this International Day should be considered by us as symbolic. It should remind the international community that we should combine all our efforts to secure the total elimination of racism and racial discrimination in all its forms

all over the world, by whatever group it is practised and in whatever form it finds expression. This applies not only to massive discrimination based on colour or race, but also to discrimination which may deprive an ethnic or social group of equal treatment. Here we must concentrate particularly on the elimination of misunderstanding and intolerance in our midst.

"In Europe we are particularly fortunate in having the Council of Europe's Convention on Human Rights which has been in force since 1953. Its article 14 stipulates: 'The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status'. Fifteen European States have accepted this as a binding legal obligation.

"Both the Council's parliamentary Assembly and the Committee of Ministers have called on Member States which have not already done so to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, concluded by the United Nations in 1965. The Assembly also called for the creation of special race relations boards to try and remove the causes of racial tension and, where it exists, to remedy its effects. Throughout the International Year to combat racial discrimination, and in future years, we in the Council of Europe will continue our efforts for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and for greater understanding and tolerance throughout Europe and the world.

"I call upon all men and women of good will to support us in this task."

(3) Meetings of non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council of Europe and particularly interested in human rights are organized periodically by the Directorate of Human Rights of the Council of Europe. During the meetings held in October 1970 and in January and May 1971, information and ideas were exchanged about the activities being undertaken by the non-governmental organizations in support of the International Year against racial discrimination. On all these occasions a representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations was present and participated in the discussions.



League of Arab States

81. In addition to the information already reproduced in last year's report (A/8061), the League of Arab States transmitted to the Secretary-General information on measures and activities undertaken by three of its members - Iraq, Kuwait and Syria - in connexion with the observance of the International Year. Information received directly from Governments of those countries are reproduced under part II of the present report.

82. The League of Arab States was represented by an observer at the seminar in Nice, France, from 24 August to 6 September 1971.

Organization of African Unity

83. The Organization of African Unity released a message on the International Year on 1 January 1971 from its headquarters in Addis Ababa.

84. The message drew attention to the fact that Africa, more than any other continent, is a victim of racial discrimination of a barbaric and brutal type called apartheid. Over 30 million Africans are subjected to varying degrees of racial discrimination and apartheid.

85. It stated that Africa, which through centuries has suffered the most brutal manifestations of racism, including the massacre and enslavement of millions of its people, and which continues today to suffer the inhumanity of apartheid and the brutality of colonial wars, looks for world-wide action to eliminate once and for all the scourge of racism.

86. It suggested that the most effective way to observe the International Year is to redouble national and international action for the complete emancipation of the African continent, for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, for the freedom of the people of Namibia for whom the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility, and for the ending of the colonial wars in Territories under Portuguese domination and Zimbabwe.

87. It noted with satisfaction the growing world-wide support for these objectives but at the same time expresses concern over the continued support given to racist and colonialist régimes in Africa by certain Governments and by various economic, financial and other interests.

88. The message drew attention to the fact that the secretariat of OAU has now set up a special fund for economic, educational and political assistance to the victims of apartheid and colonialism, and the movements struggling against these evils and considers that general support to this fund will be a most appropriate way to observe the International Year.

89. It concluded by paying homage to all those who have laid down their lives in the struggle against slavery and colonialism in Africa, by sending greetings to African freedom-fighters and by appealing to all States which have not yet done so to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

90. The Organization of African Unity sent observers to the United Nations seminars held in Yaounde, Cameroon, from 16 to 29 June 1971 and in Nice, France, from 24 August to 6 September 1971.

#### Organization of American States

91. The Secretary-General of the Organization of American States has communicated the following information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

"In connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, for which the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has adopted a programme, 91/ I am pleased to inform you that the events included in that programme will be held in conjunction with the twenty-sixth session of the Commission, which is scheduled to begin in October 1971. In addition, the pertinent documents of the Commission will bear the symbol that has been approved by you for this International Year."

VI. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL  
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

92. The Secretary-General, in letters to international and national non-governmental organizations concerned, drew their attention to General Assembly resolutions 2646 (XXV) and 2647 (XXV). The General Assembly inter alia urged all organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures, requested such organizations to continue to undertake programmes and projects designed to combat apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and to publicize the evils of this policy. It also emphasized the importance of the work being done by the non-governmental organizations associated with the efforts of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

93. It results from information received by the Secretary-General that pursuant to suggestion F of the programme for the observance of the Year, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, non-governmental organizations in contact with the United Nations Office of Public Information, United Nations associations, research institutions, universities and other institutions of higher learning, and other appropriate organizations all over the world undertook a wide range of activities showing much thought, interest and support for the objectives of the Year.

94. Summaries of the activities of non-governmental organizations concerned have been reproduced and circulated in the newsletters on the International Year. While it is not possible within the compass of the present report to adequately enumerate the extremely varied and wide range of activities undertaken by all national and international organizations, some indications are given concerning activities undertaken by two ad hoc committees of non-governmental organizations, New York Ad Hoc Committee on Human Rights and the Geneva non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Reference is also made below to the annual conference for non-governmental organizations organized under the auspices of the Office of Public Information. A list of organizations which reported on their activities in connexion with the observance of the Year is reproduced in the annex to this report.

New York Ad Hoc Committee on Human Rights

95. At a meeting of the New York Ad Hoc Committee on Human Rights, on 5 October 1970, the Committee decided to establish a Sub-Committee to review the programme of non-governmental organizations for 1971 with a view to formulating a joint programme for the International Year.

96. The Committee (a voluntary group of more than 50 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council) held a special meeting on 5 April devoted to the International Year. The meeting was attended by a large group from both international and national non-governmental organizations (totalling about 60 persons). The title of the meeting was "The role of non-governmental organizations in combating racial discrimination: racial, ethnic and cultural problems in a global perspective".

97. The speakers focused on the race problem from a global, multiracial and multicultural perspective and suggested concrete action programmes intergovernmental organizations could undertake at the international, national and local levels to help in the eradication of racial discrimination in all its varying forms from all parts of the world. It was recognized that methods would have to differ from country to country in accordance with the differing cultural, economic and social conditions in existing societies. Representatives of non-governmental organizations commented in the subsequent discussion on the methods they found most effective in combating racial discrimination, including apartheid, at the international, national and local levels as well as the problems they encountered as international organizations in working at the national and local level. It was agreed that further discussion of the role of non-governmental organizations in combating racial discrimination would be continued at future meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee. The proposal was made that non-governmental organizations conduct a critical evaluation of their own organizations in order to see to what extent those organizations and programmes could be better adapted to fight racial discrimination.

Geneva non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

98. The Geneva Bureau of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council held a meeting on 1 and 2 December 1970 to

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discuss and co-ordinate the programmes of the non-governmental organizations for the International Year. The Bureau which has in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council decided that non-governmental organizations should make every effort to persuade Governments which have not yet ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to do so. The non-governmental organizations also agreed to co-operate with the National Committee which the Member Associations of the World Federation of United Nations Associations would seek to establish under the Federation Programme.

99. In a letter addressed to all non-governmental organizations in 1971 the President of the Geneva Bureau drew attention to the observance of the International Year and urged intergovernmental organizations to instruct and stimulate their national affiliates to take appropriate action either individually or collectively with national affiliates of other intergovernmental organizations, to mobilize public opinion effectively for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

Office of Public Information: Annual Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations

100. The 1970 Annual Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations at United Nations Headquarters placed special emphasis on action to combat racial discrimination, particularly in southern Africa. The theme of the Conference was "Goals and commitments for the '70s", and it was attended by 316 representatives of 143 organizations, 57 of them international. Part of the 1971 Conference was also devoted to the International Year. It was attended by 445 representatives of 167 organizations, 73 of them international. An important briefing was held at Headquarters in February 1971 in which United Nations officials participated, and at which non-governmental organizations reported on initiatives they had taken in connexion with the Year.

ANNEX

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH REPORTED ON THEIR ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION  
WITH THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL  
DISCRIMINATION

Category I

International Chamber of Commerce  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Organization of Employers  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
World Federation of Trade Unions  
World Veterans Federation

Category II

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation  
All India Women's Conference  
Amnesty International  
Anti-Slavery Society, The  
Associated Country Women of the World  
Bahá'i International Community  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The  
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Inter-American Statistical Institute  
International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
International Catholic Child Bureau  
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Federation of Senior Police Officers

Category II (continued)

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres  
International League for the Rights of Man  
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples  
International Planned Parenthood Federation  
International Student Movement for the United Nations  
International Union for Child Welfare  
International Union of Family Organizations  
International Union of Public Transport  
International Young Christian Workers  
Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association  
Pax Romana

International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs

International Movement of Catholic Students

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

World Assembly of Youth

World Jewish Congress

World Muslim Congress

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

World Young Women's Christian Association

World Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Roster (organizations included by virtue of action taken by the Economic and Social Council)

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience

International Council of Social Democratic Women

Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

World Confederation for Physical Therapy

World University Service

Roster (organizations placed on the roster by action of the Secretary-General)

Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering

International Association for Mass Communication Research

Category II (continued)

International Association of Art - Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art  
International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children  
International Committee of Catholic Nurses  
International Congress of University Adult Education  
International Council of Nurses  
International Council of Scientific Unions  
International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations  
International Federation of Modern Language Teachers  
International Humanistic and Ethical Union  
International Political Science Association  
International Theatre Institute  
International Youth Hostel Federation  
World Federation of Occupational Therapists  
World Federation of Scientific Workers  
World Medical Association

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Other non-governmental organizations

Community Relations Commission  
Experiment in International Living, The  
International Institute of Human Rights  
National Bureau of Federated Jewish Women's Organizations  
National Christian Council of India  
North East India Christian Council  
Joint Action Committee  
National Association of Human Rights Workers  
International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies  
League of Women Voters of the United States  
The American Jewish Committee  
The B'nai B'rith Women  
The Institute of Human Relations  
The United States Catholic Conference  
Women's Overseas Service League of the United States  
World Law Fund