

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

(organized by the United Nations Division of Human
Rights in co-operation with the Government of the
Federal Republic of Cameroon)



YAOUNDE, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
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Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

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INTRODUCTION

A. Organization of the seminar

1. At the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations organized, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights established by General Assembly resolution 926 (X), a 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. The seminar was one of the activities recommended in the programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination which the General Assembly approved in operative paragraph 3 of its resolution 2544 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 (item C (a) of the programme annexed to the resolution).
2. Under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, the United Nations had organized on a world-wide basis, two previous seminars concerning racial discrimination and related topics: one on apartheid, held in Brasilia, Brazil, from 23 August to 4 September 1966; the other on the question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, held in New Delhi, India, from 27 August to 9 September 1968. A third seminar concerning racial discrimination, organized outside the framework of the programme of advisory services, on apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism, was held in Kitwe, Zambia in 1967.
3. Invitations to nominate participants to the seminar were accepted by the Governments of the following countries: Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Gabon, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta and Venezuela.
4. The General Assembly, in its resolution 2671 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, requested and authorized the Special Committee on Apartheid to send representatives to the seminar. The Committee was represented during the first part of the seminar by its Chairman, Ambassador A. Farah (Somalia), Mr. János Verga (Hungary) and Mr. Barakat Ahmad (India).
5. Specialized agencies having an interest in the subject matter were invited to send representatives. Invitations were also addressed to the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and the United Nations Children's Fund.
6. The following regional intergovernmental organizations were also invited to send observers: Council of Europe, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, and Organization of American States.

7. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council whose purposes and programmes are connected with the subject matter of the seminar were invited to send observers.

8. A number of personalities were also invited to attend the seminar as special guests of the host Government.

9. The seminar was held in Yaounde, Federal Republic of Cameroon, from 16 to 29 June 1971.

B. Participation

10. A list of those who attended the seminar appears in the annex to this report.

C. Opening of the seminar and election of officers

11. His Excellency the President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, Mr. El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, made an inaugural address and welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

12. The seminar was opened on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations by Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director of the Division of Human Rights, who made a statement.

13. The following officers of the seminar were elected:

Mr. Emmanuel Egbe Tabi	(Cameroon)	Chairman
Mr. Hani El-Masri	(Jordan)	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Helvi Sipilä	(Finland)	Vice-Chairman
Mr. Eftim Timov	(Bulgaria)	Vice-Chairman
Mr. Celio Borja	(Brazil)	Rapporteur

D. Agenda

14. The agenda of the seminar was as follows:

1. The causes and effects of racial discrimination in general and of apartheid in particular
2. Legislative and administrative measures to be taken at the national level:
 - (a) Repeal of laws and regulations that may give rise to or perpetuate racial discrimination;

- (b) Adoption of positive measures, including ratification of international instruments and promulgation of national legislation to ensure the prevention and repression of all acts of racial discrimination and of all incitement to commit such acts;
 - (i) Measures aimed at ensuring the right of everyone to equality before the law without distinction as to race, colour or national or ethnic origin in the enjoyment of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 - (ii) Special measures of a temporary nature designed to ensure full equality of treatment to persons belonging to certain racial groups considered as being underprivileged;
 - (iii) Creation of national institutions (human rights commissions, committees on race relations, etc.) entrusted with the implementation of measures designed to eliminate racial discrimination.

3. Contribution to international action in particular with regard to activities aimed at combating the policy of apartheid:

- (a) Political, economic and moral assistance to peoples engaged in the struggle against racial discrimination and in particular against the policy of apartheid;
- (b) Material assistance to the victims of racial discrimination and of apartheid;
- (c) Support for the action of the United Nations and other international organizations fighting against racial discrimination and in particular against the policy of apartheid.

4. Educational measures

Measures aimed at combating prejudices which generate racial discrimination and in particular apartheid, and promoting understanding and harmony between the races:

- (a) Study of the causes and the political, economic, social and cultural consequences of racial discrimination;
- (b) The role of education (school programmes and textbooks, training of teachers, etc.);
- (c) The role of information media (scholarly and popular publications, radio and television programmes, distribution of United Nations texts and studies, etc.);
- (d) Encouragement of community action and of activities of interested non-governmental organizations;
- (e) Cultural exchanges between countries whose inhabitants are of different races.

E. Documentation

15. The following background documents were prepared for the seminar:

Background paper A by Mr. Juan Comas (Mexico)

Background paper B by Mr. J.J. Christie (United Kingdom)

Background paper C by Mr. Adamou Ndam Njoya (Federal Republic of Cameroon).

16. Papers were prepared by the following United Nations agencies:

I. The International Labour Organisation (ILO).

II. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

17. Participants submitted the working papers listed below:

WP/1: J.A.H.J.S. Bruins Slot, (Netherlands)

WP/2: Duke Pollard, (Guyana)

WP/3: A. Ngongang-Ouandji, Adamou Ndam Njoya, P. Pfounda Mana, (Federal Republic of Cameroon)

WP/4: Pedro Brin Martinez, (Panama)

WP/5: Sir Herbert Marchant, (United Kingdom)

WP/6: Oumar N'Diaye, (Senegal).

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I. THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN GENERAL
AND APARTHEID IN PARTICULAR

18. Agenda item 1 was considered at the 3rd to 6th meetings held on 17 and 18 June 1971. The item was introduced by Mr. Ndam Njoya (Federal Republic of Cameroon).

19. He said that the most brutal and flagrant form of racial discrimination was that which was institutionalized by the State to enforce the superiority of one racial group over another. A more prevalent form of racial discrimination however was that which grew up and flourished without official doctrine or legislation. In the former, States relied on sovereignty to entrench racial domination, whereas in the latter discrimination developed through lack of any adequate legal restraints by the State to abolish it. The objective must be to change usage and mental attitudes at the national level and to influence the political will of the State by educating public opinion and breaking down the individualism of States. In his view the problem was essentially a political one.

20. There was a need to consider tendencies which had been shown to occur. In Africa racial discrimination had evolved historically through colonialism; initial confidence among settlers and indigenous populations had given way to discrimination. Racial discrimination had often been the result of colonialism and slavery. Colonialism created two groups - those discriminated against and those guilty of discrimination. This discrimination became institutionalized and the colonialists enforced their power by legislation so that the government reflected the division between the groups. In the view of the speaker these origins of racial discrimination showed that the principal cause of racial discrimination was political domination. This needed to be clearly understood to enable the problem to be identified.

21. From the sociological point of view racial discrimination resulted from contacts between different groups and races. It often appeared as a pattern of events. People with similar characteristics or backgrounds had a natural tendency to collect together. Also foreigners were often discriminated against for various economic and social reasons. It was especially prevalent where there were minority groups. The negro races were the most discriminated against - particularly in South Africa.

22. History had shown many and diverse forms of racial discrimination, which often existed under different guises such as religious intolerance. Devices and motivations were often fabricated to hide the racist nature of discrimination. Racial prejudice often grew out of unintended causes such as historical slants in school text books encouraging national pride or superiority.

23. It was important for all countries to recognize these attenuated forms and causes of racial discrimination, which often flourished without remedial action.

24. There had been great achievements of the international community as compared with actual progress at the national level to define legal norms and influence conduct. Progress within certain States however had been limited due to the failure to implement by national legislation those international norms of conduct. The problem was partly a political one involving the juridical principle of national sovereignty in conflict with international opinion and action.

25. The international community and in particular the United Nations had a special role to play in identifying and solving the problem. The United Nations was also a forum where peoples who otherwise would have no outlet for their complaints could be heard.

26. Some participants questioned whether political domination was the sole or even the main cause of racial discrimination. The desire for political power also reflected other needs such as economic advantage. Causes would differ from one situation to another. Political domination was a cause in South Africa but not in all places. For example in some countries where racial groups formed a minority, political domination by the major racial group was not the reason or cause of racial discrimination. The cause was often economic - a cause shown to exist in slavery.

27. An important cause for maintaining racial discrimination especially in states where it was institutionalized was a fear of transfer of political power to other racial groups. It also consisted in anxiety to preserve a feeling of social status.

28. Many participants agreed that racial discrimination had its origin in the exploitation of cheap labour for economic benefits. Participants from some socialist countries expressed the view that this was an inevitable result of the capitalist system. This interdependence between the economic interests and racial discrimination was especially marked in South Africa where foreign economic interests sustained the racist régime through economic investment and military assistance. One participant pointed to the importance of immigration by racial groups as being another factor of racial discrimination and apartheid and the prevention of the proper development of the oppressed racial group. This also resulted in the permanent subjugation of one race by another.

29. Some speakers agreed upon the need to seek the causes of racial discrimination but it was observed that it might be preferable first to identify phenomena and seek solutions and the causes would then emerge. In this respect it was noted that one of the causes of racial discrimination had been the inability of different racial groups to be aware of and to demand their legal rights through lack of education and opportunity. Also this was often aggravated by divisions amongst racial groups themselves.

30. The observation was made that certain forms of "racial discrimination" could have a beneficial and positive side where they existed to protect minorities or deprived groups with a view to their attaining the standards reached by other previously more privileged groups. On the other hand, the view was expressed that it was wrong and dangerous to refer to any positive benefit from racial discrimination, since positive action for the welfare of the people and racial discrimination were concepts diametrically opposed and mutually exclusive. The rehabilitating policy towards backward groups should rather be called "racial redress" or the creation of conditions for preferential development given to some

racess and peoples which had previously suffered discrimination. The need to take into account racial differences to protect certain groups, was specifically contained in article 1, paragraph 4 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

31. It was recalled that the phenomena of racial discrimination had already been analysed in a number of studies including the Special Study of Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres 1/ prepared for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities by Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz, the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur. In addition UNESCO had prepared a number of studies and statements concerning race and had adopted several resolutions. UNESCO was currently preparing a further study on racial equality and morality. One participant suggested that these studies could be supplemented by a racial discrimination map which would assist in identifying the problems where they existed and bring into relief their different aspects and degrees of acuteness. This map would indicate the source of racial discrimination and the appropriate remedies in the various regions of the world. It would indicate those states which exploited labour, where racist régimes existed, where religious intolerance was practised, where foreign or cheap labour was used, where the caste system was practised, where substantial minorities existed and were dominated. That proposal was supported by some participants, one of whom urged that the map should contain references to situations where problems of refugees and migrant labour existed.

32. Some participants referred to racial discrimination practised by the Zionist movement in the Middle East and likened it to the evils of apartheid in South Africa. Arab peoples had been deprived of their lands in Israel and as a result an acute refugee problem had arisen. A new form of racial discrimination had arisen from the military occupation of Arab territory and its incorporation into the State of Israel. The leaders of Israel implanted racism in the occupied territories of the Arab States and within the country against Arabs and Sephardi Jews. This phenomenon had similarities with the ideology of nazism, and its consequences could be the same. It was stated that zionism as nazism insisted on superiority of the race. They refused to deal with any other race or religion inside the Zionist State, while the Palestinians as well as the Arabs demanded equality for all religions irrespective of race or colour. Immigration by Jews and their settlement in Arab lands also assisted in the subjugation of the rights of Arabs.

33. Many participants described the position which existed in their own countries. The constitution of most countries referred to contained provisions affording equal protection to all their people, irrespective of race, colour or creed. Some participants explained special measures which had been undertaken in their countries to protect and stimulate racial groups which had previously been underprivileged.

34. A problem existed where some racial groups had resisted change from their traditional way of life and culture which was different from the rest of the country's peoples. This problem required special solutions. Whereas the causes of

1/ United Nations publication Sales No.: 71.XIV.2., hereinafter referred to as Mr. Santa Cruz's study.

racial discrimination and the separate development of racial groups often arose through historical accidents which were perpetuated by design or neglect the effect of the continuance of such divisions and separations was one of the most detrimental and even explosive forces in the world today.

35. It was observed that racial discrimination was a strong brake in the implementation of aims and objectives formulated in the United Nations Charter. Racial discrimination in the final analysis, unless positive measures were taken, could endanger the very existence of mankind. Incitement to hatred among peoples was a particular feature of racial discrimination and carried in itself the potential of armed conflicts and wars.

36. Factors causing racial backwardness included language difficulties in education and a nomadic or tribal way of life preventing the full enjoyment of facilities available to the rest of the population. The laws of the country needed to be adjusted to take into account those special problems. Another cause of racial retardation had been the educational system introduced into a country without regard to the local cultures and way of life. Blatant manifestations of racial discrimination often overlapped with other less conspicuous forms of discrimination and prejudice within many states, the effects of which were similar and needed to be eliminated.

37. The effect of the existence of isolated, separated or oppressed groups in various countries should be appreciated so that future conflicts might be avoided. The effects of racial separateness and its corollary - racial discrimination - included the building up of national and international tensions creating a decisive influence both in the national and international spheres, sapping vitality and prosperity and often leading to violent outbursts between racial groups and even between nations. This violence aggravated the problem further. But, whereas in the case of some racial groups racial discrimination had resulted in political or violent action, other racial groups had withdrawn into their own community erecting protective barriers against the rest of society.

II. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES
TO BE TAKEN AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

38. The seminar discussed item 2 of its agenda at its 7th to 9th meetings held on 21 and 22 June 1971. The item was introduced by Mr. Clyde Ferguson, Jr., (United States of America).

39. Mr. Ferguson stated that in its consideration of the question of legislative and administrative measures to be taken at the national level to combat racism and racial discrimination, the seminar should bear in mind the conclusions in paragraph 1077 of Mr. Santa Cruz's study in which he stated that in spite of substantial progress noted in many countries and territories, racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres persisted, either in law or in fact, in many parts of the world, despite the fact that there was no justification for it either in theory or in practice, and that it harmed those who practiced it as well as those who were its victims. It assumed many forms, ranging from open and systematic governmental policies to subtle activities which could appear to result from the application of mere class distinctions. This being the case, it was necessary to take immediate, effective and decisive steps to eradicate such racial discrimination, wherever it existed and whatever form it adopted.

40. While the situation in the great majority of countries had been given consideration in Mr. Santa Cruz's study, the addition of item 3 in the agenda of the seminar relating to contributions to international action with regard to activities aimed at combating the policy of apartheid, corresponded to the fact that whatever might be requested from the Government of South Africa as regards the adoption of legislative and administrative measures at the national level would be of little avail. This was quite evident in the conclusions and proposals contained in Mr. Santa Cruz's special study on racial discrimination, in which he had stated that South Africa, contrary to the general trend observed in the world, rejected the notion that the Government of a country should strive to attain justice, equality and protection of human rights for all citizens. Its official policy stressed racial differentiation, the need to maintain and intensify racial discrimination and to preserve at any cost the privileges and domination of a minority group. This policy was based on the theory that the white race, as the heir to Western Christian civilization, was in duty bound to maintain its superior position. The doctrine also encouraged ethnic groups to develop a "sense of colour" and to safeguard "the purity of their racial characteristics".

41. In its consideration of item 2 of the agenda, the seminar should also keep in mind the substantive problem posed by the question of respect for sovereignty of States and the doctrine of internal domestic jurisdiction contained in Article 2, paragraph 7 of the Charter of the United Nations. Some of the major Powers and the Government of the Republic of South Africa had invoked the doctrine of domestic jurisdiction with regard to questions involving racism and racial discrimination. Nevertheless there was little doubt that the situation in South Africa today was of international concern and subject to international action. No one could doubt that there should be concern at the international level at the manner in which a State treated its citizens in matters involving their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

42. With regard to item 2 (a) of the agenda relating to repeal of laws and regulations that might give rise to or perpetuate racial discrimination, the speaker suggested that two areas of appropriate action at the national level should be borne in mind. On the one hand, national action was required with regard to the repeal of laws and regulations which expressly used race as identifying criteria for denying human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as laws and regulations existing in South Africa which expressly deprived the black majority of enjoyment and exercise of practically every single right specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular, the right to equal treatment before the law, the right to security of person and protection of the State against violence and bodily harm, political rights, civil rights and economic, social and cultural rights. With regard to repeal of laws and regulations which expressly used race as identifying criteria, the speaker drew the attention of the seminar to the existence of national institutions at the legislative, judicial and executive levels charged with the task of implementing those laws, such as the Bureau of State Security in South Africa. He also referred to the extent to which those laws were enforced extra-territorially outside of South Africa and stated that effective preventive measures could be taken at the international level in order to prevent their enforcement.

43. On the other hand, the speaker emphasized that the repeal of discriminatory laws and regulations should be extended to many laws and regulations where criteria other than race were used. Certain of these alleged non-racial criteria upon close examination revealed to have racial and discriminatory effects. The speaker labelled them as "suspect criteria" and listed the following examples: criteria based on ancestry; prohibitive immigration clauses; blood percentage clauses; property qualification clauses in respect of exercise of franchise and bonding requirements; literacy provisions; membership provisions in private clubs and societies; experience requirements with regard to employment and occupation; oath requirements and quota requirements based on geographic origins.

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44. With regard to item 2 (b) of the agenda, relating to adoption of positive measures, the speaker stressed the importance of ratifying or acceding to the international instruments adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which was now in force and to which 50 States were now parties; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

45. On the question of adopting measures aimed at ensuring the right of everyone before the law without distinction as to race, colour, national or ethnic origin in the enjoyment of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the speaker drew attention to the need to eradicate poverty and deprivation, to wipe out illiteracy and to protect the cultural basis of racial and minority groups.

46. As regards the adoption of special measures of a temporary nature designed to ensure full equality of treatment to persons belonging to certain racial groups considered as underprivileged, the speaker drew the attention of the seminar to article 1, paragraph 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which provided that: "Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure to such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or

exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved."

47. The speaker noted that special and concrete measures to ensure the development and protection of certain groups for the purpose of guaranteeing them full enjoyment of human rights should be taken only when the circumstances so warranted. He thought it was appropriate for the seminar to examine the circumstances when such measures should be introduced. He posed the question of whether such special measures were to be designed to eliminate racial discrimination or to deal with transitional problems after discriminatory practices had been eliminated. Such measures, he continued, would have to be examined in terms of their purpose with an implicit understanding that they would be short term and temporary measures of a solely corrective nature and should not be a pretext for continuing the isolation of certain racial and minority groups from national life.

48. As regards the question of creation of national institutions, human rights commissions or committees on race relations entrusted with the implementation of measures designed to combat racism and to eliminate racial discrimination, the speaker emphasized the importance of such implementation machinery possessing investigative powers, ombudsman functions, ability to recommend corrective action and to impose sanctions against violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

49. Several participants outlined the constitutional, legislative and administrative provisions existing in their respective countries aimed at the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and the achievement of a society free from racial prejudice. They pointed out that many of the newly independent countries had adopted constitutions which contained specific norms of human rights and fundamental freedoms specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Several constitutions which existed prior to the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights had since been amended to reflect the letter and the spirit of the Declaration.

50. One participant pointed out that far too often States claimed that the existence of anti-discriminatory constitutional and legislative provisions were proof of absence of racial discrimination, and stressed that the existence of laws and regulations alone was not a full guarantee of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. There was nevertheless general agreement that constitutional legislative, administrative and judicial measures were basic in preventing and combating racism and eliminating racial discrimination. Great emphasis, however, should also be placed on the importance of creating national institutions which would effectively guarantee the implementation and enforcement of existing laws and which would have the power of investigation and fact finding, and the ability to recommend corrective measures and to impose sanctions.

51. Participants agreed that States should undertake a comprehensive review of their existing laws and regulations in the light of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other international instruments adopted by the United Nations family of organizations with a view to repealing all existing provisions

which might give rise to racism or perpetuate racial discrimination. It was generally agreed that special measures of a temporary nature in favour of the underprivileged racial and minority groups were essential to ensure full equality of treatment to persons belonging to those groups. It was pointed out, however, that article 1, paragraph 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination provided guidelines for the adoption of such special measures with the clear indication that these measures would not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken had been achieved.

52. Some participants expressed the view that it was absolutely necessary to invite States which had not already done so to repeal all laws and regulations which contributed to the maintenance and propagation of racial and national discrimination and to adopt laws prohibiting such discrimination and aiming at avoiding such discrimination, and also to declare illegal all organizations and all acts of individuals which propagated racial ideas and national hatred and to initiate judicial action against them.

53. Opinion was expressed that it would be erroneous to assume that racial discrimination could exist in a vacuum and be identified without reference to social, political and economic conditions. Positive and effective measures were therefore needed at appropriate governmental and administrative levels to remove the underlying causes of racism and racial discrimination in all these fields. The establishment of a society free from all forms and manifestations of prejudice required long-term programmes to cure the illness and to improve the social, political and economic conditions of the society for the elimination of discrimination.

54. Some participants stressed the importance of legislative measures as well as of the legal guarantee of their implementation. They also underlined that legislative measures and legal guarantees must be ensured by economic, political and ideological action. *Fundação Guidaro Futuro* Each State really concerned with actually eliminating racial and national discrimination must endeavour to combine harmoniously such measures. It should in particular establish actual conditions for extending and implementing human rights and freedoms including national and racial equality, such conditions being realized where economic development of the entire economy was subordinated to the noble task of serving mankind.

55. The importance of long-term planning in education to combat racism and racial prejudice by means of teaching and the mass media of communication was emphasized by many participants. The representative of UNESCO drew the attention of the participants to the world-wide activities of that Organization and recommended in particular more extensive ratification and effective implementation of the provisions of the UNESCO Convention against discrimination in education adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1960.

56. It was recognized by the participants that the United Nations and its specialized agencies had accomplished a great deal in the field of racial discrimination over the past 25 years. The United Nations had been able to collect a wealth of material relating to various aspects of the problem of racism and racial discrimination and had completed comprehensive and useful studies for the consideration of competent bodies and organs of the Organization concerned with questions of racial discrimination, including recommendations and resolutions aimed at its elimination. The United Nations publications on the subject, it was stated, went a long way in educating peoples of all countries

with regard to their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Important international instruments had been adopted by the United Nations reflecting various provisions contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The most noteworthy among these were the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Declaration and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization also had in their respective spheres of competence, adopted important Conventions against discrimination in employment and occupation and against discrimination in education.

57. Several of the participants pointed out that a great number of international instruments adopted by the United Nations family of organizations had been ratified by their Governments and that the provisions of these instruments were faithfully applied and implemented in their countries. However, it was suggested that more effective measures were expected from Governments to achieve the principles and objectives set forth in these international instruments. States which had not yet done so were strongly encouraged to ratify or accede to the United Nations instruments containing provisions to combat racism and racial discrimination. The participants from two States invited to the seminar reported that their Governments had already initiated steps in order to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination before the end of 1971, the year declared by the General Assembly as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

58. The representative of the ILO explained that in the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, the obligations undertaken by States Parties were not strictly limited to their own acts or activities, but that those States also had an international obligation to combat racial discrimination in their relations with one another. He drew attention to the effectiveness of the existing machinery and procedures for the implementation of human rights conventions adopted by the ILO, and recommended the ratification of those instruments by all States Members of that Organization. He underlined, however, that the ratification of a convention against discrimination was only the first step. States ratifying those conventions accepted an international obligation to take legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures necessary for their implementation and to submit to the control procedures provided for in the ILO Constitution.

59. In addition to proposals and recommendations contained in the discussions summarized above, the following actions were also suggested by some of the participants as regards matters dealt with under item 2 of the agenda:

(a) Renewed efforts at both national and international levels to expose publicly racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations wherever it existed, including the policy of apartheid practised in southern Africa;

(b) Extensive promotion of educational measures through teaching and other information media with regards to questions of race and racial discrimination;

(c) Effective dissemination of United Nations publications relating to racism as well as positive measures adopted by States to combat racial discrimination;

(d) Adoption of laws and establishment of stringent control mechanisms to prohibit ideologies and organizations based on racial prejudice and hatred including private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria;

(e) Publicizing in all countries of the results, conclusions and recommendations of the seminar, in particular in countries where racial discrimination was still practised and in countries whose Governments maintained diplomatic, cultural, economic, and other relations with the Governments of white minority régimes in southern Africa;

(f) Campaigns in universities and schools against racism and racial discrimination including promotion of exchange programmes at the international level;

(g) Promotion of sports activities among different racial groups at the national and international levels;

(h) Relaxation of immigration and entry laws and regulations to make it possible for the peoples of various countries to establish closer contacts with one another.

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III. CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL ACTION, IN PARTICULAR WITH
REGARD TO ACTIVITIES AIMED AT COMBATING THE POLICY OF
APARTHEID

60. The seminar discussed item 3 of its agenda at its 10th to 12th meetings held on 23 and 24 June 1971. The item was introduced by Mr. Jan Tomko (Czechoslovakia).

61. Mr. Tomko drew the attention of the seminar to the impact of the struggle of national liberation movements on the coming into existence of a number of newly independent States. While acknowledging the valuable influence of the United Nations instruments in the field of human rights, particularly the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, he noted that a number of territories had not yet achieved independence and that certain colonial powers were still refusing the rightful demands for equality and self-determination of subjected peoples.

62. He said that racial discrimination and apartheid were products of colonialism and imperialism and the consequent economic exploitation of subject peoples. In terms of international law, they constituted a threat to peace and apartheid had been declared a crime against humanity. The situation in southern Africa therefore posed a problem to the whole world. The attempt to entrench and intensify the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination which was clearly taking place in that region found support in the actions of NATO countries in maintaining economic relations with South Africa and supplying arms to that country in spite of the embargo imposed by the United Nations. There were also economic, military and political links with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. In his opinion, the collective policies of these powers hindered the elimination of racial discrimination which implied putting an end to imperialism and economic exploitation.

63. There were some who had held the view that racism arose from the slave trade and the exploitation of human and material resources. They had thought wrongly that the end of the slave trade would bring about the end of racial discrimination. It was now generally accepted that racism still prevailed in various regions of the world and that further action was necessary to achieve its eradication.

64. The seminar should recognize the very significant work of the United Nations and its related organizations in dealing with the subject of racial discrimination and apartheid. The efforts of the United Nations were supplemented by those of certain Governments and non-governmental organizations. The International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was a special opportunity for all peoples of goodwill and sincerity to take meaningful action, legislative, administrative and otherwise, to eradicate racism and racial discrimination. The speaker emphasized the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the need for its universal acceptance. He also stressed the urgency of giving appropriate assistance to peoples fighting against racial discrimination.

65. In referring to the question of political, economic and moral assistance to peoples engaged in the struggle against racial discrimination and in particular against the policy of apartheid, a number of participants commented on the question of aid to liberation movements.

66. Some participants were convinced that South Africa had sufficiently demonstrated to the world that it would not respond to the appeals of the United Nations nor to that of enlightened world opinion. It continued to oppress the African peoples who had tried all peaceful means open to them only to reap such tragedies as that of Sharpeville. The view was expressed that it was now necessary for the African peoples concerned to resort to arms to retrieve their human dignity and enjoy the equality of treatment and the rights which were enshrined for blacks and whites alike in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments.

67. In the opinion of a number of participants, all States Members of the United Nations should demonstrate their commitment to helping the United Nations achieve its objectives by subscribing to funds designed to help such liberation movements. It was observed that there was an inconsistency between what some powers said and what they did in actual practice. In this connexion, one participant stated that the ethics which drove European and other nations to fight many wars for their sovereignty and human rights should equally and validly drive them to support African liberation movements striving for the same objectives.

68. Many participants agreed that financial and material aid should be provided to liberation movements. A number of other participants, while agreeing in principle, would rather see such assistance given on the basis of the effectiveness of the movement concerned. The suggestion was also made that funds might best be channelled through the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It was also observed that a plurality of movements was wasteful in view of the scarcity of resources. One participant questioned the wisdom of the use of violence and argued in favour of other means such as economic sanctions. Another participant suggested that serious consideration should be given to including the subject of financial aid to liberation movements as a new item in the work programme of all United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies.

69. One participant cautioned African participants as to the effects of the competition between two big military alliances for spheres of influences in the world. That situation required action at the international level in other appropriate forums. A lessening of tensions and disengagement in Europe could have positive results in Africa in relation to the fight against colonialism, exploitation and racial discrimination.

70. One participant, while considering that the United Nations should continue to adopt resolutions on racial discrimination and apartheid, doubted if much would result in terms of positive results. He suggested therefore that the United Nations set up an international military force to enforce its resolutions. This he thought was preferable to the weaker efforts of national liberation movements. A number of other participants questioned the feasibility of the proposal. One participant said that the creation of such an international force would be contrary to the principle of non-interference as contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

71. It was the view of some participants that in spite of the difficulties, efforts should be made to contact those movements and that they should be consulted before taking any decisions of concern to them.

72. There was wide agreement on the question of assistance to the victims of racial discrimination and of apartheid. A number of speakers expressed the opinion that the effectiveness of measures taken in this connexion depended to a considerable extent on effective co-ordination. Most participants emphasized the need for continued and increased contributions to the projects of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in this field.

73. One speaker stressed the need for a constructive approach to all the problems of southern Africa including the question of assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination. He proposed that an "action committee" should be established under the auspices of the United Nations to mobilize all available resources, to survey and evaluate the needs and forms of assistance required by the victims of racial discrimination and apartheid and to administer its programme within a specified time-limit. The committee should execute its programme peacefully and should not resort to violence.

74. Some participants drew the attention of the seminar to other forms of assistance which would be required. Reference was made to the particular needs of those victims of racial discrimination who had had to leave their countries. These people were often in need of refugee facilities and of travel documents that would enable them to return to the country of refuge.

75. The seminar was informed that material assistance to the victims of racial discrimination and apartheid had been generously given by various Governments and some non-governmental organizations

76. The seminar noted that the programmes of the ILO included concrete assistance to victims of apartheid in the form of fellowships granted to South Africans abroad to receive training in ILO centres. The ILO was co-operating in this connexion with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and also had maintained liaison with the OAU. The seminar was informed that the ILO intended to expand its action in this field.

77. The representative of UNESCO also informed the seminar of UNESCO's collaboration with the United Nations and the OAU in respect of the specialized services in education it could offer. There was continuous exchange of information between UNESCO and the UNHCR. Funds for this purpose were however limited.

78. The majority of the participants agreed that support for the action of the United Nations and other international organizations fighting against racial discrimination, and in particular against the policy of apartheid, was one of the most important aspects of the issues under consideration. Considerable emphasis was given to the importance of implementing the various conventions and instruments concerning racial discrimination as well as various resolutions on the subject.

79. Many participants were of the opinion that most States were morally committed to take action against racial discrimination and apartheid, but, that some States, particularly those with considerable economic and military links with South Africa, were unwilling to use their power for the eradication of the evil. This was the basis for their reluctance to give full and sincere implementation to the various

international instruments and resolutions on the subject. Some participants observed that the responsibility for the non-implementation of the United Nations resolutions and recommendations against racial discrimination rested with the States which refused to participate in the relevant international agreements and to assume legal commitments for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination within their own territories.

80. One participant recalled that the South African Government had thus far rejected every suggestion of the United Nations to seek a remedy to the problem of apartheid by invoking the domestic jurisdiction clause contained in Article 2, paragraph 7 of the United Nations Charter. He drew attention to the current view to the effect that allowing a State to invoke the clause would preclude the possibility of any United Nations action in defence of those basic rights of the individual which Member States, by adhering to the Charter, had undertaken to uphold.

81. The seminar was unanimously of the opinion that all eligible States Members of the United Nations should ratify or accede to the various international instruments concerning human rights and racial discrimination and particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.- It was also suggested that those States which were not eligible to do so should endeavour to adhere to the purposes and object of the Convention. There were strong expressions of concern from some participants that the provisions of article 17 of the Convention allowed States like South Africa and Portugal to become parties to it whilst excluding certain other States.

82. It was proposed that the seminar should express itself in favour of resolution 3 B dealing with international action against racial discrimination adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session and it was suggested that the United Nations General Assembly in order to expand that resolution should recommend that all States use all available means to exert effective pressure in conformity with the United Nations Charter for the purpose of eliminating racism in all its aspects and manifestations, including apartheid, nazism and colonialism.

83. In referring to the arms embargo imposed by United Nations resolutions against South Africa, a number of participants observed that it was insincere for certain States to profess compliance when in fact they resorted to indirect but equally effective means to enable the production of arms in South Africa itself. These indirect means included providing and authorizing experts to work in South Africa as well as making available patents and licences to manufacture certain sophisticated arms. Some participants suggested that the seminar should propose that mass media of information be used to publicize the breach of the relevant resolutions thus bringing the pressure of world opinion to bear on the responsible parties.

84. The question of sanctions was given extensive consideration by the seminar. As regards the ineffectiveness of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, a number of participants considered that the United Kingdom must carry the main blame for its reluctance to act firmly with that colony. They also maintained that it was possible for Rhodesia to survive because of the support it received from countries trading with it as well as its alliance with Portugal and South Africa. They suggested that the inaction of the United Kingdom should be condemned and that information media should give publicity to the facts of the situation.

85. On the question of trade and investments in South Africa, most participants expressed disappointment because certain States did not comply with the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions providing for the imposition of economic and other sanctions against racist régimes. The view was widely held that, without the economic support which South Africa enjoyed from its major trading partners, the system of apartheid would slowly have crumbled. A number of speakers therefore were of the opinion that an international atmosphere of pressure should be created, so that Member States which at present did not take the action prescribed by the resolutions of the General Assembly would feel compelled to change their position.

86. One participant, however, referred to the action of certain groups to prevent certain large companies in his country from continuing their operations in South Africa. He stated that certain positive results had been achieved as a consequence of organized confrontation against the owners of a certain company. The speaker therefore thought that bringing the issue to the attention of the great Powers was not the real question; they were already aware of it. The problem was that of reaching those who had the real power, i.e., the owners of the shares of these companies. He noted that shareholders in the company under reference included universities, churches and millions of ordinary people. The speaker suggested that a conference of the special organizations and persons actively concerned with mobilizing public opinion should be convened to confront such companies to change their policy. Invitations for such a conference should be extended to representatives of civil rights movements, women's groups, universities, churches, non-governmental organizations, amongst others.

87. Some participants felt, however, that the Government of any State had power to exert a restraining influence on any company provided it had the intention to do so. The existence of a strategic materials list which companies were forbidden to trade with certain countries was an example of the power available to Governments.

88. It was recalled that it had been argued that sanctions would hurt the Africans more than the whites in southern Africa. It was said that this argument was not valid because the Africans themselves had asked for sanctions and were prepared to make sacrifices. It was also erroneous to say that certain States would be ruined economically if they ceased their trade and investments in South Africa when these States could afford to spend considerable amounts devoted to pursuing the arms race and to waging direct aggressive wars or supporting régimes which waged such wars. One participant expressed the view that the application of strict sanctions and coercive measures on South Africa could possibly have a boomerang effect, in that it could force the South African Government to adopt more repressive measures against the Africans.

89. In the course of the discussions, several participants made reference to the situation in Namibia and the Portuguese territories in Africa. The attention of the seminar was called to various practical measures for action already suggested in the resolutions of the United Nations. In resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, the General Assembly had decided inter alia to establish a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia, and had requested the Secretary-General to make a detailed study and report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the development, planning, execution and administration of a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians in various fields. All United Nations bodies concerned had been invited to provide the Secretary-General with

advice and assistance. The Secretary-General had been in the meantime authorized to make interim grants from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1971, not exceeding a total amount of 50,000 dollars. A number of participants appealed to Member States to support the programme and asked for generous contributions.

90. The attention of the seminar was drawn to the opinion given by the International Court of Justice on the legality of United Nations termination of South Africa's trusteeship over Namibia. Some participants noted with regret the negative reaction already forthcoming from the South African authorities.

91. The representative of the ILO after indicating what measures had been taken by the ILO with respect to South Africa on account of its policy of apartheid mentioned that that country had withdrawn from the ILO in 1964. As regards Portugal the seminar was informed that that country had accepted the conclusions and recommendations of a commission established under article 26 of the Constitution of the ILO to investigate allegations concerning the violations in Overseas Portuguese Provinces and the Convention concerning the abolition of forced labour. The representative of the ILO further stated that the Commission of experts on the implementation of ILO Conventions and Recommendations was watching closely the application of those Recommendations by Portugal.

92. The existence of racial discrimination in other parts of the world was repeatedly referred to by some participants. The Palestine problem was given as an example by a number of participants. One speaker expressed the view that the same powers which supported apartheid were also supporting Zionism. Attention was also drawn by one participant to the importance of support to practical measures for action recommended in various United Nations resolutions for the assistance of refugees and, particularly, for the education and training of the young refugees.

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93. Many participants and representatives of non-governmental organizations expressed support for the purposes of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Some speakers gave details of some of the measures and activities they were undertaking or which they envisaged in observance of the Year. It was felt that the occasion of the Year should not be wasted on mere ceremonial and formal activities. Efforts should be made to contribute constructively to the fight against the evils of racial discrimination. One of the best purposes that the Year could serve was to inform public opinion on the subject, using new means to arouse the awareness of the man on the street. The seminar should recommend the widest distribution of Mr. Santa Cruz's study.

94. It was proposed that periodic conferences of youth should be convened to discuss the problems of racial discrimination. The proponent of the idea felt that youth was more idealistic and less set in their ways and prejudices compared to the older generation. He said that the youth were concerned about the ethical values of the society in which they will live in the future.

95. Another proposal was that seminars on racial discrimination should be convened as near to the site of the problem as possible. This would allow participation by the victims and afford maximum publicity at the same time. In this regard one speaker observed that since racial discrimination existed in some form in most countries it would be difficult to decide where to hold such seminars if only that criterion was used.

IV. EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

96. The seminar discussed item 4 of its agenda at its 13th to 15th meetings held on 24 and 25 June 1971. The item was introduced by Mr. Pedro Brin Martínez (Panama).

97. In his statement Mr. Brin Martínez stressed the importance of education in attaining the objectives of eliminating racial discrimination and achieving racial harmony. Every State should inform and educate its population, both young and old, of the evils of racial discrimination. Without such basic education, action would be impossible.

98. Schools had a special role to play in educating the new generation and in shaping the opinions of children so that racial prejudices and tendencies and differences in racial attitudes would be avoided.

99. Children should be taught to recognize the equality of all races and be made aware of the evils of racial discrimination and imbued with a sense that it was morally and legally wrong. The public in general should be educated by the most extensive and sophisticated publicity methods and by a wide use of the mass media.

100. Any programme needed to be carefully prepared so as to utilize the most effective methods, and the most experienced organizations and personnel. The methods used should include the use of slogans, audio-visual aids and the extension of cultural exchange programmes.

101. The speaker drew the attention of the seminar to the Convention against discrimination in education adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its eleventh session on 14 December 1960, which contained provisions aimed at eliminating any discrimination in schools. He referred to article 5 of that Convention, which imposed on States Parties to the Convention the obligation to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship amongst all nations, racial or religious groups. Article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination also contained similar provisions obliging States Parties to take measures to eliminate racial discrimination and promote racial harmony especially in the field of education.

102. The speaker suggested that the Commission on Human Rights might establish a publicity bureau to wage psychological warfare against the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination.

103. Most participants who spoke agreed that the most important and effective means of combating racial discrimination was by an educational and publicity campaign directed not only at the children of the world but also at the adult population. Some participants considered that this campaign should also be directed at other forms of discrimination, the causes and effects of which were often the same. It was pointed out that one of the most important aspects of educational measures was to overcome national and racial prejudices in the conscience of the individual; for that reason States must take measures to create an educational atmosphere of respect for the rights and dignity of human beings regardless of race or colour.

104. That campaign should be at the national as well as international level and should enlist the active support of Governments as well as influential organizations such as youth and women's organizations and the trade unions. A campaign was necessary even in States where there were no racial minorities or groups, as all States must share in the task not only of eliminating racial discrimination wherever it existed but also of creating a climate of racial tolerance so that tensions and crises were avoided in the future. The campaign could be carried on in such places as factories and cinemas as well as through the mass media and in the schools. In this respect some participants criticized the lack of action by political leaders in some States in assisting in solving the problem.

105. The church was particularly involved in the campaign of rousing the conscience of the people and should receive every assistance and encouragement.

106. Some participants referred to the problem of tribalism which existed in various parts of the world and required special attention if national uprisings and civil war were to be avoided. One participant suggested that the United Nations might assist particularly in finding solutions to the problem posed by tribalism. Another participant mentioned that refugee problems were often caused by special problems arising from racial, tribal or sectional differences.

107. In States where racial discrimination or apartheid was institutionalized by the State as an official doctrine a different approach was necessary - means had to be devised of influencing public opinion from the outside by such media as the radio. The public opinion of the rest of the world should be educated to an awareness of the evil results of racial discrimination and apartheid existing in those countries, which constituted a threat to world peace as dangerous as the atomic bomb. Only when public opinion had been fully harnessed would Governments be forced to act in cutting off all trade and relations with such States.

108. Those who had been responsible for the rise of such movements as nazism and fascism had been successful in creating feelings of racialism and superiority through means of education and mass propaganda. Today, the advocates of apartheid were conducting an insidious and clever campaign attempting to justify apartheid. Means had to be devised to combat that campaign and to avoid the recurrence of a rise of such ideologies. That could only be done by publicizing its evils as it had been done regarding the persecution and genocide of the Jews in Nazi Germany.

109. Some participants maintained that the measures adopted by the United Nations had not been effective. Social and legal advances had not kept pace with technological advances. The United Nations and its agencies could accomplish a great deal more in the education field and in the use of publicity media in helping resolve the problem of racial discrimination which many speakers referred to as a "mental sickness". The material which was presently issued was too formal, often unintelligible to the common man and not widely circulated. One participant considered that United Nations associations could be more active in promoting publicity campaigns designed to eradicate racial discrimination. Their activities could include the translation of United Nations resolutions and instruments into local languages. Suggested measures by the United Nations and its subsidiary organs included:

(1) The preparation of educational programmes for schools to be disseminated throughout the world in the class room and on the radio and television networks specially directed towards the problem of racial discrimination and racial harmony;

(2) The wider distribution of the texts of United Nations resolutions and conventions concerned with the problem edited into simple, intelligible and forceful language and the distribution for the purpose of explanation and discussion in all schools of the UNESCO Statements on the Race Question;

(3) The drawing up of an inventory of cultural works throughout the world including books, films, plays, and other works of art which expressed the idea of racial harmony and brotherhood of man or a protest against racial discrimination;

(4) The preparation of a specific programme of action to combat racial discrimination, prejudice and apartheid, including contacts and active participation with oppressed groups in southern Africa;

(5) Organization of an international exhibition or festival of culture, including jazz and pop music appealing to youth, which could also act as a protest against racial discrimination and apartheid;

(6) The preparation of a United Nations play or film denouncing racial discrimination and apartheid to be distributed on a world-wide basis. Emphasis could be placed in the presentation of any such play on active participation between the audience and the actors;

(7) The preparation of loose illustrated pages to be added to text books throughout the world and to be available in different languages;

(8) Assisting national commissions on human rights with educational and publicity material;

(9) An extension of the "Human Rights Bulletin" to include more information on various topics of interest in the field of human rights such as apartheid in South Africa. The bulletin could also be more widely distributed;

(10) Assisting people who resisted racist régimes by extending General Assembly resolution 2671 (XXV) which was too modest in scope. In this respect a special fund might be established for this purpose. One participant suggested that UNESCO should study ways and means of establishing and supporting schools in areas liberated from Portuguese domination;

(11) Recommending to States to appoint an ombudsman specifically concerned with dealing with racial problems including complaints of racism.

(12) The establishment of United Nations libraries providing information media including material on racial discrimination and apartheid and on the promotion of racial harmony.

110. It was recognized that the world press had an important part to play in educating and informing world opinion of the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid and in promoting racial harmony. One participant said that the world press had failed to portray accurately the true nature of apartheid. This was because in certain countries the press was a monopoly in the hands of or influenced by vested interests. Another participant said that the independent press might be reluctant without direct canvassing and influential pressure to include publicity material which would assist in promoting racial harmony.

111. The use of the radio was also considered to be of value, especially where the literacy of the people was low. Radio services might be persuaded to devote some time each day to propoganda in promoting racial harmony and awareness of racial problems.

112. Participants agreed that cultural exchanges were another important tool in the creation of harmonious relations between different peoples and races. States should be encouraged to conclude and extend cultural agreements. It was pointed out that since music was an international language understood and enjoyed by all peoples, it provided an excellent medium for promoting understanding and getting people together.

113. One participant suggested that an international body be established to regulate and standardize cultural exchanges to eliminate any possible political objectives which such exchanges might carry. The knowledge of other peoples' culture and even their language created sympathy between peoples. The use of the performing arts was also a strong medium. Various national troupes of dancers, singers and players had been very effective in spreading goodwill between peoples and nations.

114. In this respect one participant suggested that film festivals and exhibitions of different cultures in Africa, Asia and Europe and other areas would benefit the spread of knowledge and respect of the respective cultures. Cultural exchanges could be extended to include the exchange of radio and television programmes.

115. Reference was made to the tremendous increase over the last two decades in travel by tourists throughout the world. Steps could be taken to harness this potential for increasing the understanding between peoples by developing tourism and persuading governments to reduce to a minimum restrictions on travel. Tourists might also be taught the importance of establishing good relations amongst the peoples in the countries they visited. Tourists could also receive briefing literature. Tourism to those countries practising such doctrines as apartheid should be discontinued.

116. One participant said that since the basic nature of racialism was basically emotional, it could only be countered by appealing to human emotions. The use of drama and the arts could have the effects of producing emotions of shame, pity or outrage at the situations resulting from apartheid and racial discrimination. The psychological techniques used in advertising and in entertainment had to be adopted. Care, however, had to be exercised against arousing curiosity, which might defeat the objectives sought. One participant suggested the use of posters could play an important role. It was also suggested that drama competitions could be organized.

117. The curricula of the schools should be examined and improved to ensure that attitudes of racial tolerance and racial harmony were taught at all levels. Text books should expose apartheid and racial discrimination and school books which encouraged national pride on grounds of racial, ethnic or tribal superiority should be corrected. Illustrations in text books which had racial undertones should be discarded. The curricula of schools should be extended to include civic instruction with particular reference to the promotion of racial harmony and exposing the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid. In this respect it was important that States took measures to ensure that all schools were multi-racial, particularly at the kindergarten level.

118. Students and young people could themselves do more than any other group to foster good relations. Young people were quick to make friends and were able to make wide contacts during their school and university years before settling down to family and career life which often confined them within narrow social and economic limits. If the programmes of student exchange were encouraged and extended, the young generation could learn and teach others to be free from the racial prejudices which now existed. In this respect one speaker suggested that classes as a whole might be the subject of student exchange. Another speaker advocated a more systematic approach to student exchange, which appeared to him to be conducted in a haphazard manner. The selection of students seemed often purely fortuitous. Students on exchange schemes should receive special briefing to enable them to serve the cause of racial harmony.

119. Women's groups could be especially influential as their role was particularly concerned with the social aspects of life and with the home. Children were greatly influenced in their early childhood by their mother's care and instruction. During this pre-school period racial awareness could be avoided and racial harmony encouraged. In this respect the education of women themselves - especially those who would bear or care for children - was also important. The use of fairy tales, folklore and their inhibiting aspects should be carefully considered in order to avoid spreading of racial prejudices.

120. Assistance from non-governmental organizations had the benefit of being able to act and influence opinion outside the government and the political machinery of the State. Women's organizations, trade unions, youth movements, student unions and other organizations should be encouraged and assisted to produce and disseminate educational and publicity material as well as promote an inter-exchange between racial groups.

121. One participant mentioned that the economic, social and cultural disparity between certain States was a factor in the existence and continuance of racial discrimination. Therefore improvement of the level of education and the cultural development of some less developed States was an important means of combating racial prejudices or discrimination. He mentioned the work of UNESCO in this field. States should be encouraged and assisted in the establishment of universities and cultural organizations.

122. The representative of the ILO referred to article 19 of the ILO Constitution which made it compulsory for all Member States, even where they had voted against a Convention, to submit all the Conventions adopted by the ILO to their national parliaments for consideration. A similar provision might be adopted in the case of United Nations instruments. The representative of the ILO also gave information concerning the activities of his organization aimed at promoting equal opportunities in employment and the professions.

123. It was observed that all education should be education for active change. Education on its own would not improve conditions or cause change. There was a need to influence the behaviour of those institutions, systems and governments which perpetrated racism and racial discrimination. There must be education with a view to confrontation. This education should lead to those races or groups which had been discriminated against being advanced to the same level as the rest of the community. Emphasis should be based more on equality of results than on equality of opportunity. To attain this, preferential treatment should be given to races or groups previously discriminated against.

124. One participant stressed the importance of involving those peoples who were discriminated against in the campaign and in the educational and information media used. For instance different racial groups should appear on television programmes. This would help in the eradication of the feeling of racial isolation or indifference in the countries where differences between racial groups did not occur or were insignificant.

125. States should be encouraged to establish institutes of race relations which could be responsible not only for studying problems of race and educating students in the problem but also in preparing literature and pamphlets for distribution, devising new methods of combating racial discrimination and promoting racial harmony. Research into the causes of racial discrimination was of value in finding new ways of combating it. Financial grants should be made to such institutions and to establishments which actively promoted racial harmony.

126. Many participants stressed the importance of seminars especially at the regional level where regional problems could be considered. Attention should be focused on all States to ensure that no conditions existed in which racialism might flourish. States should be encouraged to prepare reports dealing with situations in their own countries of different ethnic, cultural or racial groups and the steps taken to protect these groups from discrimination.

127. Some participants supported the scheme of town-twinning which had been viewed with favour by United Nations organs and suggested that it should be continued and extended to include villages and have a particular application to different cultures and peoples. In order to attain these objectives they expressed the hope that the United Towns Organization should benefit from the assistance of the United Nations.

128. One participant voiced the view that people should be made aware that often a racial approach to another was an unconscious reaction. It was necessary to replace this unconscious reaction by a conscious approach to overcome any initial hostility which often occurred when contacts with a different racial group were infrequent. It was suggested that a survey of racial attitudes should be made so as to catalogue anti-social racial behaviour.

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129. After the conclusion of the consideration of the various agenda items, a statement was made on behalf of four Asian participants of the seminar in which they called for decisive and definite action against discrimination and apartheid practised by countries like South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal. Noting that measures taken so far by the United Nations had not proved as effective as they should have been, in particular because of the role played by certain big powers, they expressed support for the struggle of the oppressed people of Africa against all forms of racial and colonial oppression and suggested that Africans fighting in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Portuguese colonies against discrimination should be actively helped in accordance with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly in the shortest possible time. The suggestion was made that as a practical step the United Nations should take an active role in promptly forming action committees on race relations especially in those countries that trade

with and support the racist régimes in Africa. Attention was also drawn by these participants to the problem created by Israel with regard to the Arabs in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories which in the view of the authors of the statement has created dangerous tension and threatened the peace not only of the Middle East but the peace of the world. It was stated that Israel had consistently ignored the recommendations of the various United Nations groups, which had been refused the right to make appropriate inquiries into gross violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. The suggestion was made that a United Nations seminar on this problem should be held in the very near future. Certain other participants expressed their support of this statement.

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V. CONCLUSIONS

130. The views expressed on the various items of the agenda and the suggestions made by those who participated in the seminar are summarized in the previous parts of the report.

131. In addition, the following general conclusions were agreed upon by all participants:

(1) Racial discrimination, which persists in a variety of forms in many regions of the world and which is without scientific or moral justification, is one of the greatest evils of our times, oppressive of human dignity and seriously endangering international co-operation and economic and social progress of the members of the international community concerned and of the international community itself.

(2) On the national level far-reaching curative and preventive measures should be taken by public authorities in the legislative, administrative, economic and social fields and all other relevant areas. These measures, in order to be fully effective, should be supported by private organizations and individuals and the spiritual leaders of mankind should constantly encourage these efforts in order that they should be crowned with success in our times.

(3) Governments, non-governmental organizations and influential individuals everywhere should not be satisfied by results within their own national framework but should support and participate in the international efforts to eliminate racial discrimination everywhere. In particular and as a matter of priority extreme forms of racial discrimination such as apartheid should continue to be condemned in the strongest terms and combated. The competent organs of the United Nations and regional organizations should continue their efforts to bring about the disappearance of such policies and practices by all methods at their disposal. The general ratification of international agreements concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenants on Human Rights, would be a most effective step to give the international community the tools necessary for the acceptance of these purposes.

(4) These efforts should be given strength and efficacy by extensive measures in the educational and public information fields. Each State and the international organizations concerned should consider and adopt practical steps to bring to the forefront of the attention of public opinion the importance and the urgency of necessary changes of attitudes and the adoption of steps to combat and eliminate racism and discrimination in all its forms in our generation.

(5) The seminar expressed the hope that the content of this report and its conclusions would be brought to the attention of the competent organs of the United Nations in order to enable them to strengthen their action with a view to bringing States to respect in accordance with the United Nations Charter the relevant resolutions of the Organization aimed at eliminating racism and racial discrimination in all their forms.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

132. At its sixteenth meeting, held on 29 June 1971, the seminar considered the draft report submitted by the Rapporteur. At the same meeting the report was unanimously adopted by the participants.

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ANNEX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Participants nominated by Governments

Austria

Felix Ermacora, Professor of Public Law, University of Vienna

Bolivia

Carlos Peñaranda Ipina, Director, Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Brazil

Celio Borja, Member of Parliament

Bulgaria

Eftim Timov, Head of section for political and social problems at the Scientific Research Centre for Africa and Asia, Sofia

Cameroon

Emmanuel Egbe Tabi, Member of the Political Bureau, Minister of Postal Services and Telecommunications

Marcel Nguini, President of the Supreme Court

Felix Tonye, Secretary-General, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

André Ngongang-Ouandji, Director, Legislative Branch, Ministry of Justice

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Bipoum-Woum, Professor, Faculty of Law, Federal University of Cameroon

Rev. Engelbert Mveng,* Director of Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Education

Pierre Pfouma Mana,* Deputy Director of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Jacob Achidi Kisob,* Chief, Studies, Documentation and Information Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Alvine Ebolo,* Secretary, Women's Organization of the Cameroon National Union

Jean Fouman-Akame,* Magistrate, Counsellor of the Supreme Court

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Daniel Amiot-Priso,** Director, National Broadcasting Service

François Oko Petis,** Police Commissioner, Principal Director of Legal Investigations

* Alternate

** Observer

Cameroon (continued)

Pierre Mabe,** Deputy Director, Information
Daniel Owono,** Deputy Chief of Service, Civic and Educational Promotion
Eugene Ndjiki-Nya,** Chief, External Information Service, Ministry of
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Victor Mbida,** Police Commissioner

Chile

Sergio Mimica, Deputy Chief, Department of Co-ordination and Analyses,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Czechoslovakia

Ján Tomko, Professor of Law, University of Bratislava

Finland

Helvi Sipilä, Attorney at Law, Helsinki

France

André Holleaux, Counsellor of State
Jacques Massenet,* First Counsellor, French Embassy, Yaoundé

Gabon

Léon Augé, President of the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court

Guyana

Duke E. Pollard, Counsellor for Legal Affairs, Permanent Mission of Guyana
to the United Nations, New York

India

Salebhoy A. Kader, Member of Parliament

Iraq

Nadhim Jawad, Ambassador of Iraq to Somalia

Jordan

Hani El-Masri, Head of the United Nations Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Kenya

S.M. Kivuitu, Member of Parliament and practising lawyer

Mauritius

Anund Priyay Neewoor, Officer, Ministry of External Affairs

Netherlands

J.A.H.J.S. Bruins Slot

* Alternate

** Observer

New Zealand

J.M. McEwen, Secretary of Maori and Island Affairs, Department of Maori and Island Affairs

Pakistan

S.M.A. Khairi, Director (T.C.), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Panama

Pedro Brin Martinez, Assistant Director, Department of International Organizations, Conferences and Treaties

Senegal

Omar N'Diaye, Magistrate, Assistant Judge at the Supreme Court

Ukrainian SSR

B.M. Babij, Professor of Law, Deputy Director of the Institute of State and Law, Member of the Presidium of the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian SSR

A.E. Oskoma,* First Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

N.Y. Sergejeva, Deputy Chairman, Supreme Court of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

K.F. Goutsenko,* Deputy Director, All Union Research Institute of Soviet Legislation

United Kingdom

Sir Herbert Marchant, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Member of The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

A.A. Golds, M.V.O.,* Ambassador and Consul-General to the Federal Republic of Cameroon

United Republic of Tanzania

Kassim Guruli, Director, Development Studies

United States of America

Clyde Ferguson, Jr., Ambassador to Uganda

Lannon Walker,* Counselor of the United States Embassy, Yaoundé

Upper Volta

Nouhoun Barry, Teacher, Member of the National Assembly

Venezuela

Hugo Alvarez Pifano, Chief, Division of Treaties and Agreements, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

* Alternate

B. Observer from Government

Guinea

Safiatou Diabaté Mato, Member of Parliament, Member of the Workers' National Committee

C. Guests of the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon

Platon Morozov, Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague
Ignacio Pinto, Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague
Sterling Tucker, Executive Director, Washington Urban League, Vice-Chairman of the City Council of Washington, D.C.

D. United Nations Secretariat

Representative of the Secretary-General:

Marc Schreiber, Director of the Division of Human Rights

E. United Nations bodies

Special Committee on Apartheid:

Abdulrahim A. Farah, Chairman of the Special Committee; James Verga;
Barakat Ahmad

F. Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organisation:

Thiecouta Sidibé, Director, ILO Yaoundé Area Office

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

Anna Raidl, Division for the Development of Social Science

G. Other intergovernmental organizations

Organization of African Unity:

Paul G. Addoh

Eitel Milla

H. Non-governmental organizations

Category I

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Wogu Ananaba

International Council of Women: Delphine Tsanga

Inter-Parliamentary Union: François Biyo'o Olinga

Women's International Democratic Federation: Adelaide Diawara

World Federation of Trade Unions: Romain Vilon-Guezo

Category II

All African Women's Conference: Magdeline Resha

Bahá'i International Community: Aziz Navidi

International Alliance of Women's Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities:
Suzanne Ekollo

International Committee of the Red Cross: François Payot

International Federation of Senior Police Officers: William Oko Petis

International Union for Child Welfare: Madeleine Tiki-Koum

World Association of World Federalists: Babatunde Akinnigbagbe

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession: Quentin Ndjomo

World Movement of Mothers: Irma Patris Eteki

World Student Christian Federation: Aaron Tolen

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Odile Fonkam

World Young Women's Christian Association: Irene E. B. Ighodaro

Roster

International Association of Universities: J. Imbert

International Federation for Parent Education: Aurore Manga

International Union of Students: Mehdi Ahmed Hafidh

World Association for Christian Communication: Daniel Ako'o

I. Secretariat of the seminar

Secretary: Henri Mazaud, Special Assistant, Division of Human Rights

Assistants to the Secretary: Anthony O.R. Mitchley; Christo Tepavitcharov;
Emmanuel Palmer; Enayat Houshmand (Division of Human Rights)

United Nations Information Officer: Emmanuel Ako-Bryant,
Assistant Director, UNIC, Yaoundé

Liaison Officer of the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon:
Henri Djeengue-Ndoube, Director of International Organizations, Ministry of
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