



General Assembly
Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/38/166/Add.3
E/1983/34/Add.3
5 December 1983
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-eighth session
Agenda item 12
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
First regular session of 1983
Agenda item 10
HUMAN RIGHTS

Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities
and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on
racial intolerance, hatred and terror

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1	2
II. COMMENTS PROVIDED BY STATES	2 - 4	2
III. COMMENTS PROVIDED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	5 - 6	3

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Since the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/166 and Add.1 and 2) was issued, replies have been received from the Governments of Ecuador, the Sudan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are summarized in section II below. The replies received from non-governmental organizations are summarized in section III. 1/

II. COMMENTS PROVIDED BY STATES

2. The Government of Ecuador referred to the international instruments to which it was a party. These included, inter alia, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex), the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex) and the International Covenants on Human Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex).

3. The Government of the Sudan suggested several measures that should be taken by all Member States on the subject-matter. Those included, inter alia, the condemnation of all subversive activities including, nazism, racism and fascism, declaring organizations practising such activities illegal; taking firm measures in the economic, social, educational, cultural and legislative fields in order to prohibit all forms of fascism, racism, nazism and other forms of totalitarianism, ensuring equality before law; and concluding and ratifying a mandatory agreement under whose provisions all Member States should undertake to respect and promote human rights and freedoms and to refrain from practising or being subjected to such fascist doctrines.

4. For the reply of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, see document A/C.3/38/12.

III. COMMENTS PROVIDED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I

International Council of Women

5. The International Council of Women indicated that, since its foundation, respect for human rights had been one of its primary objectives. It mentioned that the Council had organized meetings and adopted resolutions on such subjects as "Persecutions based on race, religion or political opinions", "Implementation of the Covenant on Human Rights", "Application of the humanitarian provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference 1975" and "Ratification of UNESCO conventions".

Roster

6. The World Education Fellowship expressed its support of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1983/28. It referred to its statement of August 1982 in which it, inter alia, urged Governments, community leaders and academic, business and labour interests to give positive support and encouragement to those responsible for the education of children and young people to promote education for international understanding and peace.

Notes

1/ The full texts of replies received from Governments and non-governmental organizations are available for consultation in the files of the United Nations Secretariat.
