



Nineteenth session

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE  
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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PART I

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE  
DECLARATION AND WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]

The principle of racial non-discrimination is firmly rooted in Argentine traditions and enshrined in the national Constitution, article 16 of which clearly states that "the Argentine nation does not admit prerogatives of blood or of birth; in it there are no personal privileges, nor titles of nobility. All its inhabitants are equal before the law, and admissible for employment without any other requisite than fitness. Equality is the basis of taxation and of the public burdens". This provision has inspired Argentine laws of every kind, which must conform with it, as laid down in the national Constitution itself (articles 31 and 100).

It should be added that as a result of a limited number of anti-Semitic demonstrations, which must be regarded as exceptional, Decree No. 3134 was issued in 1963 prohibiting the activities of two extremist groups which had promoted them.

Moreover, and without prejudice to the position stated above, the competent Argentine bodies are carefully studying the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in the light of operative paragraph 1 of resolution 1905 (XVIII).

In respect of the publicity to be given to the Declaration, as provided for in operative paragraph 2 of that resolution, the text of the Declaration will be disseminated in all educational establishments controlled by the Ministry of Education and Justice. The Argentine National Commission for UNESCO has printed a large number of copies of the Declaration which, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are distributed free of charge to all who request them. In consequence of the wide publicity given to this facility, the National Commission daily receives many requests from all over the country, and these are immediately complied with.

BULGARIA

[Original: French]

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which by its nature is a socialist State, any economic and social basis for racial discrimination, in whatever form, has been done away with. Under the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarian citizens are equal before the law. No privileges based on nationality, origin, religion or material situation are recognized. All preaching of racial or religious hatred is punishable by law (article 71 of the Constitution). The law forbids and punishes the formation of organizations openly or secretly propagating fascist or anti-democratic ideology, and participation in such organizations (article 87 of the Constitution).

The Penal Code treats the propagating of or inciting to racial or national hatred as crimes. Anyone who uses violence towards another or damages his property because of his race, nationality or religion is punishable by law (article 272 of the Penal Code).

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria notes with satisfaction that the principles underlying the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination fully accord with its own policy in this field.

The Bulgarian people is profoundly opposed to all discrimination, including discrimination on grounds of race, colour of skin or ethnic origin. In the People's Republic of Bulgaria, relations of friendship and mutual respect prevail among all citizens.

In compliance with resolution 1905 (XVIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the text of the Declaration was published in Pravna Misl (Juridical Thought) No. 3/1964, of which some 2,000 copies were printed. Moreover, copies of the Declaration were sent to the Presidium of the National Assembly, the Ministries concerned, the State Counsel Division, the Supreme Court, and other national bodies.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

At the eighteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly the Byelorussian SSR actively assisted in the drafting and adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, considering that, in an era marked by the downfall of the colonial system and the rapid progress of mankind in the political, social, scientific and other fields, the existence of racial discrimination in a number of countries was an evil which must be eliminated for ever as quickly as possible.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution, oppression on grounds of nationality and race was eliminated from the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic once and for all. This is guaranteed by the provisions of the laws in force and by the customs and traditions of our people.

Article 98 of the Constitution of the Byelorussian SSR, which is the fundamental law of our country, proclaims that:

"Equality of rights of citizens of the Byelorussian SSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, State, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hatred or contempt, is punishable by law."

This fundamental provision of the Constitution of the Byelorussian SSR is further developed in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Byelorussian SSR, article 9 of which reads:

"In criminal cases justice is administered on the principles of equality before the law and before the courts for all citizens, irrespective of their social, property or occupational status, nationality, racial origin or religion."

It is also the basis of the Act on the judicial system of the Byelorussian SSR, article 5 of which states that:

"Justice in the Byelorussian SSR is administered on the principles of equality before the law and before the courts for all citizens, irrespective of their social, property or occupational status, nationality, racial origin or religion."

The citizens of other Republics of the Soviet Union enjoy in the territory of the Byelorussian SSR the same rights as citizens of the Byelorussian SSR. This is provided for in article 18 of the Constitution of the Byelorussian SSR.

The Government of Byelorussia is striving to educate the people in the spirit of equality, fraternity and internationalism. All means of influencing the consciousness of the people are being used for this purpose.

During the eighteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly and through newspapers, the radio and television over the succeeding months, the question of drafting the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has been thoroughly aired and the policies of racism and racial prejudices still existing in some countries have been exposed.

In view of the foregoing, there has been no need whatever for any special measures to be taken in the Byelorussian SSR to implement United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1904 (XVIII) and 1905 (XVIII).

CHINA

/Original: English/

In the Republic of China, all persons enjoy equality and fundamental freedoms as provided by law, and all forms of racial discrimination are prohibited. Under article 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of China, all racial or ethnic groups within the Republic are equal. Under article 7, all citizens of the Republic, irrespective of sex, religion, race, class or party affiliation, are equal before the law. The fundamental spirit of the Chinese Constitution is in complete accord with that of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as regards the concept of the dignity and worth of the human person and the principle of equality of all human beings.

The Chinese Government supports the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Declaration contains provisions regarding the prevention and elimination of racial discrimination in the fields of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing. Similar provisions have already been embodied in articles of the Chinese Constitution. Both in law and in fact there is no discrimination of any kind in China based on race, colour or ethnic origin.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

As modern constitutional doctrine evolves, basic principles relating to individual freedom are established in accordance with democratic precepts. The Constitution of 10 April 1869 - the Guáimaro Constitution - contains provisions on the equality of Cubans, article 26 providing that "The Republic does not recognize dignities, special honours or privileges of any kind". The Constitutions and constitutional reforms retained this principle, and article 20 of the 1940 Constitution specifies, clearly and precisely, that: "All Cuban citizens are equal before the law. The Republic recognizes no special jurisdictions (fueros) or privileges. Any discrimination by reason of sex, race, colour or class, or any other discrimination injurious to human dignity, is hereby declared illegal and subject to punishment. ... V. First Temporary Provision. Penalties for breach of this provision shall be prescribed by statute".

The legislators of 1940 failed to act in accordance with this major, fundamental declaration; but articles 10 and 74 provided that:

"Art. 10. Every citizen is entitled:

- (a) To reside in his country without being subjected to discrimination or extortion of any kind, regardless of his race, class, political opinions or religious belief;
- (b) To vote as statute directs at all elections and referenda held in the Republic;
- (c) To receive the benefits of public co-operation and, after proof of poverty, those of social assistance;
- (d) To perform public duties and hold public office;
- (e) To enjoy the priority granted by the Fundamental Law and by statute with respect to employment.

"Art. 74. The Ministry of Labour shall ensure, as an essential part of its permanent social policy, that no discrimination of any kind is practised in the assigning of employment in industry and trade. Where staff is changed, new posts are established or new factories, industries or commercial undertakings are opened, employment shall, subject always to considerations of fitness, be assigned without regard to race or colour. It shall be provided, by statute, that any other practice shall be punishable and shall be proceeded against automatically or at the instance of an aggrieved party."



The rights of the Negro were laid down in the Constitution of 1940 and recognized in the other legal instruments; however, it cannot be concealed that they remained a dead letter, with the status of mere declarations devoid of full and practical effect.

Although equality was proclaimed in the constitutional texts promulgated in Cuba, the principle was never fully or generally implemented in social life. The Negro had de jure equality; but political equality, social equality and economic equality did not exist in Cuba prior to 1 January 1959. So far as equality is concerned, the Revolution gave life to the cold print of the Constitutions.

The Fundamental Law in force in Cuba embodies the principles cited above (articles 10, 20 and 74); but today they reflect a social fact, a free and sovereign State exercising self-determination, a State in which men live together without distinction as to race, in which true and effective social coexistence has been achieved and the lofty principles proclaimed in constitutional texts ever since the birth of Cuban nationality are being implemented.

In today's Cuba, where all Cubans are equal in the widest and truest sense of the word, life has become a thing of beauty. This was not easy to achieve. After the triumph of the Revolution came the task of giving effect to the constitutional requirement of equality.

The reactionaries, exploiters and anti-social elements opposed the effective establishment of economic and social equality in our country, and the Revolutionary Government began enacting laws and taking practical measures to abolish discrimination and exploitation.

On 25 January 1960, Act No. 696 was promulgated, empowering the Ministry of Labour to supervise and regulate employment opportunities - a necessary complement to article 74 of the Fundamental Law, which was constantly ignored since all Cubans were not, regardless of race or colour, given equal opportunities to work.

Despite these measures, the big companies, particularly those of the United States, resisted the recruitment of Negroes; but this obstacle was completely removed by the promulgation on 6 July 1960 of Act No. 851, which authorized the nationalization of enterprises and property owned by United States citizens and was complemented by Acts Nos. 890 and 891, of 13 October 1960, nationalizing sugar plantations, factories and other commercial enterprises as well as Cuban and foreign banks.

If there was one area in which racial discrimination was most obvious and blatant, it was in places of recreation. The exploiting classes and their cliques of parasites had their exclusive clubs, which were closed not only to Negroes because they were Negroes, but also to Whites of the humble working class. The Revolution converted these clubs and societies into workers' social clubs, open to all Cubans.

The Revolution could not allow the most beautiful places in Cuba to be closed to an entire people; and it placed at the disposal of all citizens for their enjoyment, without distinction or humiliating discrimination, the beaches which stretch all along the Cuban coast, and those places whose fine natural or architectural features or artistic, historic or other attractiveness, had been reserved for the few.

The Revolution continued to advance towards the goal of economic and social equality for all Cubans. The Agrarian Reform Act dealt a mortal blow to exploitation in the rural areas, and the Urban Reform Act demolished the whole structure of exploitation and poverty in housing.

The housing business was a favourite field for investors; the prices of urban land reached astronomical figures, which helped to create even greater gaps between the social classes. Because of their prohibitive cost, the best urban areas became the preserve of the privileged classes; luxurious residential districts developed, and the public services moved in to enhance their value. Meanwhile, the poorer sections of the population - the most undernourished, with no work or prospects - crowded together on the banks of the streams, on the most insalubrious land, where speculation permitted no type of investment. There they stayed, with their slums constituting the symbol of a cruel and unjust society.

On 14 October 1960, the Revolutionary Government promulgated the Constitutional Urban Reform Act, which gave every family the right to a decent home, prohibited the extortionate renting of urban housing and delivered to all Cubans occupying rented premises the ownership of their dwellings.

It remained to fully implement one of the major human rights - the right of everyone to education. In pre-revolutionary Cuba, there were private educational institutions open only to pupils from the well-to-do classes - a situation which,

besides violating the principle that education should be free, encouraged class distinctions and fostered privilege. The Cuban Revolution found itself involved in the task of placing all educational and cultural facilities at the service of all Cuban children and young people, without distinction or privilege. This was the origin of the Nationalization of Education Act of 6 June 1961, whereby education was declared to be public and free, the duty of administering it belonging to the Cuban State.

Realizing that discrimination was not a local problem but was a problem of the entire American continent, where the Negro and the Indian lived in sub-human conditions, the National General Assembly of the People of Cuba, which met on 2 September 1960, adopted the First Declaration of Havana. This, a worthy reply to the "Declaration of San José, Costa Rica", condemned discrimination against the Negro and the Indian, proclaimed unto America the right of Negroes and Indians to "the full dignity of man", and further proclaimed the duty of Negroes and Indians to fight for their economic, political and social rights.

Racial barriers in employment, recreation, housing, education and social, political and economic life had been overturned for ever, in Cuba, by the Revolutionary Power; the equality proclaimed in the Fundamental Law became a glorious reality in the fatherland of Martí; and before the statue the General Assembly of the People of Cuba, meeting on 4 February 1962 for a second time, proclaimed the Second Declaration of Havana.

There is no more efficient means of eliminating all forms of racial discrimination than the revolutionary process, achieving the political and cultural development of the people. The Revolutionary Government of Cuba took the necessary practical measures, rapidly and in good time, to abolish racial discrimination in all its manifestations, thus ensuring the development of the fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

DENMARK

/Original: English/

In its reply to the United Nations inquiry on "Manifestations of racial prejudices and national and religious intolerance" (A/5473) the Danish Government pointed out that constitutional and other legislation in Denmark guarantees religious freedom and excludes any discrimination with regard to civil and political rights based upon creed or race. Reference was also made to the Danish tradition of humanity which does not allow any racial prejudice or national or religious intolerance.

In view thereof, no measures have been taken to implement the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Declaration as such has, however, in its Danish version, been brought to the knowledge of national authorities and other interested groups.

ITALY

/Original: English/

The principles intended to discourage, indeed prevent, any racial movement or tendency are most abundantly and unreservedly applied in the Italian legal system and are fully respondent to the moral conscience of our people. Suffice it for me to quote art. 3 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic which establishes equality before the law and equal social dignity, thus precluding any distinction of "sex, race, language, religion, political opinion and personal and social status".

Although in the Italian social life there are no signs of racial discrimination - should they occur they would be immediately condemned and repressed by the law as well as by the collective conscience - the Italian Government has not failed to afford to the Declaration on the elimination of any form of racial discrimination the widest possible circulation. Furthermore the press, radio and television in Italy never miss an opportunity to reaffirm the principles outlined in the Declaration.

ROMANIA

[Original: French]

The Romanian People's Republic fully endorses the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly contained in resolution 1905 (XVIII) on the publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

With regard to the substance of the recommendations embodied in resolution 1905 (XVIII), namely, that measures should be taken to implement the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration, the Romanian People's Republic after 23 August 1944, the day of the emancipation from the fascist yoke initiated action to liquidate all forms of racial discrimination. As a result of successive measures taken after that date, the social, economic and juridical foundations of racial discrimination were eliminated throughout the Romanian People's Republic and an effective system was established for the combatting and prevention of such manifestations, as a result of which all forms of racial discrimination were liquidated.

Operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1905 (XVIII) requests the Governments of States and non-governmental organizations to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible. Measures for this purpose have been undertaken in the Romanian People's Republic. For example, the text of the Declaration has been transmitted to certain central State institutions which in the course of their activities can help to disseminate it as widely as possible. Similarly, it has been transmitted to the Institute of Legal Research, to the Association of Jurists and to non-governmental organizations of the Romanian People's Republic, which have published the text of the Declaration in specialist reviews.

The following is an account of the measures which were taken in the Romanian People's Republic before the adoption of the United Nations Declaration and which have led to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in the country.

## I. Legislation

Following the overthrow on 23 August 1944 of the fascist military dictatorship and the expulsion of German fascist troops from the country, the Romanian State immediately took such legislative action as was needed to put an end to all forms of racial discrimination.

With the development of the people's democratic régime and the successes achieved in the building of socialism, this legislative action was consolidated and - in conjunction with similar action in other fields - has thus led to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

Act No. 641 concerning the annulment of anti-Semitic legislation, which was published in Monitorul Oficial No. 294 of 19 December 1944, abrogated all laws providing for discrimination against Jews, with retrospective effect from the date of their publication. The effect of such annulment and of the express provisions of Act No. 641/1944 (article 1) was to invalidate all orders, whether of a general or a specific character, issued by any public authority on the basis of anti-Jewish laws and incorporated in judicial decisions.

The Act also invalidated any discriminatory action taken, without legal basis, against Jews by the public authorities.

The Act provided for the reinstatement, without other formality than a request from the person concerned, of any Jewish public servant or any person receiving remuneration from the State, commune or any other public agency who had been removed from his post on the basis of anti-Semitic laws or without any legal basis, or for reasons of race; reinstatement was to take effect as from the date of his removal and was to include retention of seniority and of all the rights, including promotion rights, which he had on that date. Where persons in private employment were concerned, the Act required employers to re-engage, at his request, any Jewish employee dismissed by them after 1 July 1940, either on the basis of the anti-Jewish laws or without legal basis, for reasons of race.

Act No. 641/1944 also provided that property and rights of any kind which, as a result of the enforcement of discriminatory legislation, had become part of the assets of the State or of any other person into whose possession they had passed, were deemed never to have been alienated from the assets of the dispossessed owner, to whom they were to be restored, without the performance of any formality as to conveyance or entry in the land registers and with all the legal effect consequent upon such restoration.

Act No. 86 on the status of nationalities, published in Monitorul Oficial No. 30 of 7 February 1945, annulled all legislation providing for discrimination against national minorities in Romania. The Act provides that all Romanian citizens are equal before the law and enjoy the same civil and political rights regardless of race, nationality, language or religion (article 1), and that such differences cannot form an obstacle to the acquisition or enjoyment of civil and political rights, to admittance to public office, or to the practice of any profession (article 3). Any restriction, direct or indirect, of the rights of citizens because of their race, religion or nationality and any action tending towards incitement to exclusion, hatred or contempt with regard to race or religion are punished by law.

In pursuance of this Act, a number of other legislative measures were adopted regarding the use of the mother tongue in public agencies, instruction in the mother tongue, and the practice of different forms of religious worship - all of which were designed to ensure that the principle proclaimed in article 1 of the Act was implemented.

Failure to observe the provisions of this Act is punishable under Act No. 630/1945, published in Monitorul Oficial No. 176 of 6 August 1945, concerning the determination of certain infringements of the Act on the status of nationalities, and their punishment by a penalty involving deprivation of liberty ranging from one month to five years and correctional forfeiture of civil rights (interdiction correctionnelle) ranging from one to three years.

The infringements which are punishable offences under this Act are offences of racism (article 1), unlawful practices in the establishment of a nationality or language (article 2), the offence of falsifying a name (article 3), the offence of violating the equality of citizens and that of violating civic liberty (article 5), the offence of disturbing harmonious relations between co-resident national groups (article 7) and the offence of stirring up hatred against co-resident national groups or religious hatred (article 8).

The principles set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are embodied in and guaranteed by the Constitution of the Romanian People's Republic and by the other basic laws of the country.

Thus article 81 of the Constitution now in force, published on 27 September 1952, provides that the citizens of the Romanian People's Republic,



irrespective of their nationality or race, are ensured full equality of rights in all spheres of economic, political and cultural activity. The law prescribes penalties for any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of citizens of the Romanian People's Republic, for the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges on account of the race or nationality of citizens, and for any manifestation of chauvinism, race hatred, national hatred or nationalist chauvinistic propaganda. Article 94 of the Constitution, which governs electoral rights, provides that the right to vote in the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils (the local organs of State authority) is obtained and exercised irrespective of race, nationality, sex, religion, degree of culture, profession or length of residence.

Article 82 of the Constitution provides that national minorities are guaranteed the free use of their own language, education at all levels in their own language, and books and newspapers in their own language. The article likewise provides that, in districts inhabited by nationalities other than Romanian, all organs and institutions shall use orally and in writing the language of the respective nationalities and shall appoint officials having the respective nationality or other inhabitants conversant with the language and way of life of the local population. The rights set forth in article 82 of the Constitution are guaranteed by another constitutional text dealing with the organization and functioning of the courts. Thus article 68 of the Constitution provides that, in regions and districts partly inhabited by a population of non-Roumanian nationality, judicial proceedings shall also be conducted in that population's own language. Similarly, in all judicial proceedings, parties who do not speak Romanian are guaranteed an opportunity of acquainting themselves, through an interpreter, with the documents of the case and also the right to speak during the proceedings, and to present their case, in their own languages. Similar provisions are embodied in article 7 of the Act concerning the organization of the courts (Act. No. 5 of 19 June 1952, republished in the Buletinul Oficial of 31 July 1958).

Article 84, paragraph 2, of the Constitution guarantees to all citizens of the Romanian People's Republic freedom to participate in religious cults; it also proclaims the freedom of these cults to organize themselves and function freely. The laws of the Romanian People's Republic do not discriminate either in favour of or against any cult.

A special provision of the Constitution (article 86, paragraph 2) reflects what the Romanian people has learnt in its fight against racial discrimination and prohibits any association of a fascist or anti-democratic character, specifying that participation in such associations is punishable by law.

The legislation of the Romanian People's Republic contains, in addition, other provisions which uphold the equality of rights of its citizens, without any discrimination.

The above-mentioned constitutional principles are embodied from the standpoint of civil rights, in Decree No. 31 of 3 January 1954 concerning private persons and bodies corporate. Article 4 of this Decree provides that all citizens of the Romanian People's Republic have equal civil rights, regardless of race or nationality.

Article 33 of the Labour Code states that there shall be equal remuneration for work of equal value, without distinction of age, sex or nationality.

Finally, attention should be drawn to the fact that, in order to combat all discrimination energetically and to eliminate it completely, Romanian criminal legislation makes it a punishable offence to infringe the laws which guarantee equality of rights for all citizens of the Romanian People's Republic, irrespective of race. Thus in addition to the provisions included in Act No. 630/1945, aimed at determining and punishing infringements of the Act on the status of nationalities, further provisions laying down penalties for acts inspired by racial discrimination have been introduced into the Penal Code.

Article 231, which was included in the Penal Code of the Romanian People's Republic under Decree No. 212/1960, provides that the commission of one of the following acts, for the purpose of completely or partially destroying a group or community of human beings for reasons of race, nationality or religion, constitutes the crime of genocide and shall be punished severely: killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; inflicting upon the group conditions of life or treatment calculated to bring about its physical degradation; imposing measures intended to prevent births; or forcibly transferring children from one group to another. Article 327 bis, included in the Penal Code under Act No. 5/1948, prescribes a penalty of correctional imprisonment for a term of one to three years and correctional forfeiture of civil rights (interdiction correctionnelle) for

six months to two years for anyone who by word of mouth, in writing or by any other means attacks, in whatever way, the honour or prestige of a co-resident national group or person on account of race, cult or religion or for anyone who discriminates or contributes to discrimination with respect to other persons on account of their race, language, religion or nationality, while holding public or private office or when exercising such functions, as well as in all other circumstances.

## II. Measures taken in the field of education

Education in the Romanian People's Republic was placed on a new, scientific and democratic basis by Decree No. 175/1948. The principles laid down in this Decree concerning the organization of education in our country instituted an entirely new policy for the instruction and education of the rising generations.

Unlike the educational institutions of the former régime, which promoted racial hatred, chauvinism and war-mongering among pupils and students through curricula, textbooks, courses, methods of instruction and education, and newspapers for children and young people, the new educational system fosters friendship between the Romanian people and the national minorities, and friendship among all peoples of the world.

Article 1 of the Education Reform Act opens wide the doors of the schools and higher educational establishments to all citizens of the Romanian People's Republic without any discrimination whatsoever: "In the People's Republic of Romania, public instruction is an equal right for all citizens of the People's Republic of Romania, without distinction as to sex, nationality, race or religion".

Article 4 guarantees the national minorities full access to educational institutions: "In all schools, instruction shall be given to co-resident nationalities in their mother tongue and the Romanian language shall be taught from the first year of elementary education".

The application of the Education Reform Act has brought about radical changes in the policy of our educational institutions.

The curricula, the textbooks, the courses given at institutes and universities, and the Press and literature for children and young people are all designed to

accomplish, by their content, the task of bringing up pupils and students in a spirit of love for the socialist fatherland and of friendship for all countries of the world.

Children belonging to national minorities received from the State the same care as that given to Romanian children. They are taught in schools where instruction is imparted in their mother tongue and the textbooks are in their own language. Pupils in the first seven classes of schools catering for national minorities receive textbooks free of charge, as do Romanian children.

The attitude adopted by the teaching staff to the upbringing of the rising generation is inspired by a profound humanism; their concern for the all-round development of the pupils' personality, without distinction as to nationality, and their eagerness to awaken the interest of pupils and to develop their aptitudes, without any form of discrimination, are reflected in the results obtained by the pupils and students in the various competitive and other examinations at the end of their courses.

Among those who win prizes and distinctions in examinations are many children and young people belonging to national minorities.

The profound humanism of our Constitution has penetrated deeply into the conscience of people and into the life of the schools and faculties. In the Romanian People's Republic, public opinion, the teaching profession and the pupils and students all reject any tendency to manifestations of chauvinism or national or racial discrimination.

In our higher educational establishments, young people of different races, nationalities and political and religious convictions from more than sixty countries study side by side with the students of the Romanian People's Republic. These young people receive continuing assistance from the State, the teaching staff and their Romanian colleagues, who share their experience and knowledge in a very friendly spirit.

At all educational levels, special attention is given to all the factors which help to strengthen the ties of friendship between peoples and to bring pupils and students from different countries of the world more closely together. Exhibitions and lectures are organized to foster mutual understanding between young people. There is already a tradition of organizing for pupils and students, in our country, international camps where hundreds of young people from all over the world spend part of their holidays at bathing or health resorts at the seaside or in the mountains.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

(a) A translation into Swedish of resolution 1904 (XVIII) "United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" is contained in the official Swedish records of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. This publication is given a very wide distribution.

(b) The United Nations Association of Sweden has acquired from the United Nations Information Centre in Copenhagen 4,000 copies of the Declaration's text in Swedish. The Association has distributed samples to all its members - 138 National Associations - and to the fifty-two local United Nations Committees.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Original: Russian

In the course of their development, the socialist nations in the Soviet Union have been drawing closer, in a spirit of mutual fraternal aid and friendship. The experience of the Soviet Union proves that racial prejudice and national enmity and hatred which were fostered by certain classes of society and a specific social ideology disappear under new social conditions.

In the USSR, the representatives of all races and nationalities enjoy complete equality. Over 100 peoples and ethnic groups live, work and strive for communism in an atmosphere of friendship and co-operation. This is the result of the great organizational and educative work which our State has carried out to solve the problem of nationalities in accordance with the principles of socialism.

\* \* \*

The purposes and principles set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have been fully implemented in the USSR. Since the first days of its existence, the Soviet State has made effective use of legislative and other domestic measures to eradicate completely feelings of racial or national superiority inherited from the old order, to implement consistently the principle of equal rights for all nations and nationalities, and to educate citizens in the spirit of understanding and respect for the dignity of the human person.

From the first days of the existence of the Soviet Government, steps were taken to ensure the political equality and equality of rights of all peoples. On 15 November 1917, the historic "Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia" was adopted. This Declaration proclaimed:

- "(1) The equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia.
- "(2) The right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination, including separation and the formation of an independent State.
- "(3) The abolition of all national and national-religious privileges and limitations.
- "(4) The free development of national minorities and ethnic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia."

These principles were further developed in the first Soviet Constitution - the 1918 Constitution of the RSFSR. Article 22 of that Constitution read: "The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, recognizing equal rights for all citizens, irrespective of race or nationality, declares that the establishment or tolerance of any privileges or preferences on grounds of race or nationality, as well as any oppression whatsoever of national minorities or any limitation of their equal rights are contrary to the fundamental laws of the Republic." Similar provisions were included in the Constitutions of the other independent Soviet Republics.

The principle of equal national rights was expressly laid down in the USSR Constitution of 1924 and in the subsequent Constitutions of the Union and Autonomous Republics based upon it.

In the present USSR Constitution, adopted in 1936, and in the Constitutions of the Union and Autonomous Republics, equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, is an indefeasible law. Article 123 of the USSR Constitution reads: "Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Declaration deal with the prohibition of any discrimination whatsoever in the treatment of persons, groups of persons or institutions on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing; they also provide for the revision of governmental and other public policies and the rescinding of laws and regulations which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists.

Soviet legislation has no provisions, and never has had any, that even contemplate the possibility of any kind of racial discrimination. On the contrary, it develops and specifically applies the constitutional provisions on the equality of rights of all nations in terms appropriate to the various branches of law (civil, labour, collective-farm, administrative, criminal, etc.).

The USSR Constitution lays down the principle of universal labour, proclaims the right to work and establishes guarantees for its exercise. The legal guarantees

of the right to work are reflected in provisions which make impermissible unjustified refusals of employment, hold a person legally responsible for refusing employment for reasons not related to qualifications for the post (for example, for reasons of nationality, race, etc.), strictly regulate the grounds and procedure for dismissing manual and non-manual workers, and apply the principle that the work to be done by a worker must be defined in specific terms, at the time he is engaged, and in rules regulating vocational training and the procedures for planned distribution and utilization of trained personnel.

The equal right of all citizens of the USSR to work is also ensured by a consistent implementation of the equal right to receive general education and vocational training.

The USSR applies the principle of equal pay for equal work, i.e. a principle of remunerating labour which excludes the possibility of any discrimination whatsoever on the ground of race, nationality, religion, sex, etc. The principle of equal pay for equal work was laid down in very early decrees of the Soviet Government. Later, it was confirmed by the Eighth All-Union Trade-Union Congress as axiomatic in the regulation of wages and salaries.

On 4 April 1956 the USSR ratified ILO Convention No. 100 concerning equal remuneration for work of equal value.

The provisions of the present Constitution of the USSR doing away with any dependence of wages on nationality or race have been developed and implemented in elaborate and highly differentiated wage legislation. The uniform wage-rates, scales of wage-rates for the various categories of manual workers, and fixed salaries for technical and non-manual posts which were introduced in the process of reforming wages, were approved by the 19 September 1959 decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions entitled "Schedule for change-over to the shorter working day and regularization of wages of manual and non-manual workers". The labour legislation, which establishes an obligatory procedure for measuring work (art. 56, Labour Code of the RSFSR) and a corresponding method of measuring remuneration for the quantity and quality of work performed excludes any possibility whatsoever of discrimination in remuneration for labour on the ground of nationality, race, sex, etc. The amount of wages in the USSR is determined by the quantity and quality of the work performed by the worker. Work of equal duration, intensity and quality receives the same wage.



The trade unions are responsible for verifying compliance with labour legislation.

The Constitution of the USSR lays down the right of citizens of the USSR to maintenance in old age and also in case of disability. That right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance for manual and non-manual workers at State expense, free medical care, the provision of a network of health resorts for the use of workers, etc. The State Pensions Act of 14 July 1956 and the Regulations governing the award and payment of benefits under the State special insurance scheme do not allow exceptions to or exclusions from the right to maintenance on any grounds, including, of course, race and nationality. In certain circumstances, the right is enjoyed even by aliens and stateless persons.

Provisions prohibiting any infringement of the rights of citizens (including housing rights) on the ground of racial or national origin are to be found in civil legislation. Thus, article 8 of the "Principles of the Civil Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics" specifies that "No one may be limited in his legal capacity or his capacity to enter into legal transactions except in the circumstances and by the proceedings established by law. Arrangements seeking to limit legal capacity or the capacity to enter into legal transactions are void."

Article 6 of the Declaration states that no discrimination by reason of race, colour or ethnic origin shall be admitted in the enjoyment by any person of political and citizenship rights in his country, in particular the right to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage and to take part in the government. It also declares that everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.

Freedom of opinion and the right freely to express one's opinions orally through the Press and by other means are enjoyed both in law and in fact by all citizens of the USSR without any distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other views, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Freedom of speech, of the Press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations are guaranteed by law to the citizens of the USSR in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system.

These civil rights are ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, the streets, communications facilities and other material requisites for the exercise of these rights (art. 125 of the USSR Constitution).

In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to develop the organizational initiative and political activity of the masses of the people, citizens of the USSR are guaranteed the right to unite in public organizations: trade unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies; and the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class, working peasants and working intelligentsia voluntarily unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to build communist society and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state (art. 126 of the USSR Constitution).

Under article 141 of the Constitution, all these public organizations have the right to nominate candidates in elections to all organs of State power. Through mass organizations and civic bodies vast numbers of Soviet people take an active and very direct part in State, political and other public activities, and thus in the government of the country.

Under article 134, members of all representative organs of power, at all levels, are chosen by the electors on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. "All citizens of the USSR"; says article 135 of the Constitution, "who have reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies, with the exception of persons who have been legally certified insane."

Similar provisions are contained in the Constitutions of all Union and Autonomous Republics of the USSR.

The Constitutions of the USSR and of the Union and Autonomous Republics also contain special articles specifying that women have electoral rights on equal terms with men (art. 137 of the USSR Constitution and corresponding articles in the Constitutions of Union and Autonomous Republics).

Right to hold elective office. Both in law and in fact all Soviet citizens enjoy equal rights to hold public elective office, without any distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, national or social origin or past activities.

Accordingly, every citizen of the USSR is eligible for election to any Soviet, from the rural Soviets of Working People's Deputies up to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, irrespective of sex, race or nationality, religion, education, social origin, property status or past activities (see, for example, art. 135 of the USSR Constitution). Any citizen of the USSR is eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR when he has reached the age of twenty-three years; for the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republics, the required age is twenty-one years; and for local Soviets of Working People's Deputies, eighteen years.

Every citizen of the USSR who possesses electoral rights, and has by the day of the election reached the age of twenty-five years, is eligible for the office of judge or people's assessor (art. 29 of the Principles of Legislation concerning the Judicial System of the USSR and of the Union and Autonomous Republics).

Access to non-elective public posts. Access to non-elective public posts in the organs of the Soviet State are subject to no restrictions based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other views, nationality, social origin, property, birth or other status. Access to such posts means in effect access to public service, i.e. to service in State institutions and enterprises.

The public service in the USSR is organized and functions in accordance with the following principles:

- (1) Public servants, both elected and appointed, are servants of the people, executors of State instructions given them in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in legislation;
- (2) public servants at all levels are accountable and subordinate to local and higher representative organs of State power;
- (3) public servants in every category without exception may be removed at any time if they fail to carry out the duties entrusted to them;
- (4) working people have equal rights to the public service irrespective of sex, race or national origin;
- (5) every citizen has access to all posts in the public service;
- (6) there is no restriction of the rights of public servants.

A fundamental principle embodied in the Constitution of the USSR and scrupulously observed in practice by State organs is the equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other social activity. The principle of the equality of rights of citizens of the USSR is an infeasible law in laying down the procedures for entry into the public service.

All Government posts are accessible to every citizen of the USSR. The law punishes any kind of limitation in the appointment of staff on grounds of social origin, conviction of parents or relatives, legal prosecution in the past, etc., except as provided by special legislation.

Limitations in appointments to the public service are laid down in the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR of 21 December 1922 (Collection of Laws, 1923, No. 1, item 8). Under this resolution:

1. No person may enter or be employed in governmental service if he has been forbidden by the sentence of a court to undertake service in governmental institutions and enterprises. In accordance with article 29 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR and the corresponding articles of the criminal codes of the other Union Republics, deprivation of the right to undertake specific duties or engage in specific activities may be imposed by a court for a term of one to five years as a principal or supplementary penalty. This penalty may be imposed in cases in which the court considers that, by reason of the nature of the offences committed by the guilty person in the course of his duties or while engaging in specific activities, it is impossible for him to retain the right to undertake the specific duties or to engage in the specific activities.

2. Persons may not be employed in governmental service in the same institution or enterprise if they are closely related by blood or marriage (parents, spouses, brothers, sisters, children, and also brothers, sisters, parents and children of spouses), where their simultaneous employment in such service entails the subordination of one to another or supervision of one by another.

Principle of equality of rights regardless of nationality in the structure of the organs of State power in the USSR. The Soviet Union is a multi-national State. At present the USSR comprises fifteen Union Republics, twenty Autonomous Republics, eight Autonomous Regions and ten National Areas. The principle of equality of

rights regardless of nationality is clearly reflected in the manner of organization and the structure of the organs of State power.

The highest organ of State power in the USSR - the Supreme Soviet of the USSR - is so constructed as to provide representation not only for the general interests of all workers but also for the special interests of individual nationalities in the USSR. The general interests of the workers are represented by the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Soviet of the Union is elected by the citizens of the USSR voting by election districts on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population.

The Soviet of Nationalities, the second chamber of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is elected by the citizens of the USSR voting by Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Areas on the basis of twenty-five deputies from each Union Republic, eleven deputies from each autonomous republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each National Area.

The two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have equal rights.

Representation of the Union Republics is also ensured in the other higher organs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Thus, according to article 48 of the Constitution of the USSR, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is elected on the basis of the following membership: a President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, fifteen Vice-Presidents - one from each Union Republic - a Secretary of the Presidium and sixteen members. As a general rule, the Presidents of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics are elected Vice-Presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR includes ex officio the Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics (article 70 of the Constitution of the USSR).

The Supreme Court of the USSR includes ex officio the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics (article 27 of the Principles of Legislation concerning the Judicial System of the USSR and of the Union and Autonomous Republics).

Elections to the organs of State power of the Union and Autonomous Republics and to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are held on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage, by secret ballot. There are no restrictions based on race, colour, language, religion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

This governmental structure ensures the fullest representation and regard for the interests of all nationalities of the USSR, not only in the central Government but also in individual localities.

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The measures provided for in article 9 of the Declaration were implemented in the legislation of the Soviet State during the first years of its existence.

In accordance with the policy of the Soviet State, which established the principle of equality of rights regardless of nationality as one of the basic principles of its governmental and social structure, even in the earliest years of Soviet power Soviet criminal legislation included rules establishing criminal liability for violations of the principle of equality of rights regardless of nationality.

The RSFSR Criminal Code of 1922 (article 83) provides for criminal liability for agitation and propaganda which incite to national enmity and discord.

Moreover, the RSFSR Criminal Code of 1926 established criminal liability for propaganda or agitation aimed at "inciting to national and religious enmity and likewise for the dissemination, preparation or possession of literature of that nature" (article 59-7 of the RSFSR Criminal Code of 1926).

These two rules, in the same wording, were embodied in the legislation of the other Soviet Union republics.

At present, criminal liability for infringement of equality of rights on grounds of nationality is provided for under an act, valid throughout the Union, concerning criminal liability for crimes against the State.

Article 11 of this act reads as follows:

"Any propaganda or agitation aimed at inciting to racial or national enmity or discord, or any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of six months to three years or by compulsory change of residence for a term of two to five years."

The legislation of the USSR relating to criminal procedure provides that "In criminal cases justice is administered on the principle of equality before the law and before the courts of all citizens, irrespective of their social, property or occupational status, nationality, racial origin or religion" (article 8 of the Principles of Criminal Procedure in the USSR and the Union Republics).

Article 11 of the same Principles provides that judicial proceedings shall be conducted in the language of the Union Republic, Autonomous Republic or Autonomous Region, or, in cases for which provision is made in the Constitutions of Union or Autonomous Republics, in the language of the National Area or in that spoken by a majority of the local inhabitants.

Persons not knowing the language in which judicial proceedings are conducted are guaranteed the right to make statements, give evidence, address the court and make submissions in their own language and also to make use of the services of an interpreter.

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The equality of rights of nations and of citizens of different races and nationalities in the USSR is successfully reinforced by the strengthening of their actual equality in all fields of economic, political and cultural life.

The rates of economic development in the great majority of national districts of the Soviet Union which, in the past, were economically the most backward areas have systematically, year after year, outstripped the rates of development of the Soviet economy as a whole. From 1940 to 1962 the gross industrial production of the USSR increased by a factor of 6.27, but the production of the Kazakh SSR increased by a factor of 9.1, that of the Moldavian SSR by a factor of 11, etc. A similar situation is observed within the Russian Federation, which includes not only Russian districts, but also many districts of other nationalities. While the heavy-industry production of the RSFSR had by 1962 increased to seventy-one times its 1913 amount, the corresponding factor was 115 for Chuvashia, 124 for the Komi ASSR, 193 for Tataria, 220 for Udmurtia, 242 for Bashkiria, etc.

Thanks to this policy of preferential development of the economy of retarded nations, the USSR now has no national districts which serve as agricultural appendages supplying raw materials to other national and territorial units. This is exemplified by the exceptional uniformity which today characterizes the degree of development of urban life in each of the Soviet Union Republics. According to the USSR census of 1959, the number of urban inhabitants of each republic is about 40-50 per cent of its total population.

During the years of Soviet power up to 1959, the urban population of Moldavia increased to 22 per cent of the total population of the Republic, and it is continuing to increase at a high rate. (See "Educational Level, National Composition, Age Structure and Distribution of the Population of the USSR according to Republics, Territories and Regions".)

During the years of Soviet power, all the nations and ethnic national groupings in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have also made great progress in the field of culture. According to the data for 1962, for each 10,000 of the population in the Russian Federation there were about 2,000 persons studying in general educational institutions of all kinds, seven public libraries, eighty-four hospital beds and nineteen doctors (not including dentists). In the Turkmen SSR - which until quite recently was a retarded outlying area of Russia - for each 10,000 of the population in 1960 there were likewise about 2,000 persons studying in general educational institutions, more than seven public libraries, eighty-four hospital beds and eighteen doctors (not including dentists).

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The equalization of the levels of economic and cultural development of nations and the consistently democratic legislation in the field of national relations constitute a fruitful contribution towards closer ties between workers of different nations and towards the achievement of the complete unity of all Soviet nations and ethnic national groupings.



PART II

ACTION TAKEN BY INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES IN COMPLIANCE  
WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The Organization reported as follows:

"The Director-General has addressed a letter to the National Commissions for UNESCO and to non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNESCO asking them to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible. The National Commissions and the NGO's were informed in this letter that they could obtain supplies of copies of the text of the Declaration in English, French and Spanish, printed by the United Nations, from UNESCO headquarters, and in thirty other languages in which the Declaration has been printed by the United Nations from the United Nations Information Centres. The secretariat of UNESCO will itself distribute copies of the text to national institutions and non-governmental groups, including mass communication agencies, with which it has arrangements for the diffusion of information material regarding the activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies. The secretariat is taking measures to make known and explain the Declaration at appropriate conferences and meetings arranged by UNESCO or by organizations associated with UNESCO and through its publications and information services. The Director-General will endeavour by all possible means to ensure that this Declaration, like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is used as a statement of principles inspiring and reflected in the permanent activities of the Organization."

PART III

ACTION TAKEN BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN COMPLIANCE  
WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)

CATEGORY B

The following organizations have promised to give large publicity to the Declaration, to reproduce copies for circulation through their affiliated bodies or publish the text of the Declaration in their magazines and journals: Catholic International Union for Social Service and World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth.

In addition, the following information has been received from non-governmental organizations in category B:

The International Council of Jewish Women

The Council reported the following information it received from its affiliates:

"Australia. They will publicize the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in their organization Bulletin and hold discussion groups on the Declaration as well as ask public media to give publicity to same.

"Chile. They have sent copies of the Declaration to all their units and are working with other organizations in studying the Declaration. They have arranged for radio and TV programmes.

"New Zealand. Reports that, unfortunately, their office had been transferred and they have not been able to give an immediate report but will distribute the Declaration at the earliest possible moment.

"Canada. Reports that they have publicized the Declaration in the 'National Organ' and also have alerted all Section Public Affairs Chairmen to secure copies of the Declaration and urge appropriate study and comment on the local level.

"Mexico. Our affiliate reports all work related to non-governmental organizations as far as the United Nations is concerned, 'including of course all the propaganda in favour of all forms of racial discrimination' is carried out by the President who is a delegate to the Comite Mexicano Pro Naciones Unidas and that they have distributed copies of the Declaration to their members.

"England. Our two affiliates in England reported distributing the Declaration to members and through two leading newspapers and other news media. Our President of the ICJW, Mrs. Rubens, has been asked to address the annual meeting of the Union of Jewish Women on the Declaration and a reporter from the Jewish Chronicle will be present. It is hoped that reference to this portion of her speech will be made in the newspaper. Both organizations are receiving copies of the Declaration and have been asked to circulate them among their membership."

#### The International League for the Rights of Man

The League reported on action taken in compliance with the General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII). In this report reference was made to the activities of the League which were brought to the attention of the Secretary-General (see A/5473/Add.1). It was stated that these activities have continued through the present and that by their nature constituted compliance with the purposes and principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in particular of article 10, which called upon non-governmental organizations to "do all in their power to promote energetic action which, by combining legal and other practical measures, will make possible the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination".

The League also reported that the activities of the American Jewish Committee, an affiliate of the League, continued in compliance with the purposes and principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The League further reported that it sent to all its affiliates and correspondents the text of the Declaration in the various languages available so that they may publicize it in their respective countries.

#### REGISTER

The following organizations have promised to give large publicity to the Declaration, to reproduce copies for circulation through their affiliated bodies or publish the text of the Declaration in their magazines and journals: Catholic International Educational Office, International Association of University Professors and Lecturers, and International Political Science Association.

In addition, the following information has been received from non-governmental organizations on the Register:

International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations

The Federation reported as follows:

"Although this action did not arise from the General Assembly's resolution, this Federation recently commissioned the preparation of a monograph on the content and methods of education in dealing with racial discrimination. This project was assisted by subvention by UNESCO. The monograph was written by Professor Ulf Himmelstrand of the University of Uppsala and was the basis of discussion at a special session of the Federation's Sixth General Conference held at Düsseldorf in 1962. The monograph is about to be published."

International Youth Hostel Federation

The Federation informed that copies of the leaflet containing the text of the Declaration were distributed to its member organizations with the request to give it as wide a publicity as possible.

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