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DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Third Committee

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 1780 (XVII) of 7 December 1962, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that might be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in this field by the specialized agencies, to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session. The Commission on Human Rights accordingly adopted a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination^{1/} at its nineteenth session, held in Geneva from 11 March to 5 April 1963. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 958 E (XXXVI), of 12 July 1963, submitted this draft declaration, together with the summary records of the debates of the Commission,^{2/} to the General Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session.
2. At its 1210th plenary meeting, held on 20 September 1963, the General Assembly allocated item 43, "Draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination", to the Third Committee.
3. The Third Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/5459) outlining the history of the consideration of the question in the United Nations, which included the text of the draft declaration prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, and the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly.^{3/}

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/3743), chapter XIII, draft resolution VI, annex.

^{2/} E/CN.4/SR.740-744 and 757-767.

^{3/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/5503), chapter X, section II.

4. The Third Committee devoted thirty meetings (1213th to 1233rd, held from 26 September to 16 October 1963; 1242nd, held on 25 October 1963; 1244th to 1249th, held from 28 to 31 October 1963; 1251st, held on 1 November 1963; and 1252nd, held on 6 November 1963) to the consideration of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.
5. Nine of the meetings (1213th to 1221st) were devoted to a general debate. The draft Declaration prepared by the Commission on Human Rights was not opposed by any delegations. Some pointed out that the text had been submitted by the Commission after a thorough and at times arduous debate, and suggested that it be accepted by the Committee as it stood. Others, while approving the text in general terms, felt that it was too restricted in its scope and not sufficiently strong in its wording. They suggested that the draft should be improved and strengthened, and rendered more specific and categorical. In particular, a number of delegations expressed the hope that the Declaration in its final form would clearly define the place of racial discrimination in the present-day world, indicate the close causal link between colonialism and racial discrimination, emphasize the danger which racial discrimination presents to world peace and co-operation between nations, and define more clearly the rôle and obligations of States and of the United Nations in the struggle against racial discrimination.
6. After the completion of the general debate, the Committee proceeded to examine the preamble and each of the principles of the draft Declaration, taking as a basic text the draft declaration submitted by the Commission on Human Rights. The amendments proposed and the voting thereon are described below. No attempt has been made to summarize the opinions expressed by the various delegations represented on the Committee, and attention is drawn to the summary records of the discussions where these may be found (A/C.3/SR.1213-1233, 1242, 1244-1249, 1251 and 1252).
7. The draft Declaration adopted by the Committee contains a preamble and eleven articles. The numbers of the articles quoted in the present report are those of the text as finally adopted by the Third Committee. (See paragraph 183, draft resolution I).

8. At the 1217th meeting, held on 1 October 1963, the Committee heard a statement by the representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on its activities aimed at combatting racial discrimination. At the 1220th meeting, held on 3 October 1963, the Committee heard a statement by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on its activities to further human rights, and within that context to eradicate racial discrimination.

II. CONSIDERATION OF THE TEXT OF THE DRAFT DECLARATION

9. The Committee discussed the preamble to the draft Declaration at two meetings (1222nd and 1223rd meetings on 7 October 1963).

First preambular paragraph

10. The first preambular paragraph of the draft Declaration, as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows:

"Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principle of the equality of all human beings and seeks, among other basic objectives, to achieve international co-operation by promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

11. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed (A/C.3/L.1064) that the words "reaffirms faith in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small" should be substituted for the words "is based on the principle of the equality of all human beings," and that the term "in promoting" should be substituted for the term "by promoting." These amendments were however withdrawn.

12. Nigeria, Paraguay, and Peru proposed (A/C.3/L.1065) that the words "dignity and" should be inserted between the words "on the principle of the" and "equality".

13. Ceylon proposed (A/C.3/L.1091) that the words "is based on the principle of equality of all human beings" should be replaced by "reaffirms faith in the dignity of the human person, and in the equal rights of all human beings and of all nations, large and small". Saudi Arabia proposed (A/C.3/L.1099) that the words "inherent dignity and" should be inserted before "equality of all human beings". The Ceylonese and Saudi Arabian amendments were however withdrawn.

14. At the 1222nd meeting the amendment proposed by Nigeria, Paraguay and Peru was adopted unanimously. The first preambular paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Second preambular paragraph

15. The second preambular paragraph, as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows:

"Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all those rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind, in particular race, colour or national origin."

16. Australia proposed (A/C.3/L.1066) that the words "those rights and freedoms" should be replaced by the words "the rights and freedoms set out in the Declaration".

17. At the 1222nd meeting the Australian amendment was adopted unanimously. The second preambular paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Third preambular paragraph

18. The third preambular paragraph, as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows:

"Considering that the Universal Declaration proclaims further that all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law and that all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination and against any incitement to such discrimination."

19. At the 1222nd meeting the third preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously.

Fourth preambular paragraph

20. The fourth preambular paragraph, as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights, read as follows:

"Considering that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples affirms that an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith."

21. Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Chad, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo proposed (A/C.3/L.1068/Rev.2 and Add.1) that the paragraph should be replaced by the following:

"Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith and that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples proclaims in particular the necessity of bringing it to a speedy and unconditional end,".

22. Saudi Arabia proposed (A/C.3/L.1099) that the word "affirms" should be replaced by the words "solemnly proclaims". However, the amendment was withdrawn.

23. At the 1222nd meeting the ten-Power amendment was adopted by 96 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Fifth preambular paragraph

24. Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal proposed (A/C.3/L.1092 and Add.1) that the following text should be added after the fourth preambular paragraph:

"Considering that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous; and that there is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice,".

25. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a separate vote was taken, at the 1222nd meeting, on the words "differentiation or" in the proposed new paragraph. At the request of the representative of Cuba, a roll-call vote was taken. The words "differentiation or" were approved by 35 votes to 19, with 45 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen.

26. At the 1222nd meeting, at the request of the representative of Cuba, a roll-call vote was taken on the six-Power proposal. It was adopted by 64 votes to 1, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Netherlands.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Sixth preambular paragraph

27. The sixth preambular paragraph was based on the text of the fifth preambular paragraph of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Recalling the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the international instruments adopted by the specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the field of discrimination,".

28. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1) that the word "Recalling" should be replaced by "Taking into account".

29. At the 1222nd meeting, the seven-Power amendment was adopted by 94 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Seventh preambular paragraph

30. The seventh preambular paragraph was based on the text of the sixth preambular paragraph of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Considering that, although international action and efforts made in a number of countries have made it possible to achieve progress in that field, discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world none the less continues to give cause for serious concern,".

31. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1) that the word "Considering" should be replaced by "Taking into account the fact". Poland proposed (A/C.3/L.1096) that the words "to give cause for serious concern" should be replaced by "to cause serious tension".

32. At the 1222nd meeting, the seven-Power amendment was adopted by 95 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

33. The representative of the United States of America proposed that the Committee should not vote on the Polish amendment. In response to an appeal by the Chairman, however, he did not press for a vote on his proposal.

34. At the 1223rd meeting the Polish amendment was rejected by 32 votes to 17, with 33 abstentions. The seventh preambular paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Eighth preambular paragraph

35. The eighth preambular paragraph was based on the text of the seventh preambular paragraph of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Disturbed by the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures, in the form, inter alia, of apartheid, segregation and separation, as well as by the promotion and dissemination of doctrines of racial superiority and expansionism in certain areas,".

36. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1) that the word "Disturbed" should be replaced by "Alarmed".

37. At the 1223rd meeting, the seven-Power amendment was adopted by 82 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

38. At the request of the representative of Saudi Arabia, a separate vote was taken on the words "and expansionism". The words were retained by 63 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions. The eighth preambular paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Ninth preambular paragraph

39. The ninth preambular paragraph was based on the text of the eighth preambular paragraph of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Convinced that racial discrimination and governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, besides constituting a violation of fundamental human rights, tend to jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security,".

40. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1) that the opening of the paragraph should be amended to read as follows:

"Convinced that all forms of racial discrimination, and still more so governmental policies based on the prejudice of racial superiority or on racial hatred, besides constituting".

Colombia proposed (A/C.3/L.1093) that the word "injurious" should be replaced by the word "degrading". However, at the 1220th meeting the representative of Colombia withdrew the amendment in favour of the seven-Power proposal.

41. Poland and Yugoslavia proposed (A/C.3/L.1097/Rev.1) that the words "may imperil" should be inserted before the words "international peace and security".

42. At the 1223rd meeting the seven-Power amendment was adopted unanimously. The Polish-Yugoslav amendment was rejected by 33 votes to 25, with 31 abstentions. The paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Tenth preambular paragraph

43. The tenth preambular paragraph was based on the text of the ninth preambular paragraph of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Convinced also that racial discrimination is injurious not only to those who are the objects of discrimination but also to those who practise discrimination,".

44. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1) that the words "is injurious" should be replaced by "harms", and that the word "to" should be deleted in both the first and second line.

45. At the 1223rd meeting the seven-Power amendment was adopted by 83 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions. The paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 97 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Eleventh preambular paragraph

46. Guinea, Lebanon and Tunisia proposed (A/C.3/L.1084) that the following paragraph should be inserted in the preamble:

"Convinced that the building of a world society free from all forms of racial segregation and discrimination, factors which create hatred and division among men, is one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations,".

47. At the 1223rd meeting the proposal was adopted by 88 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Operative paragraphs

48. The operative paragraphs of the Declaration were based on the paragraph following the preamble in the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Solemnly affirms the necessity of the speedy elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and proclaims this Declaration in order to secure by national and international measures and by teaching and education the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles therein set forth;"

49. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Venexuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1073/Rev.1) that the paragraph should be replaced by the following:

"Solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person;

"Solemnly affirms the necessity of adopting national and international measures to that end, including teaching and education, in order to secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles set forth below, and

"Proclaims the following Declaration:"

50. Tunisia proposed (A/C.3/L.1071, as orally revised) the insertion of the words "throughout the world" after the word "dissemination". The seven Powers agreed to incorporate the Tunisian amendment in their own amendment.

51. Uganda proposed (A/C.3/L.1118) that in the second line of the second paragraph of the seven-Power amendment, the word "and" after "including teaching" should be replaced by a comma, that the comma after "education" should be deleted, and that the words "and information" should be added. Another proposal by Uganda (A/C.3/L.1095), to replace the words "in all its forms and manifestations" by "either directly as a deliberate policy of Government or indirectly in the form of films, literature, television and any other forms of mass media" was withdrawn at the 1218th meeting since its substance had been incorporated in the seven-Power amendment.

52. At the 1223rd meeting the first paragraph of the seven-Power amendment was adopted unanimously. The Ugandan amendment to the second paragraph of the

seven-Power amendment was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The second paragraph of the seven-Power amendment, as amended, was adopted unanimously. The two paragraphs of the seven-Power amendment, together with the words "and Proclaims the following Declaration", were adopted unanimously.

Article 1

53. Article 1, discussed at the 1223rd meeting of the Committee on 7 October 1963, was based on article 1 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour, or ethnic origin is an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations."

54. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1102) that a new text should be inserted in the draft declaration as article 1, and that the following articles should be renumbered. The new text read as follows:

"Any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and internationally dangerous. There is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice."

However, in view of the fact that the Committee had already included a text along these lines in the fifth preambular paragraph, the co-sponsors withdrew their proposal.

55. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1103) that the word "constituyen" should be substituted for "es", and "debera" for "debe" in the second line of the Spanish text, and that the word "denegación" should be substituted for "negación" in the third line of that text. The proposed changes were not voted upon as they affected only the Spanish text.

56. Tunisia proposed (A/C.3/L.1080/Rev.2) the deletion of the word "and" after "Human Rights" in the last line of the Commission's text, and the addition at the end of the article of the following: "and as a fact capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples".

57. Article 1, in the amended form proposed by Tunisia, was adopted by 96 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Article 2

58. Article 2, discussed at the 1223rd and 1224th meetings of the Committee on 7 and 8 October 1963, was based on article 2 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"1. No State, institution, group or individual shall make any discrimination in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the treatment of persons on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin.

"2. Special measures may be taken in order to secure adequate development or protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall not be maintained after the need for them has disappeared and shall in no circumstances have as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups."

First paragraph

59. Austria and Nigeria proposed (A/C.3/L.1074) that in the first paragraph of the article the word "whatsoever" should be inserted after the word "discrimination", the words "in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms" should be deleted, and the words "groups of persons or institutions" should be inserted after the words "treatment of persons". The co-sponsors however withdrew the second part of their amendment.

60. The first part of the amendment of Austria and Nigeria was adopted by 74 votes to none, with 9 abstentions. The third part of the amendment was adopted by 71 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions.

61. The representative of the United States of America orally proposed the deletion of the words "institution, group or individual" in the first line. The proposal was rejected by 65 votes to 7, with 14 abstentions.

62. Paragraph 1 of article 2, as amended, was adopted by 84 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

Second paragraph

63. The United States of America proposed (A/C.3/L.1079/Rev.1) that the following text be inserted as a new paragraph after paragraph 1, renumbering paragraph 2 as paragraph 3:

"2. No State shall encourage, advocate or lend its support, through police action or otherwise, to any discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin by any group, institution or individual."

64. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed (A/C.3/L.1094) that the words "institution, group or individual" should be inserted after the word "State" in the amendment submitted by the United States of America. However, this proposal was not pressed to a vote.

65. The proposals of the United States of America was adopted by 85 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

Third paragraph

66. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1104) that the second paragraph of the text of the Commission on Human Rights should be replaced by the following:

"2. Discriminatory practices shall not be deemed to include special measures taken by Governments in order to secure adequate development and protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

67. The five-Power amendment was rejected by 31 votes to 14, with 45 abstentions.

68. Ghana, Mali and Nigeria proposed (A/C.3/L.1100 and Add.1) the replacement of the word "may" by "shall" in the first line of the paragraph, and the deletion of the second sentence.

69. The first part of the amendment, relating to the first sentence, was adopted by 58 votes to 19, with 14 abstentions.

70. With regard to the second sentence, the representative of Senegal orally proposed the insertion of the words "in appropriate circumstances" after the word "taken". The representative of Cameroon orally proposed the insertion of the word "concrete" between the words "special" and "measures".

71. The proposal of Senegal was adopted by 49 votes to none, with 41 abstentions. The proposal of Cameroon was adopted by 48 votes to none, with 41 abstentions.

72. The representative of Peru orally proposed that the words "shall not be maintained after the need for them has disappeared and" should be deleted.

The Peruvian proposal was adopted by 40 votes to 7, with 41 abstentions. The second part of the amendment proposed by Ghana, Mali and Nigeria, calling for the deletion of the second sentence, was therefore not put to a vote.

73. The third paragraph of article 2, as amended, was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. Article 2 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Article 3

74. Article 3, discussed at the 1224th to 1226th meetings of the Committee, held on 8 and 9 October 1963, was based on article 3 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"1. Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of political rights, citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing".

"2. Everyone shall have equal access to any place or facility intended for use by the general public, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin."

75. Article 3 was discussed together with article 6 inasmuch as the former was meant to deal with the enjoyment of rights under private law and the latter with the sphere of public law.

76. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1105) that in the first line of the Spanish text the word "prevenir" should be substituted for the word "impedir"; and that the words "political rights, citizenship" should be replaced by "civil and political rights". The first amendment, which affected only the Spanish text, was adopted without a vote.

77. Algeria, Guinea and Senegal proposed (A/C.3/L.1101) to delete the word "or" before the words "ethnic origin", and to add at the end of the paragraph the following: "or economic or social condition". The three-Power amendment was, however, withdrawn.

78. During the discussion of article 3, it was pointed out that there was a substantial difference between the French text of the article as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights and the texts in other languages; the French text referred to "civil rights" whereas the others referred to "political rights".

79. At the request of the Chairman, and in consultation with the delegations of France, Greece, Italy, Mexico and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the representative of Syria prepared amendments to articles 3 and 6 of the draft Declaration. The second five-Power amendment (A/C.3/L.1105) was withdrawn in view of the proposed new text of article 3. Article 6 was voted upon (see para. 100) prior to article 3.

80. Syria proposed (A/C.3/L.1119) that in paragraph 1 of article 3, the term "political rights" should be revised to read "civil rights" in the English, Spanish and Russian texts; and that the word "citizenship" should be replaced by "access to citizenship".

81. The first part of the Syrian amendment was adopted by 93 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The second part of the Syrian amendment was adopted by 91 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The first and second paragraphs of article 3 were each adopted unanimously, and the paragraph as a whole was adopted unanimously.

Article 4

82. Article 4, discussed at the 1225th meeting of the Committee held on 9 October 1963, was based on article 4 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"All States shall take the necessary steps to revise governmental policies and to rescind laws and regulations which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists. They should pass legislation, if necessary, for prohibiting such discrimination and should take all appropriate measures to combat those prejudices which lead to racial discrimination."

83. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1106) that in the Spanish text the word "deberán" should be substituted for "deben". The amendment, which affected only the Spanish and French texts, was adopted without a vote.

84. Nigeria proposed (A/C.3/L.1098) that in the first sentence of article 4 the words "the necessary steps" should be replaced by "effective measures"; and that the words "and public" should be added between "governmental" and "policies". With regard to the second sentence, Nigeria proposed that the words "if necessary" should be deleted.

85. The proposal to replace "the necessary steps" by "effective measures" was adopted by 85 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The proposal to add the words "and public", orally revised to read "and other public", was adopted by 75 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions. The proposal to delete "if necessary" was adopted by 45 votes to 28, with 17 abstentions. Article 4 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 76 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

Article 5

86. Article 5, discussed at the 1225th meeting of the Committee, held on 9 October 1963, was based on article 5 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"An end should be put without delay to governmental policies of racial segregation and especially policies of apartheid, as well as all forms of racial discrimination and separation resulting from such policies."

87. Nigeria proposed (A/C.1/1082/Rev.1) that the word "Should" in the first line should be replaced by "Shall", and that the words "and public" should be added between "governmental" and "policies".

88. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1107) that the word "deberá" should be substituted for "debe". The amendment, which affected only the Spanish and French texts, was adopted without a vote.

89. The proposal to replace the word "Should" by "Shall" was adopted without a vote. The representative of Nigeria orally revised the second Nigerian amendment so that it proposed the addition of the words "and other public" between "governmental" and "policies". The revised amendment was adopted by 77 votes to none, with 13 abstentions. Article 5, as amended, was adopted by 93 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Article 6

90. Article 6, discussed at the 1224th to 1226th meetings of the Committee, held on 8 and 9 October 1963, was based on article 6 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Every person, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, shall have the right to take part in the government of his country and to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage. In appointments to public office there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin."

91. Austria proposed (A/C.3/L.1075/Rev.1) that the second sentence should be replaced by the following: "Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country".

92. The United States of America proposed (A/C.3/L.1088/Rev.1) that the following should be inserted as the first sentence of the article: "No State shall make any distinction in the rights of its citizens on the basis of race, colour, or ethnic origin".

93. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1108) substitution of the word "tendrá" for "tiene". The amendment, which affected only the Spanish and French texts, was not put to the vote.

94. The amendment to article 6 prepared by the representative of Syria at the request of the Chairman and in consultation with the delegations of France, Greece, Italy, Mexico and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.3/L.1120), in connexion with the consideration of article 3 (see paragraph 79 of the present report), proposed that the first sentence should be replaced by the following text:

"No discrimination by reason of race, colour or ethnic origin should prevent any person from enjoying political and citizenship rights in his country, in particular the right to take part in the government and to participate in elections through universal and equal suffrage."

95. Upon presentation of the Syrian proposal, the representative of the United States of America withdrew the amendment which he had proposed to the Commission's text.

96. At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the representative of Syria revised his proposal, replacing the words

"shall prevent" by the words "shall be admitted or prevent". The representative of the United States thereupon reintroduced his amendment as a sub-amendment to the Syrian amendment; his proposal was that the amendment submitted by the United States should be added at the end of the Syrian amendment, the full stop at the end being replaced by a comma.

97. After a consultation between the interested delegations the representative of Ghana orally submitted to the Committee the following text, co-sponsored by Cameroon, Senegal, Syria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"No discrimination by reason of race, colour or ethnic origin should 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."

98. The representative of the United States orally proposed that the word "admitted" in the joint text should be replaced by "permitted". This sub-amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 24, with 40 abstentions.

99. The joint text was adopted by 90 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

100. The Austrian amendment was adopted by 73 votes to none, with 16 abstentions. Article 6 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 93 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Article 7

101. Article 7, discussed at the 1225th meeting of the Committee, held on 9 October 1963, was based on article 7 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"Everyone shall have the right to an effective remedy against any discrimination he may suffer on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin with respect to his fundamental rights and freedoms through independent national tribunals competent to deal with such matters."

102. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1109) that the word "tendrá" should be substituted for "tiene" in the first line of the Spanish text of the article. As the amendment affected only the Spanish and French texts, it was adopted without a vote. These five Powers also proposed that the words "and protection" should be added after the word "remedy".

103. The United States of America proposed (A/C.3/L.1089) the insertion of the following text as a new paragraph 1 of Article 7:

"Everyone has the right to equality before the law and to equal justice under the law. Everyone, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin, has the right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by police or other government officials, or by any individual, group, or institution."

104. At the request of the representative of Saudi Arabia the representative of the United States deleted the words "police or other" from his proposal. The proposal, as revised, was adopted by 94 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, with the understanding that it would constitute paragraph 1 of article 7.

105. The proposal to add the words "and protection" after "remedy" was adopted by 90 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. Paragraph 2 of article 7, as amended, was adopted unanimously. Article 7 as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Article 8

106. Article 8, discussed at the 1226th meeting of the Committee, held on 9 October 1963, was based on article 8 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"All necessary steps shall be taken as soon as possible, in the field of teaching and education and in the field of information, with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and prejudice and promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial groups, as well as propagating the purposes and principles of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

107. Tunisia proposed A/C.3/L.1072) the insertion, in the last clause of the article, the words "of the Charter" after the word "principles". Tunisia also proposed that in the last clause of the article the word "and" should be replaced by a comma, and that the words "and of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples", should be added after the word "Rights".

108. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1110) that in the first line of the article the words "as soon as possible" should be replaced by "without delay", and that the numbering of articles should be altered so that article 8 would become article 9, and vice versa. However, these proposals were withdrawn.

109. Chad proposed (A/C.3/L.1081) that the opening phrases of the article, up to the word "teaching", should be amended to read: "Following the adoption of this declaration by the General Assembly, all necessary measures shall be taken immediately by all States Members of the United Nations, in the field of teaching".

110. Nigeria proposed (A/C.3/L.1083) that the opening phrase of the article should be amended to read: "Effective measures shall be taken immediately in the in the field of".

111. At the 1217th meeting the amendments submitted by Chad and Nigeria were withdrawn in favour of a joint proposal by these Powers (A/C.3/L.1115/Rev.1) to replace the word "necessary" by "effective", to insert the word "immediately" between "shall" and "be taken", and to delete the words "as soon as possible" in the first line.

112. The Chad-Nigerian amendment, to replace the word "necessary" by "effective", was adopted by 65 votes to none, with 18 abstentions. The Chad-Nigerian amendment, to insert the word "immediately", was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The first Tunisian amendment, to insert the words "of the Charter", was adopted by 92 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The second Tunisian amendment, to add the words "and of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples", was adopted by 86 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

113. Article 8 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 94 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Article 9

114. Article 9, discussed at the 1227th to 1232nd meetings of the Committee, held on 10, 11, 14 and 15 October 1963, was based on article 9 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"All propaganda based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form, and all incitement of hatred and violence against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, should be condemned."

115. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed (A/C.3/L.1067) that the following new article should be added after article 9:

"Racist and neo-fascist organizations, and all other organizations propagandizing racist views or engaging in other kinds of activity provoking or encouraging racial discrimination, should be prohibited and disbanded."

116. Czechoslovakia proposed (A/C.3/L.1069) that article 9 should be revised to read as follows:

"Any dissemination of racist or fascist ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin as well as inciting to hatred and violence against another race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin by individuals or group of persons or organizations shall be punishable under criminal law."

117. The United States of America submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1085) to the article proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: (1) to delete the words "and neo-fascist" and "all other" in the first sentence; (2) to replace the words "other kinds of activity" by "activities"; and (3) to replace the words "should be prohibited and disbanded" by "shall be condemned". The United States of America also submitted a sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1087) to the amendment of Czechoslovakia: (1) to delete the words "or fascist"; (2) to replace the words "shall be punishable under criminal law" by "shall be condemned"; and (3) to replace the word "and" by "or" in the phrase, "to hatred and violence".

118. Brazil proposed (A/C.3/L.1090) that the words "should be condemned" in the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights should be replaced by the words "should be punishable under criminal law" and that the following should be added as the second sentence: "All organizations engaged in such activities should be prohibited and disbanded". Article 9 would then read as follows:

"All propaganda based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form, and all incitement of hatred and violence against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, should be punishable under criminal law. All organizations engaged in such activities should be prohibited and disbanded."

119. Czechoslovakia withdrew its amendment, and joined in co-sponsoring the amendment originally proposed by Brazil. Burundi, Ceylon, Chile, Mali, Tanganyika, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia also joined (A/C.3/L.1090/Add.1) in co-sponsoring the Brazilian amendment.

120. Albania proposed (A/C.3/L.1117) a sub-amendment to the nine-Power amendment, to add, after the words "engaged in such activities", the words: "as also racist and fascist organizations and all organizations engaging in racist propaganda".

121. Austria proposed (A/C.3/L.1076) that the words "of hatred and violence" in the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights should be replaced by the words "to hatred or violence".

122. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1111) that in the text submitted by the Commission on Human Rights the word "deberá" should be replaced by the word "debe" in the Spanish text, and that the numbering of the articles should be changed so that article 9 would become article 8, and vice versa. The first of these proposals which affected only the Spanish text was not put to a vote. The second was withdrawn.

123. The United States of America proposed (A/C.3/L.1116) a sub-amendment to the Brazilian amendment. In the course of the debate the sub-amendment was revised three times. In its original form the sub-amendment proposed that the words "prohibited and disbanded" should be replaced by "condemned".

124. In its first revised form (A/C.3/L.1116/Rev.1) the United States sub-amendment read as follows:

"1. In the first amendment replace 'punishable under criminal law' by 'severely condemned'.

"2. In the second amendment, replace 'should be prohibited and disbanded' by 'should also be severely condemned and all appropriate steps shall be taken against them'."

125. Tunisia proposed (A/C.3/L.1122) that the United States sub-amendment should be amended by the insertion of the words "including legislative measures" between the words "appropriate steps" and "shall be taken".

126. Lebanon proposed (A/C.3/L.1123) that the United States sub-amendment should be amended by the addition, at the end of the second sentence, of the words "in accordance with the spirit and letter of this Declaration".

127. The United Arab Republic proposed (A/C.3/L.1124) that the United States sub-amendment should be amended by replacing the words "severely condemned" by "considered a crime against society and therefore unlawful".

128. The representative of the United States of America revised his sub-amendment so as to take into account the Tunisian and Lebanese amendments, and submitted the following proposal (A/C.3/L.1116/Rev.2):

"1. In the first amendment replace 'punishable under criminal law' by 'severely condemned'.

"2. In the second amendment, replace 'should be prohibited and disbanded' by 'should also be severely condemned and all appropriate steps, including as appropriate legislative measures, shall be taken against them in accordance with the spirit and letter of this Declaration'."

129. The representative of Tunisia, indicating that he objected to the form in which his sub-amendment had been incorporated in the United States amendment, introduced a new sub-amendment to the revised United States proposal. The sub-amendment read as follows (A/C.3/L.1125):

"In the second amendment, delete the words 'as appropriate' after the word 'including'."

130. In the course of the discussion it was noted that there was a fundamental divergence between the delegations which wished only to condemn certain acts and those who thought that those acts should be punishable under law.

131. At the 1229th meeting, the representative of the United States of America submitted a revised sub-amendment to the nine-Power amendment which read as follows (A/C.3/L.1116/Rev.3):

"1. In the first amendment, replace 'punishable under criminal law' by 'considered an affront to society and subject to law'.

"2. In the second amendment, replace 'should be prohibited and disbanded' by 'should be severely condemned and all appropriate steps, including legislative and other measures, shall be taken against them in accordance with the spirit and letter of this Declaration'."

132. The representative of the United Arab Republic revised his sub-amendment to the first part of the United States amendment and proposed (A/C.3/L.1124/Rev.1) to replace "considered an affront to society and subject to law" by "considered an offence against society and therefore subject to law".

133. After extensive informal consultations, Bolivia, India, Libya, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, Sudan and the United Arab Republic submitted to the Committee, at its 1231st meeting, a sub-amendment to the amendment submitted by Brazil, Burundi, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Mali, Tanganyika, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. The sub-amendment read as follows (A/C.3/L.1127):

"1. All propaganda and organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form, shall be severely condemned.

"2. All incitement to, or acts of, violence, whether by individuals or organizations, against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin shall be considered an offence against society and punishable under law.

"3. In order to put into effect the purposes and principles of this Declaration, all States shall take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and/or outlaw organizations which incite to or use violence for the purposes of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin."

134. At the 1232nd meeting three sub-amendments to the eight-Power amendment were submitted.

135. Albania replaced the sub-amendment which it had submitted to the nine-Power amendment by an amendment to the eight-Power amendment proposing (A/C.3/L.1129) the deletion of "/or" and the addition of the words "all racist and fascist organizations and" after the word "outlaw".

136. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed (A/C.3/L.1128) that in the first line of paragraph 2, after the word "incitement", the words "to racial hatred" should be inserted; and that in paragraph 3 the words "promote racial discrimination or" should be inserted after the words "organizations which".

137. Cameroon, Guinea and Senegal proposed (A/C.3/L.1130) that the third paragraph should be replaced by the following:

"3. States shall take immediate and effective measures to prosecute, prohibit and even disband all organizations which incite to hatred or commit acts of violence for purposes of discrimination and racial segregation."

138. The eight-Power text proposed for paragraph 1 of article 9 was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.

139. The first Byelorussian sub-amendment, to insert the words "to racial hatred" after "incitement", was rejected by 37 votes to 25, with 30 abstentions.

140. The eight-Power text proposed for paragraph 2 of article 9 was adopted by 80 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.

141. The three-Power sub-amendment, consisting of a new text to replace the eight-Power text of paragraph 3, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 47 to 29, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Tanganyika, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gabon, Iran, Israel, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda.

142. The representative of Saudi Arabia requested a separate vote on the words "and other". Several delegations objected to the motion for division. When put to the vote, this motion was accepted by 43 votes to 25, with 28 abstentions. The words "and other" were adopted by 58 votes to 18, with 20 abstentions.

143. The Albanian proposal to delete the word "/or" in the eight-Power amendment was rejected by 61 votes to 20, with 17 abstentions.

144. The Albanian proposal to add the words "all racist and fascist organizations" after the word "outlaw" was rejected by a roll-call vote of 50 to 13, with 41 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanganyika, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Yemen.

145. The second Byelorussian amendment, to insert the words "promote racial discrimination or" after the words "organizations which", was adopted by 44 votes to 31, with 21 abstentions.

146. The eight-Power text proposed for paragraph 3 of Article 9, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 64 votes to none, with 39 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar,

Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen.

147. Article 9 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 69 to none, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Tanganyika,

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

148. The amendment to article 9 which had been proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.3/L.1067) was withdrawn.

Article 10

149. Article 10, discussed at the 1229th meeting of the Committee, held on 11 October 1963, was based on article 10 of the text of the Commission on Human Rights, which read as follows:

"The United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations, each within the sphere appropriate to its activities, should do all in their power to ensure the abolition of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin."

150. Austria proposed (A/C.3/L.1077) the addition of the following words at the end of the article: "and they shall, in particular, try to discover and disclose the forms taken by such discrimination with a view to recommending appropriate and effective measures to combat and eliminate it".

151. The United States of America proposed a sub-amendment to the Austrian amendment (A/C.3/L.1086), to replace the words "try to discover and disclose the forms taken by" by the phrase "study the causes of". The sub-amendment was accepted by the representative of Austria.

152. Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela proposed (A/C.3/L.1112) that the last three lines should be replaced by the following: "organizations should do all in their power to promote energetic action which, by combining legal and practical measures, will make possible the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination".

153. The representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic orally proposed that in the five-Power amendment the word "combining" should be replaced by "including". The representative of Peru suggested that the same purpose would be achieved by inserting the word "other" before the word "practical". The co-sponsors of the five-Power amendment revised their text accordingly, and the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic withdrew his amendment.

154. The five-Power amendment, as revised, was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.
155. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the representative of Austria revised her amendment by drafting it as a separate sentence beginning with the words "In particular, they shall study the causes of such discrimination ...".
156. The Austrian amendment, as revised, was adopted by 26 votes to 15, with 46 abstentions. Article 10, as amended, was adopted by 85 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Article 11

157. Article 11, discussed at the 1229th meeting of the Committee on 11 October 1963, was based on two proposals for new articles. One submitted by the United States of America, the other by Chile, Nigeria, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.
158. The United States of America proposed (A/C.3/L.1070) that the following should be added as article 11 of the draft Declaration:

"Every State shall promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and give full and faithful effect to the principles of this Declaration, and to the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial peoples."

159. Chile, Nigeria, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia proposed (A/C.3/L.1078) that the following new article should be added after article 10 of the draft Declaration:

"All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the present Declaration as well as the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples."

160. Both proposals were withdrawn in favour of a proposal, submitted jointly by Chile, Mali, Nigeria, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United States of America and Yugoslavia (A/C.3/L.1113 and Add.1) for a new article to follow article 10, to read as follows:

"Every State shall promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and shall fully and faithfully observe the provisions of the present Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

161. At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a separate vote was taken on the words "and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". These words were approved by 88 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden.

162. The article as a whole was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands,

New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

III. DRAFTING SUGGESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE RAPPORTEUR

163. In the course of the discussion of the draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination in the Third Committee, it was frequently stated that certain drafting changes might be required, and, in particular, that the various language versions of the draft Declaration should be examined by the Rapporteur in order to ensure conformity one with another. At the suggestion of the Chairman the Committee authorized the Rapporteur, in consultation with the Language Services of the Secretariat, to review the texts adopted by the Committee (A/C.3/L.1131), to consider various drafting changes suggested by certain delegations, to find a solution for a number of linguistic problems which had been referred to the Rapporteur by the Chairman during the discussion, and to ensure concordance of the texts in the various languages.

164. At the 1242nd meeting, held on 25 October 1963, the Rapporteur submitted to the Committee the text of the draft Declaration incorporating certain suggestions, intended only as drafting suggestions (A/C.3/L.1142). In a few cases, the changes proposed applied to all language versions. In other cases, the Rapporteur took as the basic text the original language of the proposals which had become the text adopted, and suggested any changes which appeared necessary in the other languages. In presenting these suggestions the Rapporteur explained that she had endeavoured, in all objectivity, to bring into line as far as possible texts which, owing to the large number of amendments which had been put before the Committee, had sometimes contained substantial differences.

165. Many of the suggestions put forward by the Rapporteur did not give rise to any objection, and were accordingly incorporated in the text of the Declaration. Certain of the suggestions, however, were not acceptable to one or more delegations. The Committee decided that only those suggestions which had not been opposed by any delegation were to be accepted, and that on all points where objections had been raised to the Rapporteur's suggestions, the text as adopted by the Committee (A/C.3/L.1131) should be maintained.

166. At the 1245th meeting, on 28 October 1963, the Committee considered the draft Declaration incorporating the suggestions by the Rapporteur which had been accepted (A/C.3/L.1148).

IV. ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT DECLARATION

167. The Committee decided that the Declaration should be entitled, "United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".

168. The draft Declaration as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 89 to none, with 17 abstentions (see paragraph 183, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

V. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PUBLICITY TO BE GIVEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION

169. A draft resolution on publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/C.3/L.1126) was submitted by Bolivia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania and Senegal. The draft resolution was subsequently revised by the original co-sponsors, joined by Czechoslovakia, India, Philippines and Sierra Leone (A/C.3/L.1126/Rev.1). A statement of the financial implications of the revised draft resolution was submitted to the Committee by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/L.1133).

170. In its revised form the draft resolution proposed that all States should be requested to take all necessary measures in order to implement faithfully, strictly and without delay the principles contained in the Declaration; that the Governments of States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status should be requested to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible, using every means at their disposal including all the appropriate media of communication; and that the Secretary-General should be requested: (a) to ensure the immediate and large-scale circulation of the Declaration, and to that end to publish and distribute texts in all languages possible; (b) to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution for the General Assembly at its nineteenth session; and (c) to include on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly as a separate item the following: "The implementation of the United Nations Declaration Against All Forms of Racial Discrimination".

171. Amendments to the draft resolution were submitted jointly by Argentina and Mexico (A/C.3/L.1138). However, the sponsors of the draft resolution and of the amendments submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1126/Rev.2), incorporating the amendments accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution. The remaining amendments were withdrawn, and Argentina and Mexico joined as co-sponsors of the compromise text.

172. The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted at the 1247th meeting, on 29 October 1963, by 71 votes to none with 8 abstentions (see paragraph 183, draft resolution II).

VI. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE PREPARATION OF A DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

173. A draft resolution on the preparation of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (A/C.3/L.1137 and Add.1 and 2) was submitted jointly by Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly should request the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates of the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that might be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in this field, to prepare a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session.

174. The Committee examined the twenty-two-Power proposal in connexion with a nine-Power draft resolution which had been submitted to it under item 12 of its agenda, "Report of the Economic and Social Council", and which related to the timing of the next session of the Commission on Human Rights (A/C.3/L.1136). The Secretary-General informed the Committee (A/C.3/L.1145) that the convening of a session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1964, to carry out the task referred to in the twenty-two-Power proposal, had the same budgetary implications as those connected with the nine-Power proposal (A/C.3/L.1144).

175. Final decision on the twenty-two-Power proposal was accordingly postponed until the Committee had acted upon a revised version of the nine-Power proposal (A/C.3/L.1136/Rev.1), concerning the convening of a session of the Commission in 1964.

176. Two amendments to the operative paragraph of the twenty-two-Power proposal were submitted by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1150). The first called for the addition, before the word "Governments", of the word "Member". The second called for replacement of the words "at its nineteenth session" by the words "following the next session of the Commission on Human Rights". The latter amendment was withdrawn at the 1251st meeting.

177. In the debate, some members expressed the view that adoption of the twenty-two-Power proposal was unnecessary in view of the fact that the General Assembly had already indicated its interest in the early drafting of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in resolution 1780 (XVII). Others stated that in their opinion preparation of a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, which the General Assembly had authorized in resolution 1781 (XVII), was an extremely important task which the Commission on Human Rights should complete before undertaking any other work. Still others emphasized the urgency of the preparation of a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, even at the expense of a slight delay in the completion of the proposed instruments relating to the elimination of religious intolerance.

178. The representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, pointing out that there was no guarantee that the Commission on Human Rights would meet in 1964 and that even if it met it might not have the time to complete the study of the proposed draft convention, suggested orally at the 1251st meeting that a second operative paragraph should be added to the draft resolution, requesting the Economic and Social Council, in case either of these situations arose, to submit to the General Assembly a draft convention prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

179. After consultation between the co-sponsors of the twenty-two-Power proposal and the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Mexico, a revised proposal (A/C.3/L.1137/Rev.1) was submitted to the Committee. The original sponsors of the twenty-two-Power proposal were joined, as sponsors of the revised proposal, by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Sierra Leone and Mexico.

180. The United States amendment, to add the word "Member" before "Governments," was adopted by a roll-call vote of 46 to 25, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

<u>In favour:</u>	Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia,
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Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Against:

Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Gabon, Guinea, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago.

181. Operative paragraph 1 of the revised draft resolution, as amended was adopted by 69 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions.

182. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 74 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (see paragraph 183, draft resolution III).

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

183. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of
all Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality of all human beings and seeks, among other basic objectives, to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law and that all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination and against any incitement to such discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, and that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples proclaims in particular the necessity of bringing colonialism to a speedy and unconditional end,

Considering that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice,

Taking into account the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the international instruments adopted by the specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the field of discrimination,

Taking into account the fact that, although international action and efforts in a number of countries have made it possible to achieve progress in that field,

discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world none the less continues to give cause for serious concern,

Alarmed by the manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures, in the form, inter alia, of apartheid, segregation and separation, as well as by the promotion and dissemination of doctrines of racial superiority and expansionism in certain areas,

Convinced that all forms of racial discrimination and, still more so, governmental policies based on the prejudice of racial superiority or on racial hatred, besides constituting a violation of fundamental human rights, tend to jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, co-operation between nations and international peace and security,

Convinced also that racial discrimination harms not only those who are its objects but also those who practise it,

Convinced further that the building of a world society free from all forms of racial segregation and discrimination, factors which create hatred and division among men, is one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations,

1. Solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world, in all its forms and manifestations, and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person;

2. Solemnly affirms the necessity of adopting national and international measures to that end, including teaching, education and information, in order to secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of the principles set forth below;

3. Proclaims the following Declaration:

Article 1

Discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and as a fact capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples.

Article 2

1. No State, institution, group or individual shall make any discrimination whatsoever in matters of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the treatment of persons, groups of persons or institutions on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin.

2. No State shall encourage, advocate or lend its support, through police action or otherwise, to any discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin by any group, institution, or individual.

3. Special concrete measures shall be taken in appropriate circumstances in order to secure adequate development or protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment by such individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no circumstances have as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups.

Article 3

1. Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation and housing.

2. Everyone shall have equal access to any place or facility intended for use by the general public, without distinction as to race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 4

All States shall take effective measures to revise governmental and other public policies and to rescind laws and regulations which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists. They should pass legislation for prohibiting such discrimination and should take all appropriate measures to combat those prejudices which lead to racial discrimination.

Article 5

An end shall be put without delay to governmental and other public policies of racial segregation and especially policies of apartheid, as well as all forms of racial discrimination and separation resulting from such policies.

Article 6

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. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

Article 7

1. Everyone has the right to equality before the law and to equal justice under the law. Everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or ethnic origin, has the right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual, group or institution.

2. Everyone shall have the right to an effective remedy and protection against any discrimination he may suffer on the ground of race, colour or ethnic origin with respect to his fundamental rights and freedoms through independent national tribunals competent to deal with such matters.

Article 8

All effective steps shall be taken immediately in the fields of teaching, education, and information, with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and prejudice and promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Article 9

1. All propaganda and organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination in any form shall be severely condemned.

2. All incitement to or acts of violence, whether by individuals or organizations, against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin shall be considered an offence against society and punishable under law.

3. In order to put into effect the purposes and principles of the present Declaration, all States shall take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and/or outlaw organizations which ~~promote~~ ^{in effect} racial discrimination or incite to or use violence for purposes of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin.

Article 10

The United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations shall 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. They shall, in particular, study the causes of such discrimination with a view to recommending appropriate and effective measures to combat and eliminate it.

Article 11

Every State shall promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and shall fully and faithfully observe the provisions of the present Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on
the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination provides that the United Nations, the specialized agencies, States and non-governmental organizations should do all in their power to ensure the abolition of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin,

Considering the great importance of the speedy implementation of this Declaration in order to liquidate all forms of racial discrimination as soon as possible,

Considering it essential that, as a step towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the Declaration should be made known throughout the world,

1. Requests that all States shall undertake all necessary measures in order to implement fully, faithfully and without delay the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. Requests the Governments of States and non-governmental organizations to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible, using every means at their disposal, including all the appropriate media of communication;

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to ensure the immediate and large-scale circulation of the Declaration, and to that end to publish and distribute texts in all languages possible;

4. Invites the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter, which will be considered by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session as a separate agenda item.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Preparation of a draft international convention on the
elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Having adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All
Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Considering that that Declaration is an important step towards the elimination
of all forms of racial discrimination,

Deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on differences
of race, colour or ethnic origin still in evidence throughout the world,

Convinced therefore of the necessity of taking further action towards the
elimination of racial discrimination,

Emphasizing in this connexion the importance of the speedy preparation and
adoption of an international convention on the elimination of all forms of
racial discrimination envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1780 (XVII) of
7 December 1962,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human
Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth
and eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter
that may be submitted by the Governments of Member States and any international
instruments already adopted in this field, to give absolute priority to the
preparation of a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms
of racial discrimination to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its
nineteenth session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of
the nineteenth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Draft
International convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".