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ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION*

Report of the Secretary-General

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* Item 56 (a) of the provisional agenda.

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INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 2142 (XXI), entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination", adopted by the General Assembly at its 1452nd meeting on 26 October 1966, the Assembly condemned, wherever they exist, all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism, and reiterated that such policies and practices on the part of any Member State are incompatible with the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations. The General Assembly called again upon all States in which racial discrimination or apartheid is practised to comply speedily and faithfully with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all pertinent resolutions of the Assembly and to take all necessary steps, including legislative measures, for this purpose; it called upon all eligible States without delay to sign and ratify or to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and called upon Member States which had not already done so to initiate appropriate programmes of action to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid, including in particular the promotion of equal opportunities for educational and vocational training, and guarantees for the enjoyment, without distinction on grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin, of basic human rights such as the rights to vote, to equality in the administration of justice, to equal economic opportunities and to equal access to social services. The General Assembly appealed to Member States that, in combating discriminatory practices, education and culture should be directed, and mass media and literary creation should be encouraged, towards removing the prejudices and erroneous beliefs, such as the belief in the superiority of one race over another, which incite such practices. The General Assembly requested the Member States which had not replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry as to measures they have taken to implement the Declaration to do so without delay. The General Assembly also proclaimed 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

2. In paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the

implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution. The present report is submitted in accordance with that request.

3. Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary-General on 29 November 1966 requested Member States to supply him with information concerning action, or further action, taken by them in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and in implementation of the provisions of resolution 2142 (XXI).

4. On 3 February 1967, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa adopted an appeal to States, organizations and individuals to promote the observance of 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.^{1/} The appeal was forwarded by the Secretary-General to Member States. It was also forwarded by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee to a number of non-governmental organizations and to individuals who had appeared before the Committee as petitioners. Copies of the appeal were sent by the Office of Public Information to Directors of United Nations Information Centres. At the request of the Special Committee, a report on the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/L.198 and Add.1) was prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the Rapporteur of the Special Committee. The report was based on communications received by the Secretary-General and the Special Committee as well as on information received from United Nations information centres and other sources.

5. The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 10 (XXIII) entitled "International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination", recalled General Assembly resolution 2142 (XXI) and called upon all States to observe the International Day annually. The Commission called upon the Governments of all

^{1/} A/AC.115/L.198, annex I.

States to use the International Day for taking effective measures with a view to implementing all provisions of the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as to take effective steps with a view to condemning racialism and giving political, moral and material support for the implementation of United Nations decisions directed against the policy of apartheid, segregation, racial discrimination and towards promotion of equality of human beings. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Member States and to invite them to submit annually information as to their observance of the International Day. Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary-General on 13 March 1967 invited Member States to supply him each year with information concerning their observance of the Day.

6. The attention of the Assembly is drawn to the report on action taken by Member States, the United Nations, specialized agencies and regional inter-governmental organizations directed towards the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (E/4306/Add.1-4), presented to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-second session. This report was prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1146 (XLII) of 2 August 1966, in which the Secretary-General had been requested to submit a further report on the progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration. Since this report is also before the Assembly at this session, the replies of Governments contained therein are not reproduced in the present report. In this connexion it will be recalled that several earlier reports^{2/} on the implementation of the Declaration had been considered by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

^{2/} A/5698 and Corr.1 was presented to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session; A/5698 and Corr.1, A/5698/Add.1 and Corr.1 and A/5698/Add.2-4 were presented to the Council at its thirty-ninth session and the General Assembly at its twentieth session; E/4174 and Add.1-2, Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3-5 were presented to the Council at its forty-first session; E/4174 and Add.1-2, Add.2/Corr.1, and Add.3-9 were presented to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

7. The present report is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and is based on information received from Governments in response to the Secretary-General's report dated 29 November 1966 (see paragraph 3 above). Part II deals with the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and is based on information received in response to the requests made by the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (see paragraph 4 above) and by the Commission on Human Rights (see paragraph 5 above). In view of the fact that this information was previously issued in a document of limited distribution (A/AC.115/L.198 and Add.1) it is reproduced in the present report. The report includes information received up to 30 August 1967; any further information will be circulated in addenda. The question of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination will be dealt with in a separate report (A/6692).

PART I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

ARGENTINA

5 January 1967

/See E/4306, p. 6

AUSTRALIA

/Original: English
9 August 1967

The Australian Government has in the past two years been active in publicizing the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as widely as possible and further steps are currently being taken in conjunction with the United Nations Information Centre and the United Nations Association of Australia to bring the text of the Declaration to the attention of all Federal and State authorities, as well as all educational institutions, both in Australia and in the territories under its jurisdiction.

On 13 October 1966, in New York, the Minister for External Affairs signed on behalf of Australia the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In view of the fact that Australia is a Federation, ratification of the Convention is a matter which concerns both Federal and State Governments and consultation between these Governments is being actively pursued.

AUSTRIA

21 December 1966

/See A/5698/Add.2, p. 2

BULGARIA

8 May 1967

/See A/5698/Add.1, p. 3

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

3 January 1967

[See E/4306, p. 7]

CHILE

26 January 1967

[See E/4306, p. 9]

CHINA

24 April 1967

[See E/4306, p. 9]

DAHOMÉY

[Original: French]
7 July 1967

Since racial discrimination does not exist in Dahomey, either as a policy or as a practice, the Government of Dahomey has not had to take any special measures for its elimination.

The successive constitutions of Dahomey have always given equal rights in all fields to all Dahomeans, without any discrimination, whether based on race, sex or religion. In addition, the Government of Dahomey has signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the procedure for ratifying this Convention is in progress.

DENMARK

[Original: English]
25 January 1967

The Danish authorities have on 23 August 1966 set up a Special Committee with the task of examining to **what** extent amendment of existing legislation may be required in connexion with the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965. Professor Dr. jur. Knud Waaben, Dr. of Laws, of the University of Copenhagen, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee which will participate in a Nordic collaboration concerning this question.

FINLAND

5 December 1966

[See E/4306, p. 26]

GHANA

[Original: English]
20 April 1967

The need for implementing the Declaration, the Convention or the resolution referred to above has not arisen since there is no racial discrimination in Ghana. Furthermore, there is no reason to expect that racial discrimination will occur in Ghana in the foreseeable future.

GREECE

[Original: English]
16 March 1967

In Greece there never was any question of racial discrimination, nor, consequently, did the need ever arise to solve such a question.

The Greek constitutional and other statutory provisions are fully in accord with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, inasmuch as they endow all individuals indiscriminately with every right and protection to which they are entitled as members of a free and democratic society.

By way of example, articles 1, 2, 4 through 8 and 13 of the Greek Constitution guarantee individual and human rights to all citizens without any distinction or discrimination whatsoever. Thus, freedom of religion and of religious practice, personal freedom, protection of life, right to the asylum of the home, etc., are principles enshrined in the Constitution and applying irrespective of race. More specific provisions of a similar kind are contained in articles 57-60 of the Greek Civil Code, again holding good quite independently from racial considerations of any kind.

It should be added that Greek legislation, proclaiming the equality of all individuals, truly reflects the sentiment of the Greek people which is traditionally tolerant and rejects as abhorrent the idea of racial discrimination.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]
11 April 1967

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic condemns, wherever they exist, all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism and holds that such policies and practices are incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 49, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic provides that "discrimination of any kind against any citizen on grounds

of sex, religion or nationality is a severely punishable offence". Chapter X of the Penal Code provides for the prosecution of those who commit criminal acts against peace and humanity, including racial discrimination and of those who instigate to such criminal acts.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, in its policies and practices, strictly adheres to the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

ITALY

31 January 1967

/See E/4306/Add.1, p. 27

JAPAN

/Original: English/
14 March 1967

The Civil Liberties Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and other appropriate organs responsible for the work in the field of protection of human rights will pay careful attention to, and take fully into consideration, the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in handling the cases of violation of human rights and in their activities for the enhancement of the idea of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

KUWAIT

2 February 1967

/See E/4174, p. 107

LAOS

/Original: French/
16 January 1967

The Royal Government of Laos, being concerned for respect for human dignity and human rights, will always deem it a duty to combat racism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

General Assembly resolution 2142 (XXI) is, for the people of Laos, a confirmation of their line of conduct.

Through its religious principles, its practices, usages and customs, and the specific provisions of its Constitution, the Laotian nation is proud to be one of those States of the world which resolved such problems in the very distant past.

LUXEMBOURG

7 July 1967

/See E/4174/Add.4, p. 5/

MALAWI

/Original: English/
13 April 1967

The Constitution of the Republic of Malawi which came into force on 6 July 1966 contains the following provisions:

"Section 2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Government of the Republic of Malawi shall be founded upon the following principles -

...

"(iii) The Government and the people of Malawi shall continue to recognize the sanctity of the personal liberties enshrined in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and of adherence to the Law of Nations;

...

"(v) All persons regardless of colour, race or creed should enjoy equal rights and freedoms; ...".

By enshrining these principles the Government of Malawi has undertaken to oppose any policy which has as its consequence discrimination between individuals on the grounds of colour, race or creed.

Since independence, Malawi has taken action in the field of human rights by:

(a) Acceding to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery;

(b) Acceding to the Convention on the political rights of Women;

(c) Ratifying the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation (No. 111); and

(d) Ratifying the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (No. 100).

In addition, since independence in 1964, the Government of Malawi has effectively continued the policy, already adopted before independence, of eliminating from its legislation, its administrative instructions and the general principle governing the conduct of its affairs, all concepts which might have the effect of discriminating in any way on grounds of race, colour or creed. The result of this is that there has today evolved in Malawi a situation in which discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed simply does not exist, and furthermore this happy state of affairs has come about as a result of the spontaneous will of the people of all racial groups living in Malawi that this should be so, without any coercion or the application of penal sanctions designed to bring this about.

In such circumstances it is the considered view of the Government of Malawi that legislation on the subject of racial discrimination which provides penal sanctions such as those envisaged by article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, is neither necessary nor desirable in Malawi. The Government of Malawi has no wish to introduce nugatory legislation and does not, therefore, feel able to contemplate legislation of this type.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]
4 January 1967

It has fortunately never been necessary to apply special measures against racial discrimination, since problems of this kind have never been encountered.

MONGOLIA

[Original: English]
9 June 1967

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic whose policy rests on the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples condemns racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, in particular, the inhuman policy of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. The Mongolian People's Republic has always supported measures aimed for a prompt and complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid.

The principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are fully reflected in the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic. Article 76 of the Constitution provides: "Citizens of the MPR enjoy equal rights irrespective of sex, race and nationality, religion or social origin and position." Article 83 of the Constitution says: "Citizens of the MPR irrespective of their nationality have equal rights in all spheres of economic, social and political life of the country. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of citizens on account of their nationality or race and the advocacy of the ideas of chauvinism or nationalism are forbidden by law. The MPR ensures representatives of all nationalities living on the territory of the Republic the opportunity to develop their national culture and to receive tuition and conduct business in their own native language."

/...

In view of the foregoing it was not necessary for the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic to take special measures for ensuring the implementation of the United Nations Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

As is well known, the Mongolian People's Republic signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 3 May 1966.

NEW ZEALAND

/Original: English/
3 February 1967

The New Zealand Government is particularly concerned to secure the adequate development and protection of the Maori people and to ensure their full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Previous reports to the Secretary-General on measures taken to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,^{3/} explain the situation in New Zealand and set out the action that is being taken to combat and prevent prejudices that lead to racial discrimination. The building and maintenance of a New Zealand society free from all forms of racial discrimination remains the firm policy of the New Zealand Government.

NORWAY

/Original: English/
7 July 1967

Norway on 21 November 1966 signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Convention can, however, not be ratified by Norway until the relevant legislative measures have been taken. Such measures are at present being discussed within the framework of traditional collaboration between the Nordic countries in legislative matters.

^{3/} See A/5698, p. 20; A/5698/Add.4, p. 2; E/4174/Add.2, p. 4 and E/4306, p. 29.

PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]
28 June 1967

The Senate of the Philippines, in its resolution No. 31 adopted on 18 May 1967, concurred in the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The appropriate instrument of ratification on behalf of the Philippines will be deposited with the Secretariat as soon as it is received.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]
27 December 1966

[See E/4306, p. 30]

THAILAND

[Original: English]
24 August 1967

In Thailand, a free and democratic country, all of its citizens enjoy basic human rights such as the rights to vote, to equality in the administration of justice, to equal economic opportunities as well as to equal access to social services. Action has also been taken in Thailand to promote equal opportunities for educational and vocational training and to guarantee the enjoyment without distinction on the grounds of race, colour, religion, language and sex. Even the treatment of the minorities, such as the tribesmen, is also effected in a spirit of tolerance and sympathy and out of pure humanity. For these reasons there is virtually no question of existence and manifestations of racial discrimination in any form in Thailand.

Thailand, as a Member of the United Nations, has taken the following action on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

First, in support of the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, Thailand is considering signing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Second, it supports the proposed establishment of national commissions on the human rights or the designation of appropriate institutions to perform certain functions pertaining to the observance of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Third, it provides to the United Nations, on a continuing basis, relevant information to be incorporated in a report for the preparation of a special study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

TUNISIA

23 February 1967

/See E/4174/Add.2, p. 9

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

12 April 1967

/See E/4306, p. 34

PART II

COMMEMORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR
THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

A. UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Secretary-General

The Secretary-General issued the following message on the International Day:

"March 21 has been proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2142 (XXI)). On that date, seven years ago, peaceful demonstrations against unjust racial laws were fired upon and killed in Sharpeville, South Africa. It is a date that should never be allowed to be forgotten.

"The United Nations firmly believes that racial discrimination and apartheid are a denial of human rights, of fundamental freedoms, and of justice, and that they are an affront to human dignity. We feel that racial discrimination and apartheid, wherever they are practised, constitute a serious impediment to economic and social development and are obstacles to international co-operation and peace. We are deeply concerned that racial discrimination and apartheid continue to exist in some countries and territories despite the clear and decisive condemnation of these practices by the United Nations, which has called upon all Member States to initiate programmes of action to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid.

"This can be done, primarily through the promotion of equal opportunities for educational and vocational training, and guarantees for the enjoyment, without any distinction on the grounds of race, colour, or ethnic origin, of basic human rights such as the right to vote, the right to equality in the administration of justice, the right to equal economic opportunities and to equal access to social services. At the same time, it is necessary to direct education and culture towards removing the prejudices and erroneous beliefs, such as the belief in the superiority of one race over another, which are used to justify such practices.

"The doctrine and the practice of race supremacy in the world of today are not only wrong, they are also incalculably dangerous. In an age in which it is imperative to reduce tensions and promote the concept of one human family, none may safely indulge in race hate and race injustice. The brotherhood of man proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights nearly twenty years ago is today the equivalent of a Declaration of Survival itself.

"It is not only in the awareness of this fact that we, the various and varied members of the human family, must observe and mark this day - the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. We can, and should, also mark and observe it in the fervent conviction that, if men could advance towards the moral and political goals of equal rights, as established in the United Nations Charter, they would be advancing towards the fulfilment of a vision bequeathed to all men by the noblest minds of all ages, all beliefs, all colours."

The Secretary-General's message was made available on tape and film to broadcasting organizations around the world, and the reports received indicate its world-wide use. In addition, United Nations Radio prepared a special programme on the International Day in the "Perspective" series, which was distributed on 15 March for use on 21 March. The programme was adapted into many languages and was broadcast on all continents. Also, "This Week at the UN", the regular weekly summary of United Nations developments, carried appropriate stories on 17 and 24 March. The latter included a summary of the special meeting held at Headquarters.

The Office of Public Information also drew the attention of the Directors of the United Nations Information Centres to General Assembly resolution 2142 (XXI) and asked them to arrange for the dissemination of information on the aims and purposes of the International Day, in co-operation with related government agencies, interested non-governmental organizations and information media in the area. The reports received from the Directors and non-governmental organizations in contact with the Office of Public Information are summarized in this report.

The March 1967 issue of the United Nations Monthly Chronicle, published on 21 March, was a special issue devoted to the "Elimination of Racial Discrimination". It contained the texts of the General Assembly resolution and the message of the Secretary-General, as well as a summary of the report by UNESCO on the effects of apartheid on education, science, culture and information, which had been prepared at the request of the Special Committee. The summary of the UNESCO report was subsequently distributed in pamphlet form, in three languages.

The Office of Public Information arranged a briefing for representatives of non-governmental organizations at Headquarters on 8 March 1967, to discuss with them the significance and purpose of the International Day. This discussion led to further action on the part of some of the non-governmental organizations represented in the form of lecture meetings and redissemination of information about the International Day in their publication.

Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the
Government of the Republic of South Africa

The Special Committee held a special solemn meeting at the United Nations Headquarters on the occasion of the International Day. It invited all delegations

to participate in the special meeting and eighty-four delegations attended the meeting as observers.

After statements by the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Special Committee, the meeting observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the many victims of racial discrimination.

Commission on Human Rights

On 21 March 1967, the Commission on Human Rights held a special meeting, dedicated to the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in the Assembly Hall of the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Statements were made by the Chairman of the Commission, the President of the State Council of Geneva and the representative of the Secretary-General who read the message of the Secretary-General, and by members of the Commission. The meeting concluded with a minute of silence in tribute to the victims of the Sharpeville massacre.

Commission for Social Development

At the meeting of the Commission for Social Development on 21 March 1967, statements were made in commemoration of the International Day and the Commission observed a minute of silence.

B. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

In connexion with the International Day, the March 1967 issue of the UNESCO Courier was devoted entirely to the subject of apartheid. This edition was issued in 379,000 copies and printed in eight languages. It included extracts from the UNESCO report on the effects of apartheid on education, science, culture and information in South Africa, prepared at the request of the Special Committee, as well as the conclusions of the second special report on apartheid, presented by the Director-General of the International Labour Office in 1966. It also included

articles by five South African writers - Mr. Alan Paton, Mr. Lewis Nkosi, Mr. Dennis Brutus, Mr. Ronald Segal and Mr. Breyten Breytenbach - on the effects of apartheid on culture.

UNESCO Features, which is distributed to 2,500 newspapers and radio and television stations in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic, carried articles on apartheid and racial discrimination in February and March 1967 and called attention to the International Day.

A special feature radio programme was recorded in English, French, Russian and Spanish and sent to radio stations throughout the world and was widely used.

C. OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of African Unity

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in a resolution on "Apartheid and Racial Discrimination" adopted at its third ordinary session in Addis Ababa in November 1966, supported the decision of the General Assembly to proclaim the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, 21 March, as "International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination" and urged all African States and organizations to co-operate in observing that Day.

In a letter dated 31 March 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, in reply to the Special Committee's appeal of 14 February, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity stated:

"The Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity associated itself solemnly with this initiative of the United Nations by having a declaration published in the African Press and broadcast over the African radio networks on 21 March, endorsing in particular the measures suggested in the Special Committee's appeal.

"This declaration was widely quoted and commented on editorially in the African Press."

D. MEMBER STATES

Algeria

In connexion with the International Day, the President of the Revolutionary Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria addressed the following message to the Secretary-General:

"Observance of International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Commemoration of the Sharpeville massacre give us an opportunity to reaffirm our adherence to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and our faith in the fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person. We express the hope that a spirit of mutual understanding and respect among peoples and nations will triumph, in accordance with the great humanitarian objectives of the United Nations Charter and with the principles enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

Brazil

On the occasion of the International Day the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil issued a special declaration which reads in part as follows:

"The twentieth century witnessed - dramatized by the horrors of Second World War - the emergence of racial philosophies. The repulse by the international community to the evil effects of said doctrines were materialized in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which have as one of their fundamental postulates, the principle of racial equality.

"Brazil, as a multi-racial society, perfectly integrated, is, by its own evolution and present reality, a practical refutation to the doctrines that try to justify racial discrimination.

"Besides its national experience, Brazil gives in all international forums strong support - within what is established in the UN Charter - to the fight for the eradication of racism and apartheid."

In a note dated 25 May 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations transmitted the following declaration made on 20 March 1967 by the Minister of External Relations of Brazil which, he said, received wide coverage in the Brazilian Press:

"By decision of the United Nations, the day of 21 March was declared to be 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination'.

"We affiliate ourselves with the celebrations which mark this date in almost all the countries of the world, aware as we are of the relevance and timeliness of the efforts being made to eliminate any and all manifestations of racial discrimination.

"The twentieth century has witnessed an intensification of racist philosophies, as dramatized by the horrors perpetrated during the Second World War. The rejection by the international community of the disastrous effects of such doctrines was embodied in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which have the principle of racial equality as one of their fundamental postulates.

"As a perfectly integrated multi-racial society, Brazil, through her own evolution and current position, represents a practical refutation of the doctrines justifying racial discrimination. In addition to her national experience, Brazil offers in all the international forums the most vigorous support, within the provisions of the United Nations Charter, to efforts to eradicate racism and 'apartheid'.

"On the occasion of the date which is commemorated today, Brazil reaffirms her basically Christian convictions of respect for the human being without distinction as to colour. In so doing, Brazil urges the United Nations to carry on, without weakening, its struggle to abolish racism, a condition essential for bringing peace and justice to the world."

The Permanent Representative of Brazil added:

"It is the desire of the Brazilian Government to organize broader programmes in future years to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as would be appropriate in a country whose Constitution expressly regards any manifestations of racial prejudice as a crime."

Bulgaria

In a note dated 25 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations stated:

"A special meeting commemorating the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was held in Sofia on 21 March 1967. It was organized by the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the Committee of Democratic Lawyers and the Association

for the United Nations in Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by representatives of the public opinion, outstanding men of culture and arts, students of the institutes of higher learning in Sofia, etc.

"On the occasion of the 21st of March, the daily newspapers 'Rabotnichesko delo' and 'Otechestven front' published special articles. A summary of these articles was also broadcasted by Radio Sofia."

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

In a letter dated 19 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations stated:

"The Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations presents its respects to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in connexion with his letter No. PO 230 SOAF (2) PU 112/3 (13) of 15 February 1967 transmitting a letter from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa concerning the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, has the honour to inform him of the following:

"The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, faithful to its position of principle of the equality of rights and self-determination of peoples, consistently supports the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The Byelorussian SSR resolutely demands the eradication of all forms of racial oppression, above all of the inhuman racial policy of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and fully supports the decision of the United Nations to declare this policy a crime against humanity.

"In accordance with resolution 2142 (XXI) of the United Nations General Assembly, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was widely commemorated in the Byelorussian SSR. Inter alia, articles devoted to the occasion were published in the newspapers Sovetskaya Byelorussia and Zvyazda on that day; the radio and television broadcast speeches on the subject by commentators on foreign policy.

"As is well known, the Government of the Byelorussian SSR has adopted a decision concerning the payment of a voluntary contribution in the sum of \$US1,500 to the Trust Fund established in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 2054 (XX) B to assist the victims of the policy of apartheid practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. A cheque for the above amount was sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 21 March 1967, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination."

Cambodia

By letters dated 20 March and 3 April 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations stated that on the occasion of the International Day, H.E. Mr. Mau Say, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, representing the President of the Council of Ministers, had issued the following broadcast message to the nation:

"During its last session the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed that 21 March would from now on be the 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination'. That date was chosen in memory of the massacre by the racist authorities of Sharpeville, South Africa, of sixty-eight Africans who were demonstrating peacefully.

"For many years now the Cambodians have been condemning all forms of racial discrimination, and more particularly apartheid, the most odious of all. We believe that racism is a disgrace to human society and that any Government which makes racism its policy is wilfully outlawing itself. We propose today to pay a tribute to the efforts of the United Nations Special Committee to put an end in all countries to discriminatory practices which nothing can justify.

"We wish to associate ourselves with all those countries which are demanding that definite measures be taken against the Government of the Republic of South Africa, whose presence in the United Nations is an affront to all Member States. As Samdech Sahachivin, the Head of our State, has emphasized, we believe that the countries which are true to the ideals of freedom and justice have a duty towards the oppressed, that of lending them practical and effective support. There is no better way of expressing that support than by refusing to have any relations with the oppressors.

"While the United Nations is very rightly preoccupied with the unhappy lot of the black people of South Africa, however, we must once again express our regret that the sufferings inflicted on our Khmer Krom compatriots by the Saigon authorities and their United States protectors have not received the attention of the United Nations Special Committee. It is a fact, nevertheless, that 600,000 Khmers and more than a million persons belonging to the minorities living in the mountain regions of South Viet-Nam are today in danger of their lives.

"Here we have not merely racial discrimination, but a systematic operation aimed at wiping out peoples whose only crime is their race and their civilization. We therefore venture to request on this International Day that all those who condemn apartheid remember that the Pretoria Government is not the only one pursuing an iniquitous policy. Other régimes are equally deserving of condemnation, as are the Powers which support them.

"We conclude by expressing the wish that our compatriots and all foreign residents in Cambodia, who live side by side in a fraternal community, will give evidence of their whole-hearted support for the victims of racism and more particularly for our unfortunate brothers of Kampuchea Krom."

Canada

In a letter dated 21 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations stated that the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Paul Martin, had issued the following statement on the occasion of the International Day:

"Under the terms of a resolution adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly in 1966, 21 March has been designated as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. I think it is appropriate on this day to take appreciative note of the efforts of the United Nations to eliminate racial discrimination in all of its forms. From the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948 through the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in 1965 to the adoption of the Covenants on Human Rights in 1966, the United Nations has made determined efforts in the field of human rights. In part, through international treaties, these efforts have been designed to articulate a coherent philosophy which contributes to the work of the international community to remove vestiges of discrimination involving race, creed or sex and to strengthen the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This is done by subjecting violations to the glare of public attention and by a slow but effective process of education.

"Although Canadians must be careful not to acquire a sense of complacency, I believe that Canada over the years has made creative contributions to the work of the United Nations in the struggle against racial discrimination and I know that we shall continue to contribute as much as we can to these efforts. It is perhaps fitting to recall on this day that Canada signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in August 1966 and that the Government is now engaged in the necessary process of consultation with the Provinces with a view to ensuring early ratification by this country of the Convention. Our signature, however, has served to re-affirm in an unequivocal manner Canadian agreement in principle with the purpose of the Convention which is to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms.

"I hope that this day will serve to remind us of our commitment to the elimination of racial discrimination and to providing all individuals with the basic dignity which is their inheritance."

Colombia

The Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations informed the Chairman of the Special Committee on 21 March 1967 that the Colombian Government had decided to sign the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.^{4/}

Cuba

In a note dated 9 June 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations stated:

"On the instructions of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, the Permanent Mission informs you that with the triumph of the Revolution the prevailing discriminatory practices were abolished in our country and that this Day, like all the other days of the year, was commemorated by whites and blacks united in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples which still suffer racial discrimination in their flesh."

Cyprus

In a note dated 13 June 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations stated:

"A ceremony on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination took place at the premises of the United Nations Association of Cyprus at 7 p.m. on the aforesaid day.

"After the opening speech made by the President of the United Nations Association of Cyprus, the Honourable Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. M. Triantafyllides, and the announcement of the Secretary-General's message received for the occasion, the main speaker was His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, whose address is enclosed herein in full.

"The ceremony was attended by the members of the Council of Ministers, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Osorio-Tafall, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, Dr. E. Hals, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular Corps, high-ranking Government officials and others.

"The message of the Secretary-General was also broadcast on the television on the same evening."

^{4/} A/AC.115/SR.87. Colombia signed the International Convention on 22 March.

Czechoslovakia

In a note dated 6 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations stated:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic condemns all forms of racial oppression and, in particular, the policy of apartheid as the extreme expression of colonialism that has been repudiated by the United Nations as a crime against humanity. Therefore, the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have associated themselves fully with the ideal and objective of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, designed to support the adoption of further measures for a complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid. This year the following actions, in particular, took place in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in connexion with the International Day as above:

"(a) The press as well as the radio and television broadcasts arranged for a series of programmes supporting the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination not only in the south of Africa but also in other parts of the world. In the course of those programmes, materials of the Special Committee on the Policy of Apartheid, and of other United Nations organs dealing with racial discrimination and apartheid, as practised by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, were used.

"(b) On 21 March 1967, a solemn meeting of all students and professors of the 'University of 17 November' in Prague was held on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

"(c) The Czechoslovak Society for International Relations along with the Czechoslovak Association for the United Nations issued, on the occasion of the mentioned International Day, an appeal to all national organizations of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. In this appeal, they have stood for, and expressed support to, the struggle of nations against the policy and practice of apartheid, racial discrimination, segregation and colonialism which constitute a negation of human rights, fundamental freedoms and justice, an offence of human dignity, and a serious obstacle to economic and social development, international co-operation and maintenance of peace.

"The Permanent Representative avails himself of this opportunity to assure the Secretary-General once again that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue in its efforts aimed at the adoption of effective measures against racism and apartheid in the forum of the United Nations."

Denmark

On 21 March 1967, the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations issued the following press release:

"The Danish Government has, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 26 October 1966, and in response to the appeal issued by the Special Committee on Apartheid on 3 February 1967, decided to mark the International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination with special contributions to the Defense and Aid Fund and other funds and institutions providing assistance to victims of the apartheid policy. This year the special contribution amounts to kr. 300,000, the equivalent of approximately US \$42,800.

"The abovementioned amount is in addition to the following contributions already made by Denmark this fiscal year: the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa kr. 200,000 (approximately US \$28,500), the United Nations Education and Training Program for South Africans kr. 550,000 (approximately US \$80,000), assistance to refugee students from a.o. South Africa kr. 350,000 (approximately US \$50,000), totalling approximately US \$158,500. The special contribution today brings the total Danish financial support this fiscal year to about US \$200,000.

"On the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Denmark, Mr. Hans Sølvehøj, will address the nation on television to-night on the subject of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, a subject which enjoys the constant and close attention of the Danish press and public opinion in general."

Ecuador

In a note dated 13 July 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations stated:

"On the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, extensive publicity was given throughout the country, by Press, radio and television and by means of lectures at cultural and educational centres, to the determination of the United Nations and the means adopted to eliminate from the face of the earth any form of discrimination, particularly racial discrimination, which by its essence is an affront to human dignity and a negation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"The publicity given to the reasons and purposes which induced the General Assembly of the United Nations to proclaim 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was a reaffirmation of the

Ecuadorian people's traditional feelings of rejection and condemnation of any form of discrimination and its firm resolve to co-operate in the struggle for the final eradication of these sinister practices."

Finland

In a note dated 6 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations stated:

"... the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was observed in Finland by the radio, press and other news media. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Dr. Ahti Karjalainen, made a statement over the radio and television, in which he stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights. Radio and television organized several special programmes and the United Nations Association of Finland made available material on the subject of Elimination of Racial Discrimination."

Greece

In a note dated 24 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations stated:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece has been instructed to inform the Secretary-General that in accordance with resolution 2142 (XXI) of the General Assembly, the Greek Government proclaimed the observance in Greece of 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

"The Day was celebrated in various ways in Greece, where, as is well known, racial discrimination is condemned as an abhorrent institution running counter to the traditionally tolerant sentiment of the people.

"The Greek newspapers and other press and information media took the opportunity of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to remind the Greek public of the grave problems which arise from racial discrimination as it is still practised in certain parts of the world.

"In particular, the Greek National Broadcasting Corporation included in the Radio-Athens programme of 21 March a special feature on apartheid.

"During the celebrations that took place in Greece on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the solidarity of the Greek people with all persons suffering from racial discrimination was stressed."

Hungary

In a note dated 11 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic stated that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2142 (XXI) of 26 October 1966, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was celebrated in Hungary on 21 March under the auspices of the Hungarian Association for the United Nations which also held a special meeting on the occasion. The Executive Committee of the Hungarian Association for the United Nations adopted a resolution condemning all practices and policies of racial discrimination. The Hungarian press as well as the Hungarian Radio and Television gave ample coverage to these events.

India

In a letter dated 21 March 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations stated that on the International Day, the Foreign Minister of India, H.E. Mr. M.C. Chagla, issued the following statement:

"The General Assembly in its resolution of 26th October, 1966, proclaimed 21st March, 1967, as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. This decision followed affirmation by the General Assembly that racial discrimination and apartheid were denials of human rights and fundamental freedoms and constituted offences against human dignity. It recognized that whenever and wherever these evil policies were practised, they became not only a serious impediment to economic and social development, but an obstacle to international co-operation and peace.

"March 21 was chosen as it commemorates the anniversary of the massacre of peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination in Sharpeville, seven years ago, when an African peaceful rally was fired upon by the police killing 68 innocent persons and wounding 200.

"The Sharpeville incident was a vitally important stage in the United Nations consideration of the question of apartheid. It led to the adoption by the Security Council of a series of resolutions and by the General Assembly of Declarations and Covenants designed to promote respect for human rights and freedoms and to urge the erring Government to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination.

"A sizable group of persons of Indian origin settled in South Africa share the indignities and inhuman treatment meted out to the African people. Well before India became independent, Mahatma Gandhi reacted strongly against

the policies of racial discrimination of the South African Government and, in the early years of this century, waged one of the most significant struggles in history, the Passive Resistance Movement for asserting human dignity and equality. Long before the United Nations Charter was written Mahatma Gandhi led a non-violent movement to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in equal rights for men and women, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

"The Government of India raised the question of racial discrimination in South Africa from the very inception of the United Nations and has since then consistently led and supported all moves and causes in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Commission, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, various specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations, designed to persuade the powers concerned to give up their policy of racial discrimination. Although hitherto the war against racialism has met with wilful disregard, obduracy and obstinacy on the part of the racist powers, in the long run the will and the persistence of the peoples of the world for human dignity must prevail.

"Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations, the Government of India avails itself of this occasion to rededicate itself to the cause of the total elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination from all parts of the world."

Iran

In a telegram dated 24 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran transmitted the following message issued by the Prime Minister of Iran, H.E. M. Amirabbas Hoveyda, on the International Day:

"On this International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination we remember with respect and sorrow all those, wherever they may be, who are the victims of that barbarous practice and who are being deprived of their most elementary rights. The acts of racism which, sad to say, are still being committed in many parts of the world bring disgrace on our era and our civilization and we all bear collective responsibility for them. The policy of apartheid, which places discrimination on a legal footing and makes millions of men outcasts in their own country, we find particularly odious. As His Imperial Majesty Shahinshah Aryamehr stated recently in his work on the Iranian Revolution, until such time as human society becomes a homogeneous and united whole and until such time as the present differences and discriminatory practices are eliminated, danger and tension will deservedly continue to be among the great scourges which threaten the future of mankind. Racism is still to the fore and every effort must be made to banish it for

ever from our planet. On this solemn day we associate ourselves with all men of good will in publicly giving expression to the profound horror and anguish we feel at the sight of these abominable acts which are a disgrace to the entire human race. We hope that 1968, which marks the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, will see the end of this great shame of our times."

Italy

On the occasion of the International Day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, H.E. M. Amintore Fanfani, addressed the following message to the Secretary-General:

"On this date, which the United Nations have dedicated to the world-wide celebration of the 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination', I wish to express to you the Italian Government's as well as my personal sincere appreciation for the action deployed by the United Nations in fighting an error which for too long has been the source of so many crimes and suffering for the entire mankind.

"The free development in all countries of non-racial societies, in which all inhabitants may enjoy, on an equal basis, all the human rights and the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of 10 December 1948, represents one of the loftiest and most important aims pursued by the United Nations.

"The Government of the Italian Republic is convinced that durable and just peace, an aspiration of all mankind, can only be based on the principle of full respect of the dignity of the human person, a concept which is against any practice of racial discrimination. Italy shares and supports accordingly the efforts that the United Nations are deploying for this very noble purpose and, bearing in mind that the constitution of the Italian Republic is based on such principles, reiterates its commitment to respect the obligations established to this end by the Charter of the United Nations as well as by relevant international agreements.

"In conveying to you these sentiments, I should like to add my best and most sincere wishes for the full success of the 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination'."

Kenya

In a note dated 3 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations transmitted a statement made in Kenya's Parliament on the International Day by the Honourable James Nyamweya, Minister of State.^{5/}

^{5/} See E/CN.4/943.

Laos

In a note dated 26 May 1967, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Laos stated:

"The Royal Government of Laos has approved the principle, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 10 March 1967, of proclaiming 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination."

Madagascar

By a letter dated 10 May 1967, the Permanent Representative of Madagascar to the United Nations transmitted to the Secretary-General the following declaration broadcast by the President of Madagascar, H.E. M. Philibert Tsiranana, on the occasion of the International Day:

"On 17 March the United Nations commemorated its action to help countries to achieve independence.

"Today we are celebrating with all Member States the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

"These two aspects of United Nations activity are related, for there are still too many colonial countries and too much racial inequality in them.

"When we signed the United Nations Charter we undertook to combat the threat to international peace and harmony created by the failure to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

"Any discrimination in this sphere is intolerable, and particularly the racial discrimination which is practised in South Africa under the name of apartheid.

"To focus world attention on this problem, the United Nations has chosen 21 March in memory of 21 March 1960. On that day hundreds of Africans were massacred in a South African town for having peacefully demonstrated against apartheid. World opinion was shocked by this act of violence which revealed the urgent need for international action and necessitated a new approach to apartheid by the United Nations.

"On 20 November 1963 the United Nations General Assembly adopted unanimously a Declaration, and on 21 December 1965 an International Convention, on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

"Apartheid is not only a glaring injustice; it is a system which denies its victims any hope of freeing themselves from oppression unless international opinion is mobilized and international action taken.

"That is why we, the people of Madagascar, associate ourselves with the United Nations to promote the elimination of apartheid and facilitate the building of a non-racial society in South Africa and in all other countries, so that all will enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis.

"We also demand the release of Africans imprisoned under arbitrary laws and being subjected to ill-treatment in prisons, since we consider discrimination on grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin an offence against human dignity and the principles of the United Nations Charter, and a threat to world peace.

"We cannot remain indifferent to this problem. Each of us must, like our Government, be deeply aware of it and do everything possible to implement the principles and decisions of the United Nations."

Mongolia

In a note dated 11 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations stated that the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has decided to make a modest contribution of \$1,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, and that this decision "coincided with an important event, when world public opinion was celebrating the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination".

In a note dated 9 June 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations stated that 21 March 1967 - International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - was widely marked in the Mongolian People's Republic through the Press and radio.

Nepal

On the occasion of the International Day, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Nepal, H.E. Mr. Kirtinidhi Bista, sent the following telegram to the Secretary-General:

"I have the honour to reiterate support of His Majesty's Government to General Assembly resolution proclaiming twenty-first March as International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination. I take this occasion also to declare support to United Nations efforts to combat apartheid and facilitate building of non-racial society in which all inhabitants of South Africa would enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms."

New Zealand

In a note dated 22 May 1967, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations stated:

"... in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 10 March 1967, which called for the observance of 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, organizations throughout New Zealand were invited to observe and to assist in publicizing the occasion. Stress was placed upon racial harmony and equality, principles embodied in New Zealand's Treaty of Waitangi, the signature of which is celebrated as an important national anniversary by New Zealanders both at home and abroad."

Pakistan

In a note dated 13 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan stated that the Government of Pakistan has decided to observe 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The Day will be observed in Pakistan in a befitting manner.

Romania

In a letter dated 22 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations stated:

"... The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has the full attention and support of the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

"Yesterday the press, radio and television gave extensive coverage to the significance of this event and its contribution to the total abolition of all forms of racial discrimination.

"In drawing attention to the fact that racial discrimination is a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and a threat to international peace and security, these commentaries reflect the position steadfastly held by Romania which condemns wholeheartedly the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by the Government of South Africa and supports the measures taken by the United Nations, in the spirit of the Charter, to combat that policy."

Singapore

In a note dated 26 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of Singapore stated:

"The Secretary-General's message on the event, and a talk by Inche Rahim Ishak, Minister of State for Education and Chairman of the Singapore Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, were broadcast in all the four official languages of the Republic of Singapore on 21st March 1967."

Sweden

On 21 March 1967, the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations announced that on the occasion of the first International Day for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Swedish Government had decided to make a grant in the amount of 500,000 Swedish kronor (approximately \$US100,000) for relief and assistance to persons persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to the policies of apartheid, and to the families of such persons.

The Permanent Mission noted that one half of the grant would be given to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, and the other half to the International Defence and Aid Fund, London. A large part of the contribution to the latter organization would be used for support of the Defence and Aid Fund Campaign for the Release of Political Prisoners in South Africa.

Turkey

In a note dated 9 May 1967, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations gave the following information regarding the observance in Turkey of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination:

"Special programs were broadcast by Turkish Radio Stations on racial discrimination describing the deplorable Sharpeville incident and the evil consequences of apartheid. Meetings were held and lectures given in High Schools and Colleges. The Academy of Commercial and Economic Sciences at Eskisehir arranged seminars on 'The Present Situation of Racial Discrimination', 'The Legal Aspect of Racial Discrimination' and 'Social Problems arising from Racial Discrimination'. These were conducted respectively by Professors Orhan Oguz, Yusuf Binatli and Halil Dirimtekin. Posters depicting the evils of racial discrimination, prepared by the Technical University of Istanbul, were displayed in various places. In addition, numerous Government-sponsored meetings were held in various cities and towns of Turkey.

"Apart from these events, wide publicity was given to the importance of the Day by press all over Turkey."

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

On 21 March 1967, the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations forwarded to the Secretary-General a cheque for \$3,500 as a voluntary contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

By a note dated 14 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations stated:

"The Soviet Union is a consistent champion of the principles of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples, and firmly opposes racial oppression in any form. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the inhuman policy of apartheid carried out by the racist authorities of the Republic of South Africa, a policy which ranks as one of the most evil forms of colonialism and has been condemned by the United Nations as a crime against humanity.

"In accordance with resolution 2142 (XXI) of the United Nations General Assembly, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination will be celebrated in the Soviet Union by suitable measures which will help to achieve the goal of completely eliminating racial discrimination and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and other countries."

On 21 March 1967, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations forwarded to the Secretary-General a cheque

for \$15,000 as a voluntary contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

In a note dated 4 July 1967, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated:

"In response to General Assembly resolution 2142 (XXI) of 26 October 1966 and to the call in resolution 10 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights dated 10 March 1967, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was widely observed in the Soviet Union.

"On 21 March 1967 an important gathering attended by representatives of the Soviet community was held in Moscow to commemorate the International Day. The participants observed a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of those who have given their lives in the fight against national and racial oppression. The speakers at the gathering stressed the great significance of the consistent and unflagging struggle of the Soviet Government and people in defence of human rights and against apartheid, segregation and all other forms of inequality and oppression. The participants expressed their complete solidarity with the peoples combating the criminal policies of apartheid, segregation and racial discrimination, and appealed to world public opinion to intensify the fight against racism and colonialism and against the reactionary forces which support racist régimes. They emphatically condemned the crimes of the racists and called for the immediate elimination of racism in all its forms and manifestations.

"The observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was widely publicized in the Soviet Press. Articles and other material concerning the International Day appeared in Pravda, Izvestiya and other Soviet Press organs."

United Arab Republic

In a note dated 10 May 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic to the United Nations stated:

"All the information media in the United Arab Republic observed the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Special televised and radio programmes were broadcasted condemning racial discrimination and apartheid and also there were many press editorials denouncing the racial myth which had caused much suffering and reminded readers of the events of the 21st March 1960, at Sharpeville.

"With the full co-operation of the United Nations Information Centre in Cairo, the Ministry of Education distributed to Universities and other educational institutes, pamphlets, brochures and all the relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted by different bodies and organs of the United Nations urging the necessity of further measures to attain the goal of complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid."

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In a note dated 1 May 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stated:

"The United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland held a special meeting in the House of Commons on 21 March 1967 to commemorate International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The meeting was addressed by Mr. David Ennals, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., Canon Carpenter, Mr. John Hunt, M.P., and Mr. David Steel, M.P., who later answered questions.

"Other activities were also organized by various non-governmental organizations."

E. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Commission of Jurists

On 21 March 1967, the International Commission of Jurists published a statement in which it reaffirmed its opinion that Law ceases to be founded on Justice when it provides for racial discrimination, and invited all jurists who support its action to be ever on guard against the introduction of racist legislation or practices into their countries, or, failing this, to bring about the necessary reforms.^{6/}

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

In a letter dated 4 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions transmitted the following press communiqué issued by it on the occasion of the International Day:

"The IFCTU which, since its foundation in 1920, by reason of its conception of human dignity, has always been determinedly opposed to discrimination, takes joy in the United Nations initiative of 26 October 1966, proclaiming 21 March the 'International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination'. It commemorates above all the

^{6/} Bulletin of the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, June 1967.

large number of victims to racial prejudice in its own ranks. The IFCTU makes an appeal to all its members and to the solidarity of all the workers in the world to mobilize all energies in order that governments and those in authority abstain from racial discrimination which is opposed to human dignity.

"At the same time, the workers of the IFCTU request the United Nations and all countries to unite their efforts and fight against crimes which are motivated by discrimination with regard to a population group, a philosophy, a religion or a society whose aim is to achieve greater social justice. The IFCTU, in the context of the consultative status which associates it with the work of the United Nations, reaffirms its desire to co-operate in the laying down and the application of more efficacious measures to prevent crimes against humanity."

International League for the Rights of Man

In a letter dated 21 February 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the International League for the Rights of Man stated that it was advising its national affiliates of the appeal of the Special Committee.

International Organization of Journalists

In a letter dated 14 March 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Secretary-General of the International Organization of Journalists transmitted a copy of a letter sent by the Organization to the Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, which reads as follows:

"On the occasion of 21 March, which the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed as 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination', we appeal to you in the name of our 130,000 members in more than seventy countries of the world, and call upon you and your government once and for all to abandon your shameful racial policy, which is anathema in the eyes of democratic-minded people of the whole world, to release all innocent prisoners and to ensure the basis of democratic freedoms.

"The International Organization of Journalists supports unreservedly resolution 2142 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, adopted on 26 October 1966, which strongly condemns the Sharpeville massacre. In this African community, on 21 March 1960, tens of innocent Africans protesting against the humiliating Pass Laws were killed by police brutality. On this occasion we also recall the hundreds of South African journalists who have been imprisoned in your gaols or who had to leave their country to escape brutal persecution for defending in the press the basic and inalienable rights of every person to freedom and equality.

"On the occasion of this anniversary we join with world opinion to condemn racialism in South Africa, and everywhere it still exists, and we demand the establishment of a regime worthy of Man in the twentieth century."

International Union of Socialist Youth

The International Union of Socialist Youth published an extract from the Special Committee's appeal in IUSY Survey (No. 1, 1967) and added:

"IUSY hopes that this Appeal will be met with positive response from all member organisations and readers of the IUSY Survey. We hope that the proclamation of this day will bring about an increased awareness by the people of the world of their responsibility in eliminating all forms of racial discrimination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

World Federation of Trade Unions

In a letter dated 21 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, Mr. Stana Dragoi, Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, transmitted the following declaration issued by the WFTU on the International Day:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions welcomes the decision of the twenty-first General Assembly of the United Nations proclaiming 21 March as the 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination' and condemning all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of dissemination inherent in colonialism.

"WFTU takes this opportunity to reaffirm its total opposition to all the forces of racial discrimination, an opposition reflected in its many activities to further the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid. Since its founding in 1945 WFTU, guided by the principles of international proletarian solidarity, which gathered new strength in the fight against nazism, a system that practised the most extreme forms of racial discrimination and genocide, has at all times energetically defended the principle that all workers and all peoples, regardless of race, must be guaranteed their political, economic, social and trade union rights. It has fought consistently for the practical implementation of those rights.

"Having regard to the racial discrimination which persists in different forms in many countries, WFTU supports the efforts of the trade unions in those countries to eliminate such discrimination, including discrimination against immigrant workers, with a view to gaining equal economic opportunities

and equal access to social services, the promotion of equal opportunities for educational and vocational training, and guarantees for the enjoyment, without distinction on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin, of basic human rights.

"WFTU calls upon the trade union organizations of all countries:

"To intensify their collective action and their moral and material support for the struggle of the workers and peoples who are the victims of racial discrimination, especially those of the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia and those of territories still ruled by Portugal or other colonial Powers;

"To urge their Governments not only to adopt the legal and other measures necessary to eliminate racial discrimination in the countries where it persists, but also to co-operate in international activities, notably those undertaken by the United Nations, aimed at the elimination of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism;

"To ask their Governments to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

"The World Federation of Trade Unions welcomes the efforts of the United Nations to promote the elimination of racial discrimination and, more particularly, of apartheid. It calls upon the United Nations and all its associated organizations to intensify and further develop those activities.

"WFTU expresses its determination to continue and expand its own activities and to support all measures taken to promote the struggle for the total elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms."

World Federation of United Nations Associations

In a letter dated 10 March 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. L.H. Horace Perera, Secretary-General, World Federation of United Nations Associations, stated:

"I received on 21 February 1967 your circular on the 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination'. As soon as I was able I sent a circular to all our Member Associations urging them to organize activities on or about 21 March with a view to supporting the United Nations efforts towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. I am sure that some of our Associations will respond to my appeal and take appropriate action."

F. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INFORMATION
MEDIA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The following brief survey of commemoration by non-governmental organizations and information media is based on communications from non-governmental organizations, reports from United Nations Information Centres and press reports.

Algeria

Coverage by the Press, radio and television for the International Day was very extensive. The Secretary-General's message and a special UNESCO programme were featured on the television.

Argentina

The information media, especially the main dailies of Buenos Aires, reported on the International Day. The Secretary-General's message was broadcast on television and a number of non-governmental organizations made public through the Press their belief in the spirit of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Belgium

In a letter dated 4 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, Mr. A. Dudicq, Secretary-General of the Mouvement contre le Racisme, l'Antisémitisme et la Zénophobie, Brussels, stated:

"The Movement to Combat Racism, Anti-Semitism and Xenophobia (MRAX), which was established in Belgium in March 1965, co-operates in the elimination of racial discrimination throughout the world and especially in Belgium.

"It welcomes the initiative taken by the United Nations in proclaiming 21 March as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

"On this occasion and so that Belgium may join in the observance of the International Day, MRAX is organizing on 21 March a conference at which leading political, scientific and religious figures will speak.

"Moreover, we have requested the Minister of National Education to arrange that part of the International Day be devoted in Belgian schools to lessons and talks along the lines indicated in the United Nations resolution of 21 December 1965."

Brazil

The Secretary-General's message and a declaration on the Day by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were featured by the Press and television. Several newspapers carried news reports on the observance of the International Day.

In a letter dated 24 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, Mr. Carlos Walter de Carvalho Thiessen, Secretary of the Lions Internacional Clube, Rio de Janeiro-Lagoa, stated:

"The Committee of the Lions Club of Rio de Janeiro-Lagoa (Brazil) at its meeting of 22 March 1967 voted unanimously to welcome the decision of the United Nations to designate 21 March as a day dedicated to world-wide 'racial integration'.

"The Lions Club is the largest international organization dedicated to disinterested service which does not tolerate any social or racial distinction in its midst, and we, the members of the Lagoa Lions Club, consider this step consistent with the spirit of the Lions and have, accordingly, decided to send this letter congratulating the United Nations on its action."

Burma

Several newspapers carried news reports on the observance of the International Day.

Colombia

In a letter dated 21 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Union de Trabajadores de Colombia stated:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, the Colombian Workers Federation (UTC), speaking in the name of the free workers of Colombia, hereby assures the United Nations of support for all its efforts to eliminate the infamous system of apartheid and facilitate the building of a society in which there will be no racial discrimination and in which all the inhabitants of South Africa, without distinction as to race, will enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"The free trade union movement throughout the world, under the leadership of ICFTU, is confident that the measures adopted to combat racial discrimination will be welcomed by the free peoples of the world."

Cyprus

The International Day was observed at a special meeting at the premises of the United Nations Association for Cyprus. The main speaker was the Minister for Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Spyros Kyprianou.

Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovakia Press covered the International Day both by quoting excerpts from the Secretary-General's message and by publishing a proclamation by the Czechoslovak United Nations Association adopted on the occasion of the Day. The Czechoslovak radio and television also commemorated the Day in their newsreels and commentaries.

The United Nations Association of Czechoslovakia issued a declaration on 21 March 1967 addressed to all UNA branches in the country. It also helped the Press, radio and television to deal with the significance of the Day.

El Salvador

The United Nations Information Centre for Central America and Panama, located in San Salvador, issued a special Press release on the International Day and widely distributed the Secretary-General's message.

The Press in El Salvador gave prominent coverage to the International Day. The Secretary-General's message was broadcast on television.

France

The Secretary-General's message was widely distributed and excerpts from it were used on French television.

The Mouvement contre le Racisme, l'Antisémitisme et pour la Paix organized observances throughout France. The most important of these was a meeting at the Palais de Chaillot attended by a huge audience, including important personalities

from the diplomatic, scientific and cultural worlds. The Mouvement also organized on 21 March an important Press conference, on which some French newspapers have reported as follows:

"The purpose of this Press conference, which was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Pierre Paraf, President of the Movement to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism and to Promote Peace (MRAP) and in which statements were made by Robert Merle, winner of the Prix Goncourt, Maurice Rolland, Court of Cassation Judge, Charles Palant, Secretary General of MRAP and Albert Lévy, of Droit et Liberté, was to define the current objectives of MRAP.

"One of these objectives was to urge the French Government to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which has been signed by fifty and ratified by seven countries, but which the French Government continues to ignore....

"It is essential for France not only to ratify that Convention, but above all to enact legislation prohibiting incitement to racial hatred and all forms of discrimination. Justice Roland described the contents of the drafts prepared by MRAP on that subject, which had received the assent and support of the left-wing groups (Communists, Socialists, PSU) and of many other groups."

In a letter dated 27 February 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Secretary of the Comité de Liaison contre l'apartheid stated:

"... acting in accordance with the resolution adopted by your Special Committee on 3 February 1967, the Anti-Apartheid Liaison Committee has decided to make 21 March a particularly important day in its programme.

"Our Committee will therefore organize a number of public meetings on apartheid in conjunction with several French organizations, including the League for the Rights of Man and the Movement to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism and to Promote Peace. We have also requested various French organizations to arrange for demonstrations on 21 March."

The Comité de Liaison contre l'Apartheid organized in Paris a meeting of students on the evening of 21 March.

At the invitation of the United Nations Information Centre, leaders of the main religious faiths associated themselves with the Day. Messages were received from His Eminence Cardinal Feltin, until recently Archbishop of Paris; Pasteur Charles Westphal, President of the Protestant Federation in France; and the Grand Rabbi, M. Jacob Kaplan. Their messages were prominently utilized by the Press.

In a letter dated 16 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Executive Committee of L'Union des Syndicats C.G.T. de la Seine St. Denis transmitted the following statement on the International Day:

"The CGT Trade Union Federation of Seine-St. Denis, together with the Confédération Générale du Travail, has always fought for the recognition and implementation of human rights and freedoms and, in particular, of the rights and freedoms of workers without distinction as to race.

"In our Department, Seine-St. Denis, thousands of immigrant workers, Algerians, Africans, Spaniards, Portuguese, etc., are working, and they are participating with the CGT in the fight against discrimination.

"At the international level we condemn all forms of racism and express our solidarity with the victims of racism.

"Thus on the occasion of 21 March, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, we welcome the initiative taken by the Movement to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism and to Promote Peace (MRAP), which is organizing a Press conference and an anti-racism evening at the Palais de Chaillot.

"We shall, together with all anti-racists, pursue the campaign for the enactment by the French Parliament of genuine and effective anti-racist legislation."

In a letter dated 20 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General of L'Union Départementale des Syndicats CGT de l'Essonne stated:

"Our Federation has fought and is continuing to fight for the full recognition and implementation of human rights and freedoms and, in particular, the rights and freedoms of workers without distinction as to race. In that spirit it has always defended the many immigrant workers in our department. It condemns all forms of racism and assures the workers and the countries suffering from racism of its solidarity. We associate ourselves with the decision of the Movement to Combat Racism and Anti-Semitism and to Promote Peace to dedicate 21 March to the fight against racism.

"Together with our organizations and the workers of Essonne, we demand that the Government ratify the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was adopted on 21 December 1965 by the United Nations General Assembly, and that the Parliament enact genuine and effective anti-racist legislation."

Greece

The Day was marked by a special radio broadcast in which the importance of the elimination of racial discrimination was stressed. The message of the Secretary-General was broadcast on radio and television.

India

The Secretary-General's message was broadcast on the radio. The messages of the Secretary-General and of the Minister for External Affairs were widely covered in the Press.

The Assistant Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress issued a statement in which he stated:

"I, on behalf of INTUC and its two million members declare our full support to United Nations in its efforts to promote the elimination of apartheid and to facilitate the establishment of non-racial society in which all inhabitants of South Africa, irrespective of race, would enjoy human rights and fundamental freedom on an equal basis. On this solemn day of remembrance of the numerous Africans, killed during peaceful demonstration against apartheid and many arrested, we reiterate our demand for immediate release of thousands of opponents of apartheid who have been imprisoned and are being subjected to ill-treatment by the South African Government."

Iraq

The Secretary-General's message was televised. Press coverage for the International Day was prominent.

Ireland

In a letter dated 27 February 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mrs. Louise Asmal, Honorary Administrative Secretary, Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin, stated:

"The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement hopes to organize some function on this date, and we will inform you when we have more concrete plans.

"We have written to the Hierarchies of the Catholic Church and of the Church of Ireland, as well as to the Chief Rabbi, asking them to promote observance of this day. To date we have received one positive reply, from

the Very Rev. Dr. Simms, Archbishop of Dublin, who writes: 'I shall inform our people and encourage them to pray for the peoples of the world and especially for the relief of racial tension.' We have also requested the Minister of Education in the Irish Government to inform all schools of this Day, and to mark it in an appropriate way.

"Attached is the text of a motion which has been put down in the Senate on the initiative of one of our sponsors, Professor Stanford.

"Motion

"That Seanad Eireann requests the Government and the Minister for External Affairs to take further steps in the General Assembly of the United Nations to expedite the sending of an international commission to South Africa to investigate the conditions under which political prisoners and other prisoners of conscience are held in that country; and also requests that the Government should make contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans.

Senator W.B. Stanford, Senator O. Sheehy Skeffington,
Senator Garret Fitzgerald, Senator James Dooge."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement marked International Day by a fast in O'Connell Street. It also appealed to the Minister of Education to ask schools to mark the Day, and requested the heads of the churches in Ireland to bring the Day to the attention of priests and congregations. The Most Reverend Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Tuam, the Most Reverend Dr. Peter Birch, Bishop of Ossory, the Most Reverend Dr. Donald Herlihy, Bishop of Ferns, the Most Reverend Dr. Pike, Bishop of Meath, the Right Reverend Dr. McAdoo, Bishop of Ossory (Church of Ireland) and the Most Reverend Dr. Simms, Archbishop of Dublin, responded. Their statements were communicated to the Press.

Jamaica

Radio and television stations broadcast the Secretary-General's message. Press coverage for the Day was extensive. With the co-operation of the Ministry of Education, the pamphlet "United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination" was widely distributed to schools.

Mexico

The International Day received wide Press coverage. Two leading daily newspapers and one weekly devoted full pages to the subject.

Nigeria

The Government television station broadcast a special programme on the International Day.

Pakistan

The Secretary-General's message received wide coverage in several newspapers which also devoted editorials to the Day. A number of non-governmental organizations organized public meetings to observe the Day.

Peru

The Secretary-General's message was broadcast on the radio and television. Several newspapers reported on the International Day.

Philippines

The Secretary-General's message was broadcast on television and radio. Several of the newspapers reported on the International Day.

Poland

In a letter dated 20 April 1967 addressed to the Secretary of the Special Committee, Mr. Lucjan Wolniewicz, Secretary-General of the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, transmitted the text of a resolution adopted on the International Day which reads as follows:

"In answer to the appeal of the Special Committee on Apartheid of the United Nations, the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Polish African Friendship Society are appealing to the people of Poland to commemorate 21 March as 'International Day of Elimination of Racial Discrimination'.

"This day is dedicated to commemorate the massacre of Sharpeville of 21 March 1960 - when the police of South Africa shot sixty-seven participants of a peaceful manifestation against discrimination laws in the South African Republic.

"Expressing the feelings of the Polish public opinion, the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Polish African Friendship Society firmly condemn the policy of apartheid adopted by the regime of South Africa - as a violation of all the norms concerning basic human rights and right of peoples for self-determination, and - according to United Nations resolution - as a crime against humanity.

"The intensification of the policy of apartheid in South Africa and the direct support brought by the regime of this country to colonial and racist regimes in the neighbour States creates a grave situation in whole Southern Africa, which is a menace for the international peace and security.

"Help brought by a certain number of occidental States to the regime of South Africa helps to consolidate the policy of apartheid. These countries bear also a serious responsibility for all the consequences resulting from application of this inhuman doctrine.

"We appeal to all the countries and Governments for a full conformance to the decision of the Security Council and for stopping any sales of weapons and munition for South Africa as well as any other deliveries for its armament industry.

"We appeal to all the countries - commercial partners of South Africa - to desist from any economic or commercial help lent to the racist regime of South Africa.

"On the occasion of this anniversary, the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Polish African Friendship Society are sending to the fighting people of Southern Africa the most fraternal solidarity greetings and a warm support for their just cause."

Senegal

The Secretary-General's message was broadcast on the radio and published in the Press.

Sudan

The United Nations Information Centre issued four Press releases in connexion with the International Day.

The Secretary-General's message was televised by the Sudan television. The radio reported on the International Day in its news bulletins.

Sweden

On 21 March 1967, the Swedish section of Amnesty International, the National Council of Swedish Youth and the Swedish section of the Defence and Aid Fund addressed the following cable to the Secretary-General:

"On account of 'the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination' we kindly ask you to work for the immediate establishment of a United Nations Commission investigating the prison conditions and the situation of the politically prosecuted in Southern Africa, amnesty for all political prisoners in Southern Africa, the immediate abolishment of torture and terror and the improvement of prison conditions and increased financial and material assistance to the victims of racial discrimination from the Member States of the United Nations.

Switzerland

Extracts from the Secretary-General's message were broadcast on the radio.

Trinidad and Tobago

Radio and television stations broadcast the Secretary-General's message. Press coverage was extensive. The Government's School Broadcasting Service carried a special programme on the Day.

Tunisia

The International Day was widely covered in the Press. The message of the Secretary-General was broadcast on the radio and television. Literature was distributed by the United Nations Information Centre to schools and social education centres.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The International Day was widely observed in the USSR. The Press published detailed accounts of the Secretary-General's message and special articles on the occasion. The Secretary-General's message was also shown on television.

In Moscow, the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, in co-operation with the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Association for the United Nations, held a large public meeting on the International Day. Also on 21 March, the Miklukho-Maklai Ethnography Institute held a meeting of the Academic Council devoted to the International Day.

Displays of photographs and United Nations publications on apartheid, racial discrimination and human rights were arranged at the United Nations Information Centre, Lenin Library, Academy for Foreign Trade, Lumumba Friendship University and other institutions and libraries.

Public meetings and displays were also held in Kiev, Minsk and other cities.

United Arab Republic

The Secretary-General's message was widely broadcast and telecast on the International Day.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In a letter dated 5 March 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Randolph Vigne, Editor, The New African, London, stated:

"The Appeal has been reprinted in the March issue of The New African in place of the magazine's leading article....

"The New African will do its best at all times to carry out those activities you recommend which fall within its field, namely (a) to (d). It will do its best to publicize the Funds and organizations specified in (e) and (f) and to appeal for funds for them.

"The New African seeks to serve as an organ for the expression of the views and principles your Committee espouses, in relation to South Africa, Africa, The Third World, and to the victims of racialism everywhere. The Editor and Directors offer most sincere thanks and congratulations to your Committee for the stand it has taken and the contribution it has made towards the elimination of racial discrimination in South Africa, and by the promotion of International Day, throughout the world."

The Secretary-General's message was broadcast on the BBC External Service.

The United Nations Association of Great Britain marked the International Day by the organization of a special meeting in the Grand Committee Room of the Houses

of Parliament at which speakers represented the United Kingdom Government, as well as the UNA, the Campaign against Racial Discrimination, the U.K. Committee for the Human Rights Year, the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Non-governmental organizations concerned with apartheid also arranged demonstrations commemorating the Sharpeville anniversary.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement urged all its members and supporters, and in particular its local committees, to observe the Day by some form of public demonstration. It also arranged a conference on "the Crisis in Southern Africa" on 18 March. The Conference issued the following statement:

"THIS CONFERENCE, having heard and discussed reports on the international situation in Southern Africa and the spread of apartheid and race rule in the region, BELIEVES: -

"(a) that the existence of an increasingly cohesive and aggressive white supremacy bloc in Southern Africa aggravates the threat posed by apartheid to democracy and world peace. It has created a crisis of unprecedented urgency in that region;

"(b) that the economic power upon which the white supremacy bloc rests has been consistently fostered by the trade and investments of a number of countries, among which Britain is pre-eminent;

"(c) that Britain has further contributed to the crisis by her failure to take timely and decisive action to overthrow the illegal Smith regime and by tolerating South Africa's economic and political support for the Smith regime;

"(d) that it is now the unavoidable responsibility of the British Government to meet the crisis by adopting policies which: -

"(1) commit this country to the objective of the overthrow of the Smith regime and the creation of a free and independent Rhodesia based on majority rule,

"(2) support all international efforts to secure the expulsion of South Africa from the mandated territory of South West Africa,

"(3) support the aspirations and struggles of the Southern African people, including those of Angola and Mozambique, for freedom and national independence,

"(4) reduce the economic dependence of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, upon South Africa and ensure that Swaziland, during the remaining period of British rule, becomes a positive factor in the struggle against apartheid,

"(5) join with all nations to oppose apartheid and race rule in South Africa and support the United Nations in its stand against the South African regime.

"Therefore this Conference calls for wide and intensive public action to win a new anti-apartheid course in British policy and in particular the unequivocal acceptance by Britain of the responsibilities stated above."

United Republic of Tanzania

The International Day received very wide Press coverage. The Secretary-General's message was broadcast twice on the radio. The United Nations Information Centre distributed the Secretary-General's message, the appeal of the Special Committee and other relevant material to all information media.

A rally organized by the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa was addressed, among others, by the Secretary-General of the Youth League of the Tanganyika African National Union, the Assistant Executive Secretary of the African Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, the Permanent Secretary of the All-African Trade Union Federation, and representatives of various nationalist organizations in the city.^{7/}

United States of America

The annual meeting of the Conference of the United Nations Association of the United States of America was held on 21 March 1967. It considered participation in the observance of the Human Rights Year in 1968. In his address to the Conference, the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations referred to "the great movement toward self-determination and equality that is now in progress in the southern part of the African continent" and "the persistence in various forms of an outdated and indefensible colonialism and of the racial discrimination and subordination that go with it". He stated: "The system called apartheid, in particular, constitutes one of the greatest offences against human rights still existing in the world." He added: "... the United States commitment

^{7/} A copy of a detailed report on the rally received by the Special Committee from the Pan Africanist Congress is available in the files of the Special Committee.

to the twin causes of racial justice and self-determination in Africa is unshakable and irrevocable. We shall pursue these courses by all appropriate peaceful means in keeping with our obligations under the Charter."^{8/}

In the United States Congress, references to the International Day and the events at Sharpeville were made by several Congressmen: Senators Mondale and Proxmire and Representatives Bingham, Brasco, Button, Farbstein and Halpern. They referred to the decisions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee, and called for more energetic action by the United States Government with regard to human rights and apartheid.

On 20 March 1967, the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., held a seminar on southern Africa and United States policy.

The National Civil Liberties Clearing House, which held its annual conference on 21-22 March in Washington, D.C., observed the International Day.

In a letter dated 24 March 1967, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Executive Director of the African-American Labor Centre stated that the Centre had convened a seminar on southern Africa on 20-21 March, attended by sixty representatives of labour, church, welfare and other organizations. The seminar was a direct response to the United Nations Seminar on Apartheid in Brasilia in 1966 and the Special Committee's call for action to focus public attention on the problems of South Africa on the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre. He enclosed the recommendations of the seminar, extracts from which are given below:

"1. Ways and means should be found to give effective aid and assistance to resistance movements in Southern Africa.

"2. A study should be made of mass communication media available to the resistance movements with particular reference to the feasibility of setting up and operating a radio station to maintain contact and communication with the people of Southern Africa.

"3. The AALC with the assistance of appropriate conference participants should study the feasibility of setting up a Southern Africa Information Service which will make possible the dissemination of

^{8/} United States Mission to the United Nations, Press Release USUN-27,
21 March 1967.

information to labour and church groups, educational institutions, civil rights groups, etc., to encourage and participate grass-roots action on Southern Africa questions. In addition the Information Service would -

"(a) prepare and maintain a Speakers' Roster;

"(b) develop and maintain an active lobby on the Southern Africa questions; and

"(c) encourage the reading into the Congressional record, resolutions and information on Southern Africa.

"4. A Congressional Watch-dog Committee should be created to police U.S. implementation of the UN arms embargo to South Africa, as well as the sanctions against Rhodesia.

"5. Testimony should be given before Congress by representatives of various respected and influential groups in the U.S.

"Representatives of these groups are called upon to bring pressure and influence to bear through all possible means on appropriate organizations and bodies within the American Government and to educate their members on the realities of the current situation and the need for specific activities of support and a change in the basic American policy.

Specific Recommendations on South Africa

"The U.S. Government is called upon to:

"(a) Disengage itself from all activities or relationships with South Africa which accept de facto discrimination, e.g. dismantling of tracking stations where alternative possibilities may be found, elimination of South Africa from list of sugar quota countries, etc. (The U.S. Government is to be commended for forbidding the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt from giving its crew shore leave in Capetown.)

"(b) Actively discourage U.S. investments in South Africa.

"(c) Honor financially its commitments to the U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa."

In a letter dated 4 April 1967 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa stated:

"The Special Committee on Apartheid may be interested in knowing of the activities of the American Committee on Africa in line with recommendations which you have made in your deliberations. I report on two kinds of activities: First, in line with your call to organizations to observe March 21st both as a commemoration of the Sharpeville massacre

and as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the American Committee on Africa initiated two events. One was a demonstration of protest against the apartheid policies at the South African Consulate. Representatives of various groups joined in this demonstration including the University Christian Movement, Students for a Democratic Society, and a number of African students from southern Africa. An attempt was made to deliver a message to the South African Consulate, but the door of the office was locked at 2:30 in the afternoon and no one was admitted. There was some television coverage of this event.

"The other event on March the 21st was a public meeting. We are grateful to you for participating in the program both as Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid and as Ambassador to the UN from the Republic of Guinea. The Chairman of the meeting was Borough President Percy Sutton. Mr. Dennis Brutus, who has already appeared and given testimony before the Special Committee on Apartheid spoke as director of the campaign for the release of political prisoners in southern Africa and as the President of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. William Booth, New York City Commissioner on Human Rights; Mr. Floyd McKissick, the Executive Director of CORE; myself as the Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa; and Pete Seeger, the well-known folk singer, who is always ready to align himself with movements for social justice - composed the main program. The proceeds from the meeting go as a contribution towards the Defence and Aid Fund of the American Committee on Africa.

"I should like to report on a second area of activities during the last few weeks. In line with the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly, our Committee has been protesting against investments and loans to the South African Government. We have been doing this recently through meetings of stockholders of some of the banks participating in the revolving loan fund to the South African Government. Representatives of ours have appeared at the annual meetings of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust, the Morgan Guaranty and Trust Co. of New York, Inc. and the Chase Manhattan Bank. At the meeting of Morgan Guaranty on March the 15th, Mr. James Farmer, a member of our Executive Board and former director of the Congress of Racial Equality, appeared on our behalf with a proxy vote from a friend of ours and introduced a resolution which reads in part:

'Resolved: That the officers and directors of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company be directed to effect as quickly as practicable the bank's withdrawal from direct or indirect participation in the South African economy. To this end they are further directed:

'(1) not to extend any new loans or credits either to the Government of the Republic of South Africa or to any sub-division thereof or to any private company which proposes to use the funds in connection with investments in South Africa;

'(2) with respect to the existing consortium arrangements, to refuse requests for extension or renegotiation;

'(3) to use their influence with other American banks involved in the revolving loan consortium to act in a similar manner; and

'(4) to use any means available to them, singly or in co-operation with other economic institutions, to press the Government of South Africa to end its repressive apartheid policy.'

"A similar resolution was presented by four stockholders at the annual meeting of Chase Manhattan on March the 28th. Due to mounting pressures on the banks, David Rockefeller, in his President's report to the stockholders, saw fit to defend Chase Manhattan's involvement in South Africa - even before the subject had been raised from the floor. The resolution submitted by the four stockholders for Chase's withdrawal from the \$40 million South African credit loan was ruled 'out of order' by the Chairman of the Chase Board. During this meeting demonstrators marched outside in front of the headquarters at 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, in protest over the fact that 'Apartheid has a friend at Chase Manhattan'. The picketers included civil rights workers, church people and students from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. The protest as a whole received good Press coverage in the Wall Street Journal and The New York Times.

"I hope a report on these activities together with other reports which must be coming to you will indicate that world-wide protests against apartheid and the threat it represents to the peace will continue and will grow as long as this evil system is permitted to live."

Yugoslavia

The International Day was observed extensively throughout the nation with extensive coverage in the Press, radio and television and the participation of various non-governmental organizations, especially the United Nations Associations, as well as educational institutions.

The Advanced School of Political Sciences in Belgrade chose 21 March for the inauguration of its newly founded United Nations Club. The Clubs of the Economic Faculty and Law Faculty held their own observances.

The board of the Law Faculty of Ljubljana accepted the proposal of the UN Association of Slovenia that the theme "Legal Aspects of the Problem of Racial Discrimination" be included in the future on the list of seminar theses.