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DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONReport of the Secretary-GeneralPrepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/22  
and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/2

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 40/22 of 29 November 1985, the General Assembly resolved once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means. The Assembly made various appeals and requests to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations and invited the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. At its first regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/2 of 19 May 1986, by which it reaffirmed the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the Programme of Action 1/ for the Second Decade.

3. The present report, which covers the period 1984 to 1986, is submitted pursuant to the requests contained in those resolutions. In order to facilitate coherence and to rationalize the submission of documentation, the requests are being treated in a single report.

4. Section II of the present report follows the framework of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in order to give a systematic presentation of action currently under way to implement the Programme of Action, which envisaged activities in the following spheres:

(a) Action to combat apartheid;

(b) Education, teaching and training;

(c) Dissemination of information and the role of the mass media in combating racism and racial discrimination;

(d) Measures for the promotion and protection of human rights of persons belonging to minority groups, indigenous populations and peoples and migrant workers who are subjected to racial discrimination;

(e) Recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination;

(f) Implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX), annex) and other related international instruments;

(g) National legislation and institutions;

(h) Seminars and studies;

(i) International co-operation.

Section III presents a summary of the replies received from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on their efforts to implement the Programme of Action.

## II. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

### A. Action to combat apartheid

#### 1. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

5. As at 31 July 1986 the following 84 States had become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

6. In the period from 1984 to 1986, the Group of Three established under the Convention on apartheid has considered reports submitted by the following States parties to the Convention: Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Cuba, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Madagascar, Mongolia, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia. The Group has made various recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights on the basis of which the Commission has recommended action to strengthen the international struggle against apartheid.

#### 2. Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa

7. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights has continued to examine the situation of human rights in South Africa and Namibia and in the period 1984 to 1986 has submitted four reports to the Commission (E/CN.4/1984/8, E/CN.4/1985/8, E/CN.4/1986/3 and E/CN.4/1986/9).

8. Since 1967 the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts has had a mandate to investigate a number of complaints of infringements of trade union rights in South Africa and to report on them to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

9. On 30 May 1985 the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1985/43 concerning infringements of trade union rights in South Africa. In that resolution, the Council, after taking note of the progress report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (E/1985/41, Annex), requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to continue to study the situation concerning impediments to the exercise of trade union rights in South Africa and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Council.

10. In its resolution 1985/8 of 26 February 1985, the Commission on Human Rights renewed its request to the Government of South Africa to allow the Ad Hoc Working Group to make on-the-spot investigations of the living conditions in the prisons in South Africa and Namibia and the treatment of prisoners.

11. During the period under review, the Ad Hoc Working Group was provided on several occasions with information concerning the increasingly grave situation in South Africa. In accordance with the mandate assigned to it by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 1985/8, in paragraph 16 of which the Commission requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to continue to bring to the attention of the Chairman of the Commission, for whatever action he might deem appropriate, particularly serious violations of human rights in South Africa that might come to its attention during its studies, the Chairman of the Commission at its forty-first session, at the request of the Ad Hoc Working Group, sent a telegram dated 29 March 1985 to the President of the Republic of South Africa drawing his attention to the need for urgent action.

12. Having observed that the loss of human life and acts of violence and brutality were continuing on an unprecedented scale in South Africa, the Ad Hoc Working Group decided to hold an emergency meeting to examine the situation and decide what measures were to be taken. It was the first time since its establishment in 1967 that the Ad Hoc Working Group had decided to hold an emergency meeting, thus demonstrating the extent of its concern over the situation in South Africa. Accordingly, on 14 June 1985 the Ad Hoc Working Group met at Geneva to consider information on increased violence and deaths in South Africa and to advocate the necessary measures to combat such a situation. At the Group's request, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-first session transmitted the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group at its emergency meeting (E/CN.4/1986/3) to the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

13. The Ad Hoc Working Group has continued to publish lists of persons allegedly guilty of the crime of apartheid and it is continuing its examination of the possibility of the establishment of an international tribunal to try persons guilty of the crime of apartheid.

### 3. Special Committee against Apartheid

14. The Special Committee against Apartheid has continued its relentless struggle against that criminal phenomenon and on the basis of its report 2/ the General Assembly has continued to devote great attention 2/ to the struggle against apartheid.

/...

15. The programme of work of the Special Committee includes the holding of conferences, seminars, colloquia and hearings, as well as sending missions to Governments and organizations in order to mobilize support for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid régime. The Committee's programme for 1986 includes seminars on the arms and oil embargoes (see A/41/388-S/18121 and A/41/404-S/18141) and an international students' conference.

16. The Special Committee, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, organized the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, with the participation of Governments and organizations, which was held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986 (see A/41/434-S/18185 and Corr.1).

17. The Special Committee has issued numerous reports on various aspects of apartheid and on efforts for its elimination. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 35/206 M of 16 December 1980 on apartheid in sports and 36/172 I of 17 December 1981 on academic, cultural and sports boycott of South Africa, the Special Committee has since 1981 been publishing bi-annual registers of sports contacts with South Africa. Further, pursuant to Assembly resolutions 35/206 E of 16 December 1980 on cultural, academic and other boycotts of South Africa and 36/172 I of 17 December 1981, the Special Committee published in October 1983 the first register of entertainers, actors and others who have performed in apartheid South Africa. In February 1986, the third register was published.

18. The Centre against Apartheid has over the years published in a variety of languages a number of studies, pamphlets, booklets, leaflets and other information material on the evils of apartheid. In January 1975, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3151 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the Secretary-General established the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid, financed by voluntary contributions from Member States, organizations and individuals.

19. Pursuant to its resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations, and individuals, Governments of countries acting as hosts to refugees from South Africa and other appropriate bodies, to be used for the following purposes:

(a) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;

(b) Relief to such persons and their dependants;

(c) Education of such persons and their dependants;

(d) Relief of refugees from South Africa;

(e) Relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia.

Since its inception, the Trust Fund has extended 135 grants totalling over \$22.7 million.

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20. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa was established by the General Assembly in resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 by integrating earlier special programmes to assist persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Territories under Portuguese administration in Africa, to provide educational assistance for training abroad for students from those countries. At present, the Programme offers new scholarships only to students from South Africa and Namibia to pursue studies at various educational levels (secondary, remedial, first degree, graduate and post-graduate) in various academic, vocational and technical fields. The Programme is financed from the Trust Fund made up from voluntary contributions by States, organizations and individuals. The Programme has developed close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the OAU Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Assistance and with other scholarship agencies including the World University Service, the African-American Institute, the International Institute of Education, the Phelps-Stokes Foundation and the Otto Beniche Foundation. In the 1985/1986 academic year, 960 students received assistance under the programme. Over 4,500 students have graduated under the Programme since its inception.

21. Between September 1985 and July 1986 the Special Committee against Apartheid organized the following conferences and meetings: (a) World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16 to 20 June 1986 (Declaration: A/41/434-S/18185, annex); (b) International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa, London, 28 to 30 May 1986 (Declaration: A/41/388-S/18121, annex); (c) Seminar on Oil Embargo against South Africa, Oslo, 4 to 6 June 1986 (Declaration: A/41/404-S/18141, annex); (d) special meeting marking the opening for signature of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, New York, 16 May 1986; (e) hearing of mayors and governors on action against apartheid, New York, 9 September 1986; and (f) hearing on the review of the situation in South Africa and student action in the United States against apartheid, New York, 27 June 1986.

22. The Special Committee also held consultations with the Prime Minister of Vanuatu, His Excellency Father Walter H. Lini in New York on 11 October 1985 (see A/AC.115/PV.575), with the Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, The Honourable Nathaniel R. Jones (see A/AC.115/SR.577), with the Prime Minister of India, His Excellency Mr. Rajiv Gandhi on 22 October 1985 (see A/AC.115/SR.578) and with the Prime Minister of New Zealand, His Excellency Mr. David Lange on 23 October 1985 (see A/AC.115/SR.579). It also held a strategy session and consultations with non-governmental and anti-apartheid organizations on 25 and 26 November 1985 (see A/AC.115/SR.580-583) and consultations with the Commonwealth Committee on South Africa on 2 and 3 December 1985 and sent consultation missions to the Republic of Korea, Japan and China, 4 to 12 November 1985, and to Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom, 19 February to 1 March 1986.

23. In addition, the Special Committee, in its normal course of work, drew the attention of the international community to various aggressive actions of South Africa against independent African States, took action to promote the cessation of



all forms of collaboration with South Africa in all fields, appealed for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements, conducted or assisted various campaigns against repression and for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, held meetings to observe international days and co-operated with other United Nations bodies and with other organizations on the subject-matter.

4. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the  
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of  
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

24. During its 1985 session, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the related objectives of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination that fall within the purview of the Special Committee, once again reviewed developments in all colonial Territories, in particular in the international Territory of Namibia under the illegal occupation of the racist minority régime of South Africa. The Special Committee was guided by the express conviction of the General Assembly that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the people of Namibia will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration and by the speediest possible elimination of the illegal occupying régime from the Territory. On the basis of the review, the Special Committee adopted by consensus a decision on the question of Namibia 3/ by which it, inter alia, called for the termination forthwith of the illegal presence of South Africa in the Territory and the full compliance with the provisions of the related resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Special Committee will continue to keep the situation in Namibia under review during its 1986 session. Information on any additional activities that might be taken by the Committee during 1986 will be reflected in the Committee's report to the Assembly at its forty-first session (A/41/23).

25. Having regard to the opinions and recommendations adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its thirty-second session, 4/ relating to matters falling within the purview of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee, at its 1285th meeting, on 9 August 1985, decided, subject to any directives that it might receive from the General Assembly at its fortieth session, to request the administering Powers concerned to include such information as called for by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in their annual reports to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/57 of 2 December 1985, approved the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1985, including the decision referred to above. Accordingly, the Chairman, on 19 December 1985, drew the attention of the administering Powers concerned to the afore-mentioned decision of the Special Committee for appropriate action.

5. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and  
Protection of Minorities

26. Since 1967 the Sub-Commission has considered the question of slavery and the slave trade in all its forms including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism as requested by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 13 (XXIII). In 1974, a Working Group on Slavery, consisting of five members of the Sub-Commission, was established to review annually the developments in the field of slavery and the slave trade as defined in the Slavery Convention and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

27. At its thirty-eighth session, in 1985, the Sub-Commission considered the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories. The Sub-Commission also considered the effects of gross violations of human rights on international peace and security and the negative effects on world peace of gross violations of civil and political freedoms and of denial of self-determination through foreign domination, colonialism, apartheid and other forms of racism (see E/CN.4/1986/5).

B. Education, teaching and training

28. In 1979, the United Nations Division of Human Rights organized a round table of university professors and directors of race relations institutions on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination. The report of that seminar (ST/HR/SER.A/5) has continued to provide guidance and inspiration for further action in this field and the General Assembly may wish to consider whether it would not be timely to convene another round table of this nature in the near future.

29. A manual <sup>5/</sup> to assist teachers and professors in combating racist ideas, which was prepared by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, has recently been printed and is being given wide dissemination.

30. As part of the general programme to promote education, teaching and training in human rights, a draft manual intended for use throughout the world has been prepared and submitted to the Commission on Human Rights. The draft manual contains substantial sections dealing with discrimination in general, discrimination on grounds of race and sex and discrimination against minority groups. At the request of the Commission, comments have been invited on the draft manual with a view to its finalization.

C. Dissemination of information and the role of the mass media in combating racism and racial discrimination

1. Department of Public Information

31. During the period under review the Department of Public Information has undertaken the following activities in implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(a) Statements made at intergovernmental meetings on the topic of the elimination of racism and racial discrimination were reflected in press releases issued in English and French for use by media representatives, non-governmental organizations and for distribution to United Nations information centres world-wide;

(b) Material on the topic was provided to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies;

(c) United Nations information centres were informed about efforts of the United Nations in combating racial discrimination for dissemination to the local media. In all, a total of 629 information cables were sent to United Nations information centres during 1985. In addition 29,000 copies of printed material were distributed from Headquarters in New York and Geneva;

(d) A pamphlet entitled "Building a Consensus against Racism" outlining the results of the 1983 Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was produced in English, French and Spanish and distributed to the media, non-governmental organizations, students, teachers and the general public;

(e) A pamphlet entitled "Combating Racial Discrimination - the United Nations Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" was produced in English, French and Spanish and distributed to non-governmental organizations, the press, academic institutions and the general public;

(f) The topic was also covered in the UN Chronicle, the Yearbook of the United Nations, Everyone's United Nations, Basic Facts about the United Nations, Objective: Justice and the book on the fortieth anniversary entitled United Nations at Forty: A Foundation to Build On;

(g) The Department provided audio-visual coverage on United Nations activities in the field of the elimination of racial discrimination;

(h) The television spot Hands was re-issued in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. A total of 266 copies were distributed to United Nations information centres and field offices;

(i) In 1985, a one-hour film entitled "Winnie and Nelson Mandela" was co-produced with an outside producer. The film was completed in 1986 and shown widely on the Public Broadcast Network in the United States. At the present time a half-hour version is being produced for distribution to United Nations information centres and a number of language versions are also planned;

/...

(j) Several 15-minute feature radio programmes in Arabic, English, French, Hindi, Portuguese and Russian were devoted to the United Nations efforts in the struggle against racial discrimination;

(k) The topic was featured in the anti-apartheid radio programmes produced in English and five additional languages spoken in South Africa.

32. During the past year, the United Nations information centres continued to disseminate information on the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and racial discrimination. The relevant public information materials that were sent to information centres were distributed to the local media, to governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations, to educators, schools, universities and individuals concerned. Some information centres translated information materials and printed them in local languages. In addition, approximately 45,000 publications, over 1,500 wallsheets and 413 posters were distributed by United Nations information centres. The centres world-wide issued over 600 press releases on the topic and organized some 534 briefings. In commemoration of the International Day and Week for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, information centres organized a series of commemorative events such as symposia, lecture tours, press conferences, photo exhibits and film screenings and distributed information material. In conjunction with their commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, many information centres emphasized the work of the United Nations in combating racial discrimination and apartheid.

33. In co-operation with the Centre against Apartheid, the Department organized a briefing for approximately 150 interested non-governmental organizations on the topic. The briefing was held in connection with the International Day and Week for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre. Racial discrimination was discussed during a lecture in the Department's 1985 intern programme for graduate students. Information material on the topic was prominently displayed in the NGO lounge at Headquarters and visitors to Headquarters were informed in the course of the guided tours of activities of the United Nations connected with the struggle against racial discrimination. In addition, 755 public inquiries on the topic were answered in New York and Geneva.

34. The Department will continue to provide press and audio-visual coverage of United Nations activities to combat racial discrimination. The Department will produce a 60-second television spot in English, French, Spanish and Arabic on the elimination of racial discrimination for world-wide distribution. It will produce three more feature radio programmes in English and continue to feature the topic in the anti-apartheid radio programmes. One briefing for non-governmental organizations is scheduled for 1986. Articles on the struggle against racial discrimination will continue to be featured in regular United Nations publications, including the bi-annual magazine Objective: Justice. In addition, the Department will continue to disseminate, with the help of the network of United Nations information centres world-wide, all relevant information material on the topic.

## 2. Other relevant information

35. In 1981 the Secretary-General prepared and submitted to the General Assembly a study on education activities and activities of the mass media in the fight against

racism and racial discrimination (A/36/75). That report continues to guide United Nations activities in this sector. Similarly, the report of the round table of university professors and directors of race relations institutions on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination (ST/HR/SER.A/5) is also a guide to action in this field.

36. Following suggestions in a working paper prepared by UNESCO, the participants in the round table agreed that the mass media, reaching an enormous audience marked by great differences in standard of education and social level, could play a most important part in aggravating or eliminating racial prejudice. Application of the following principles, combined with regard for the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and, in particular, for the principle of freedom of expression, would not only prevent the mass media from contributing to the spread of racism but make them effective instruments for its eradication and for the development of mutual knowledge and friendship among peoples:

(a) All who work in the media should refrain from representing different racial groups in terms of stereotypes, whether favourable or unfavourable;

(b) People's racial origins should not be specified unless this is necessary for the understanding of a particular event or situation being reported and should never be presented in such a way as to give rise to racial prejudices;

(c) The media should do more than merely comply with these minimum requirements: they should refrain from presenting any particular social group as a "problem"; newsworthiness must be balanced by detailed factual accounts of the social and historical background of specific ethnic groups;

(d) Steps should be taken to ensure that the members of all groups of the population have access to training for journalism and the information media and to employment at all levels in these fields of activity. Journalists and reporters belonging to particular groups should not be restricted in their employment to reporting on their own groups. Moreover, access to control and decision-making functions at all levels in the management of the media must be open to all without discrimination.

37. Furthermore, the round table concluded that in the struggle against racial discrimination it was important to ensure that material disseminated by the mass media and, more particularly, material intended for children and young people (cartoons, children's literature, songs etc.) did not, directly or otherwise, convey stereotypes, clichés or slogans liable to nourish racial prejudices.

38. The Round Table on International Legal Issues relating to Apartheid, Racism and Racial Discrimination, which took place at The Hague from 4 to 6 September 1985, was held with a view to increasing public understanding, especially in Western Europe, of the role of international law and the work of the United Nations in combating apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination. At the meeting it was felt that the media had a role to play in explaining the problems and issues at stake, that the media could point out the discrepancies

between policy and action and could focus attention on pivotal policy decisions. Jurists were urged to channel their information through the press and lawyers were urged to help journalists understand the broader issues and to alert them to the South African propaganda machinery.

39. At its thirty-eighth session, in 1985, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, inter alia, called upon the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations to take appropriate legislative administrative and other measures, both unilaterally and collectively, particularly under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against South Africa in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and requested the Secretary-General to give the widest possible dissemination to the resolution.

40. At its fortieth session, in 1985, the Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1985/9 of 26 February 1985, expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission and welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to invite him to continue to update the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist régime in South Africa.

41. At its thirty-eighth session, the Sub-Commission, in accordance with Commission resolution 1985/9, invited the Special Rapporteur (a) to continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report through the Sub-Commission on Human Rights; (b) to use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, specialized agencies and the intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant sources in order to indicate the volume and nature of the assistance given to the racist régime in South Africa; and (c) to intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against Apartheid, with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report.

D. Measures for the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons belonging to minority groups, indigenous populations and peoples and migrant workers who are subjected to racial discrimination

1. Discrimination against persons belonging to minority groups

42. Following the completion of the study of discrimination against minorities, 6/ the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities have been continuing their activities to prepare international standards for the protection of persons belonging to minorities.

43. By its resolution 1984/62 of 15 March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Sub-Commission to prepare a text defining terms "minority", in

relation to article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. At its thirty-eighth session, the Sub-Commission took note of the proposal concerning a definition of the term "minority" prepared by Mr. Jules Deschênes (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/31 and Corr.1) and decided in its resolution 1985/6 of 28 August 1985 to transmit it to the Commission on Human Rights.

44. At its forty-second session, in 1986, the Commission considered the report (E/CN.4/1986/43) of the open-ended working group set up by the Commission annually since 1978 for the purpose of drafting a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. The working group had adopted provisionally in first reading draft article 1, which reads as follows:

"1. [Persons belonging to] [national or] ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities (hereinafter referred to as minorities) have the right to respect for, and the promotion of, their ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity without any discrimination.

"2. [Persons belonging to] minorities have the right to life, liberty and security of person and all other human rights and freedoms without discrimination" (see E/CN.4/1986/43, para. 19).

Similarly, preambular paragraphs on which the Working Group has so far reached preliminary agreement contain references to equal rights and non-discrimination.

45. The Commission will continue its examination of further international standards that are necessary for the protection of minorities. The study prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission 6/ recognized that the effective implementation of the right of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion and to use their own language required, as an absolute pre-condition, that the principles of equality and non-discrimination be firmly established in the society in which those persons lived. Members of minority groups are entitled to non-discriminatory treatment, as is the rest of the population; furthermore, non-discrimination as applied to them means substantially non-discrimination against the groups to which they belong. The available information shows that in some countries persons belonging to certain minority groups are for various reasons and in a number of ways victims of discriminatory practices.

## 2. Discrimination against indigenous populations

46. A global study of the problem of discrimination against indigenous populations prepared by José Martínez Cobo, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, has now been printed and is being given wide dissemination (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1986/7 and Add.1-4).

47. Chapter VIII of the study deals with general measures for the prohibition, prevention and elimination of discrimination and other substantive chapters pay special attention to discriminatory practices in particular areas, for example,

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those relating to health, medical and social services, housing, education, conditions of employment and political rights.

48. In chapter XXI of the study, containing conclusions, proposals and recommendations, the Special Rapporteur discusses his findings on discrimination in some detail, including constitutional provisions, basic legal status and general measures for the elimination of discrimination and makes a series of recommendations relating to, inter alia, ratification and strict application of international instruments, study of treaties concluded with indigenous peoples, and the fundamental legal status and constitutional provisions affecting various aspects of discrimination against indigenous populations.

49. For its resolution 1982/34 of 7 May 1982, the Commission on Human Rights authorized the Sub-Commission to establish annually a pre-sessional five-member working group on indigenous populations. The Working Group was entrusted with a two-fold mandate: to review developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous populations and to evolve standards concerning indigenous rights.

50. The Working Group considers written and oral information submitted by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and indigenous representatives about the actual situation of indigenous populations in various countries. This review of developments, by identifying issues and pointing out possible remedies, helps the Working Group in the drafting of international standards on indigenous rights. The Working Group has so far held four sessions and has submitted detailed and substantive reports to the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/33, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/22, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/20 and E/CN.4/1985/22 and Add.1).

51. At the conclusion of its fourth session, in 1985, the Working Group stated that its aim should be to produce, in due course and as a first formal step, a draft declaration on indigenous rights that might be proclaimed by the General Assembly. The Group included in an annex to its report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/22 and Add.1) the preliminary version of seven draft principles on indigenous rights.

52. The first two of these draft principles read as follows:

"1. The right to the full and effective enjoyment of the fundamental rights and freedoms universally recognized in existing international instruments, particularly in the Charter of the United Nations and the International Bill of Human Rights.

"2. The right to be free and equal to all other human beings in dignity and rights, and to be free from discrimination of any kind."

It is expected that the seven draft provisions, with the comments and suggestions requested from Governments, specialized agencies, organizations of indigenous peoples and other non-governmental organizations, will receive further elaboration at the Working Group's fifth session, in 1987.



53. By resolution 1985/22 of 29 August 1985, the Sub-Commission endorsed the plan of action adopted by the Working Group for its future work. The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 1986/27 of 11 March 1986, expressed its appreciation to the Working Group for its valuable work, in particular the preliminary steps taken in the area of standard-setting, and urged the Group to intensify its efforts relating to the development of international standards.

54. The General Assembly, by resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985, established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, which has the purpose of providing financial assistance to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations so that they can participate in the deliberations of the Working Group. This assistance is to be funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other public or private entities. It is expected that the Fund will become operational prior to the Working Group's fifth session.

3. Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

55. Upon the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 37/187 of 18 December 1982, the Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1983/40 of 9 March 1983, requested the Sub-Commission to undertake a comprehensive and thorough study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, using as terms of reference the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. A Special Rapporteur submitted a preliminary report in 1984 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1984/28) and a progress report in 1985 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/28).

56. At its forty-second session, in 1986, the Commission adopted resolution 1986/19 of 10 March 1986, in which it requested the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mrs. Odio-Benito, to submit to the Sub-Commission, at its thirty-ninth session, her study prepared on the basis of information supplied by Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources, including the views expressed on the subject in the General Assembly and the Commission; requested the Sub-Commission to examine, as a matter of priority at its thirty-ninth session, the report of the Special Rapporteur and to transmit it to the Commission at its forty-third session; and urged States that had not already done so to supply to the Secretary-General information on their national legislation and regulations on the question of freedom of religion or belief, with particular regard to the measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination in that field.

4. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

57. This question has been the subject of attention at several sessions of the Commission on Human Rights.

58. By its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly decided to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families. Since then, the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families has been meeting annually.

59. In its resolution 40/130 of 13 December 1985, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the reports of the Working Group (A/C.3/40/1 and A/C.3/40/6) and invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Group to continue the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1986, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the Assembly for consideration during its forty-first session. The Assembly also invited the Secretary-General to transmit the documents relating to the drafting of the convention to the competent organs of the United Nations and to international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group.

60. As a result of an in-depth analysis of the question of illicit trafficking of labour and the vulnerable situation of migrant workers and their families, one of the major recommendations of the study 7/ prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Halima Warzazi, was the preparation of an international convention for the protection of all migrant workers and their families. Such a recommendation was also endorsed by the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in 1978.

61. The following articles of the draft convention deal with provisions designed for the prevention of discrimination against the families and children of migrant workers:

Article 17 (6): Deprivation of liberty

In case of application of sanctions, including pending procedures for deportation or expulsion of migrant workers or their families, the competent authorities of the State of destination shall pay special attention to the problems posed by the families of such workers, with particular reference to the specific needs of women and minor children.

Article 18 provides for equality of migrant workers with the citizens of the State concerned before the law.

Article 25 provides that all migrant workers shall enjoy treatment not less favourable than that which applies to nationals of the receiving State in respect of remuneration and conditions of work.

Article 28 - Medical care

All migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life and for the restoration of their health.

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Article 12 provides that migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and shall not be subject to any coercion that would impair the freedom of religion or belief, and that the religious and moral education of their children shall be ensured by the States parties to the convention.

Article 14 - Interference with privacy

Under this article, migrant workers and members of their families shall not be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, family, home, correspondence or other communications nor to unlawful attacks to their honour and reputation.

Article 15 - Right to property

Under this article, migrant workers and their families should not be arbitrarily deprived of their property and in case of expropriation they should be entitled to just compensation.

Article 16 provides that migrant workers shall be entitled to protection by the State against violence, physical injury, threats and intimidation. The same article also provides for the protection of migrant workers against arbitrary arrest and detention.

Article 29 provides that the children of all migrant workers shall have the basic rights of access to education.

Article 30

The irregularity of the status of the parents of a child of a migrant worker shall not have the effect of depriving the child from his right to education.

Article 31

States parties to the convention shall ensure respect for cultural identity for all migrant workers and members of their families.

Article 39

States of employment shall authorize migrant workers and members of their families to be temporarily absent without effect upon their authorization to stay or to work.

Article 40 provides that migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to liberty of movement.

Article 43 provides that States of employment shall facilitate the consultation or participation of migrant workers and members of their families in decisions concerning the life and administration of local communities.

Articles 44 and 46 provide for the access of migrant workers and their families to educational facilities, institutions, guidance, training, as well as access to social and health services and housing.

Article 45 guarantees the protection of the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society and that States shall take measures to ensure the protection of the unity of families of migrant workers in the same way as for nationals.

E. Recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination

62. The reports of the following seminars have dealt with recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination:

(a) Seminar on recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the regional level, Geneva, 9 to 20 July 1979 (ST/HR/SER.A/3);

(b) Seminar on recourse procedures and other forms of protection available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the national and regional levels, Managua, 14 to 21 December 1981 (ST/HR/SER.A/11);

(c) Seminar on recourse procedures and other forms of protection available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the national and regional levels, with special reference to Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 2 to 13 August 1982 (ST/HR/SER.A/13).

63. In view of the practical value of those seminars, the General Assembly may wish to consider whether it would not be appropriate in the coming period to envisage a further series of regional seminars on recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination.

F. Implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other related international instruments

64. As at 1 August 1986, 124 States had ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Since the commencement of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1983, Maldives and Suriname have become parties to the International Convention. The Convention is thus endowed with the strong moral force of virtual universality rooted in the overriding principle (jus cogens) that racial discrimination must be eliminated everywhere. Twelve of the 124 States parties to the Convention have also declared that they recognize the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to deal with communications from individuals or groups of individuals who may claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

65. The Committee, an 18-member expert body established in 1969 under the Convention, continues to monitor the implementation of the Convention. It held its thirty-third session in New York from 3 to 21 March 1986. At that session, the Committee examined the reports of 19 States parties. Under the Convention, States parties condemn racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid and undertake, inter alia, to pursue by all appropriate means a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races.

66. Having recognized the importance of the activities envisaged in the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Committee decided at its thirtieth session, in 1984, to include a special item on its agenda regarding the Second Decade throughout the entire Decade. 8/ Subsequently, at its thirty-second session in 1985, the Committee decided to set up an ad hoc working group to study the feasibility of a number of activities that the Committee could carry out during the Second Decade with a view to contributing to the realization of the aims and objectives of the Decade. 9/

67. At its thirty-third session, the Committee considered the relevant documents in relation with the Decade, and its Working Group continued to review the feasibility of a number of suggestions previously made. It considered, in particular, the possibility of organizing a seminar in conjunction with a future session of the Committee, which would have the double advantage of reducing costs and having a greater impact in public opinion. The Working Group also examined the possibility of preparing studies on specific articles of the Convention.

68. The recommendations of the Working Group were considered by the Committee at its 774th meeting, on 20 March 1986. The Committee agreed on a number of suggestions put forward by the Working Group, on the basis of which the Secretariat would present to the Committee at its thirty-fourth session a paper setting out the financial implications of holding the seminar so that the Committee could take a decision on the matter and submit it to the General Assembly for approval. The arrangements agreed upon were the following: that the seminar should be held in conjunction with the thirty-seventh session of the Committee, in March 1988, in New York; that the objectives of the seminar should be to increase public awareness and support for the Committee's work; that the theme of the seminar should be "International Peace and Racism - the Implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination"; that the seminar should last three days; that a number of prominent persons in the field of human rights representing the various geographical regions should be invited to address the seminar; and that the participation in the seminar should be open to States parties and non-parties to the Convention, United Nations organizations, bodies and specialized agencies, and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

69. The Committee deferred to its thirty-fourth session the question of the specific topics to be discussed at the seminar, background paper to be prepared and the prominent persons to be chosen to address the seminar so as to maximize its impact. The Committee also discussed the possibility of organizing a press conference before the seminar in order to provide information about the objectives and to foster publicity.

## Genocide

70. The Sub-Commission, by its resolution 1983/2 of 18 August 1983, appointed a Special Rapporteur to revise and update the study on genocide. At its thirty-eighth session, in resolution 1985/9 of 29 August 1985, the Sub-Commission took note of the study of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/6) and recommended that the United Nations renew its efforts so as to make ratification by Member States of the Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide universal as soon as possible.

71. In a report prepared in 1985 (E/CN.4/1985/14), the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa concluded that the practical implementation of apartheid, almost 40 years after its institutionalization, has resulted in certain criminal consequences, which coincide with the acts prohibited under article II (a), (b) and (d) of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and that the policy of apartheid, viewed as a whole and over the long term, will ultimately produce consequences which are identical with those of the acts of genocide prohibited under article II (c) of the Convention.

### G. National legislation and institutions

72. At the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 9 of its resolution 40/22 of 29 November 1985, a compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination is being prepared within the Secretariat and will be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session. The Assembly may wish to invite States that have not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General copies of their relevant national legislation for inclusion in the compilation.

73. At the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 11 of resolution 40/22, efforts are currently under way to organize in New York in 1987 a training course for legislative draftsmen with the aim of focusing on national legislation against racism and racial discrimination. As presently envisaged, the training course will be attended by 20 participants, mainly from developing countries, who are serving currently as legislative draftsmen in their respective countries. Particular attention will be given to the preparation of legislation for the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It is expected that the training course will last for two weeks and could be held in April 1987. A basic background paper will be prepared for the training course.

74. The training course will be financed from voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and the General Assembly may therefore wish to invite Member States in a position to do so to make contributions to the Trust Fund, the status of which was as follows on 31 July 1986:

Amount available for allotment

\$US 12 400

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#### H. Seminars and studies

75. Since the adoption of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the following seminars have been organized: the Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and Their Functions (ST/HR/SER.A/17), held at Geneva from 9 to 20 September 1985, and the Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, held at Yaoundé from 28 April to 9 May 1986 (ST/HR/SER.A/19). The report of the latter seminar will be issued as document A/41/571. A round table on international legal issues relating to apartheid, racism and racial discrimination was also organized.

76. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly will have before it reports containing studies on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination (A/41/550) and the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers (A/41/552).

77. Further studies include the Sub-Commission's study of the current dimension of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief. Furthermore, in its resolution 1986/20 of 10 March 1986, the Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint a special rapporteur to examine reports of incidents and governmental actions that are inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination based on Religion or Belief. The Special Rapporteur is to recommend remedial measures, including, as appropriate, the promotion of a dialogue between communities of religion or belief and their Governments.

#### I. International co-operation

78. With regard to international co-operation, the Programme of Action 10/ adopted at the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination states in paragraph 57 that in order to obtain the full promotion and protection of human rights of individuals and peoples, it is necessary to intensify national, regional and international action for the purpose of combating and eliminating the causes of the policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. In paragraph 58 it suggests that in order to improve mutual understanding among peoples, exchange visits and educational, cultural and scientific exchange programmes should be expanded and that free flow of information and ideas with respect to combating racism and racial discrimination should be ensured. Finally, in paragraph 59 it calls on the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, which was held in 1985, to contribute to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid by recommending the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring the active participation of women in the struggle against those evils.

79. In paragraph 81 of its report (ST/HR/SER.A/17), the Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and Their Functions noted that race and community relations commissions and other similar organizations or institutions did and could greatly

benefit from sharing information on their respective experiences, problems, strategies, progress and achievements, and recommended that regular contacts should be established and maintained among the national race and community relations commissions and their equivalents both at the regional and international levels as well as on the bilateral and multilateral levels between and among nations. In paragraph 83 of its report, it also noted the need for further consultations at the international level on racism and racial discrimination and on the functions, experiences and achievements of race and community relations commissions and their equivalents.

80. In the conclusion of its report (ST/HR/SER.A/19), to be issued as document A/41/571, the Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid called upon the international community to heighten its efforts to provide increased assistance to peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. It also called upon United Nations organs and bodies, as well as specialized agencies, to examine ways and means to achieve the liberation of the Territories with which they are concerned. It urged all States and intergovernmental organizations, including the relevant special committees of the United Nations, to intensify and diversify their education, training and information activities so as to create the right atmosphere for the endorsement, at both national and international levels, of all measures and actions in support of the peoples and movements struggling against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

81. The United Nations Council for Namibia organized the Symposium on A Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian People against Colonialism which was held in New York from 31 October to 2 November 1984. The purpose of that Symposium was to focus the attention of the international community once again on the ever-growing threat to international peace and security caused by the continued intransigent refusal of the racist régime of South Africa to comply with all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and to further mobilize the efforts of the international community to intensify its campaign in support of the just cause of Namibia. It discussed, among other things, measures to be taken by the international community to bring about the independence of Namibia.

82. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/50 C of December 1984, the Council organized the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People Led by Their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, which was held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April 1985, and which was preceded by a journalists' encounter on 18 and 19 April. Participants in the Symposium believed that it was the duty of the Council to protect Namibia's interests and the heritage of the Namibian people and that action by the Council would have certain political impact and could be used as a rallying point by non-governmental organizations to mobilize public support for Namibia and apply pressure on their Governments to prohibit their corporations from operating in Namibia, particularly in those countries whose corporations were exploiting Namibia's natural resources.



83. The Special Committee against Apartheid organized the International Conference on Women and Children under Apartheid, which was held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 10 May 1985. The Conference was intended to publicize the plight of women and children under apartheid, promote moral and material assistance to them in their struggle for liberation and to contribute to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. The Declaration of the International Conference (A/40/319-S/17197, annex) was transmitted to the World Conference for its consideration.

84. The Conference commended national non-governmental organizations, national solidarity organizations, national women's organizations as well as many anti-apartheid movements for assisting national liberation movements and mobilizing public opinion in their respective countries, as well as the humanitarian assistance rendered to the victims of apartheid by the Scandinavian countries and other international organizations. The Conference also welcomed the growth of divestment campaigns in Western Europe and North America against those companies and institutions collaborating with South Africa.

85. The Conference recognized the critical need to effectively assist women in South Africa and Namibia in the struggle for national liberation. It further called on all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their support and solidarity with the women and children of South Africa, Namibia and in front-line States, in particular to:

(a) Give the widest possible dissemination of information about the situation of women and children in South Africa and their struggle for equality and justice;

(b) Intensify and initiate national campaigns for the unconditional release of all political prisoners in South Africa;

(c) Provide legal, political, humanitarian and other assistance to women and children who are victims of apartheid and their families in South Africa;

(d) Hold regional and national meetings on the plight of women and children under apartheid;

(e) Urge Governments to contribute, and/or increase their contributions, to the various funds established by the United Nations and by regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that support the oppressed people of South Africa;

(f) Provide financial assistance to women in the national liberation movements in South Africa to enable them to attend major international conferences and seminars and undertake speaking tours to further promote international solidarity with the oppressed women of South Africa;

(g) Support the projects and activities of the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, particularly those involving women and children.

86. In its resolution 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, the General Assembly, inter alia, recognized that the specialized agencies should extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in achieving the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Special Committee and the General Assembly have annually adopted resolutions calling upon those organizations to develop aid programmes for victims of colonialism and racism.

87. In its Decolonization Series No. 25, December 1985, the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the United Nations Secretariat published a report on the role of the specialized agencies in the implementation of the Declaration.

88. In its resolution 1986/48 of 22 July 1986, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the Specialized Agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations relating to Namibia, the Economic and Social Council requested them to do everything possible as a matter of urgency to render increased assistance to the people of Namibia, in particular in connection with the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, to intensify their support for the oppressed people of South Africa and to take such measures as would totally isolate the apartheid régime and mobilize world public opinion against apartheid.

### III. SUMMARIES OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### A. Information regarding activities of Governments

##### 1. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

89. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that it has steadfastly opposed all forms of racism and racial discrimination. The twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union put forward basic principles for establishing a comprehensive system of international security, embracing the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres. It includes among the fundamentals in the humanitarian sphere the eradication of genocide, apartheid, propaganda for fascism and all other forms of racial, nationalist or religious exclusiveness, and discrimination against persons on such grounds. That and similar initiatives are a logical extension of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet State and consonant with the aims and principles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

90. The entire structure of political and social life in the Byelorussian SSR completely precludes all socio-economic, political, legal, ideological or other conditions conducive to such phenomena as racism and racial discrimination.

91. Equality of rights for citizens of the Byelorussian SSR is secured in the Republic's Constitution, article 34 of which proclaims that:

"Citizens of the Byelorussian SSR of differing races and nationalities have equal rights.

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"Exercise of these rights is ensured by a policy of all-round development and drawing together of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR, by educating citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and by their possibility of using their native language and the languages of other peoples of the USSR.

"All direct or indirect limitation of the rights of, or the establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on grounds of racial or national characteristics, and all advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt is punishable by law".

92. Under article 62 of the Constitution of the Byelorussian SSR, it is the duty of every citizen of the Byelorussian SSR "to respect the national dignity of other citizens, and to strengthen the friendship of the nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet State".

93. The equality of citizens before the law is affirmed in article 32 of the Byelorussian Constitution. Reference is made to the right to work (art. 38), the right to rest and leisure (art. 39), the right to health protection (art. 40), the right to social security (art. 41), the right to housing (art. 42), the right to education (art. 43) and the right to enjoy cultural benefits (art. 44).

94. The basic principles of public education in the USSR are strictly implemented; they include the educational equality of all citizens of the USSR without distinction of race, nationality and language, compulsory education for all children and young people and freedom to select the language of instruction.

95. Issues connected with the struggle against racism and racial discrimination are included in the curricula of secondary schools and institutions of higher education throughout the Byelorussian SSR.

96. The Act of 24 June 1981 on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR establishes the equality of foreign citizens before the law.

97. Every citizen of the Byelorussian SSR has the right of recourse to the courts and administrative organs in the event of violation of his lawful rights.

98. Under article 56 of the Byelorussian Constitution, citizens of the Byelorussian SSR have the right to lodge a complaint against the actions of officials, State bodies and public bodies.

99. Citizens of the Byelorussian SSR have the right to compensation for damage resulting from unlawful actions by State organizations and public organizations or by officials in the performance of their duties.

100. It has signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and has strictly adhered to the provisions of these instruments. The Byelorussian SSR has submitted eight periodic reports for consideration by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial

Discrimination. The Byelorussian SSR unwaveringly advocates extension of the number of adherents to these and other instruments of international law designed to eliminate racism and racial discrimination.

101. The Byelorussian SSR firmly condemns the system of apartheid and the continuing unlawful occupation of Namibia, the acts of aggression against independent African States, and the assistance given to the South African racists by a number of Western countries, including first and foremost the United States of America, which is carrying out a policy of "constructive co-operation" in its relations with the Republic of South Africa.

102. The Byelorussian SSR maintains no relations with the racist régime of South Africa.

103. The Byelorussian SSR advocates the practical implementation of the decisions and resolutions on the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and the vestiges of colonialism adopted by the Security Council and General Assembly, and the consistent implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

104. The Byelorussian SSR is providing the national liberation movements fighting for their independence and self-determination with political, economic and other forms of assistance and support, consistently opposes racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in the international arena, and actively participates in the work of international forums concerned with combating these phenomena. Over the past few years alone, delegations of the Republic have taken an active part in the work of a number of important international forums.

105. In the Byelorussian SSR, much public activity is devoted to condemning manifestations of racism and apartheid and to supporting peoples fighting against colonialism and oppression. Each year, Byelorussians observe a number of anniversaries and international days.

106. The mass media of the Republic systematically disseminate material intended to inculcate in society a spirit of intolerance of, and opposition to, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. They have publicized widely the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and those of the Programme for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

## 2. Canada

107. The Government of Canada states that it supports the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as well as the Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly. The Minister responsible for multiculturalism in Canada proclaimed the Second Decade on 21 March 1986 at a ceremony on Parliament Hill to celebrate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

108. The Government also states that at the 1985 Federal-Provincial-Territorial Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Rights, ministers recorded their continuing support for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Facial Discrimination and renewed the commitment of their governments to ongoing vigilance with regard to all manifestations of racism by the enforcement of the criminal law and anti-discrimination legislation and through public education programmes designed to create a heightened awareness of the importance of racial tolerance in Canada. A Conference on Multiculturalism has been held to address issues arising from the multicultural and multiracial nature of Canadian society and to explore ways to serve ethnocultural communities.

109. The Government states that, in addition to economic sanctions, Canada joined with the other members of the Commonwealth in calling on the authorities in Pretoria to declare that apartheid be dismantled as a matter of urgency; that within Canada other levels of government, as well as federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for human rights, have condemned the policy and practice of apartheid as an affront to the conscience of Canadians; they commended those individual Canadians and organizations who have demonstrated opposition to apartheid and provided humanitarian assistance for victims of apartheid. A national anti-apartheid register has been opened, where voluntary measures undertaken by Canadian provinces, municipalities, organizations and private citizens can be recorded as a testament of Canadians' determination to help dismantle apartheid.

110. The Government of Canada replies that most of the information requested is contained in its reports submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It has enacted human rights legislation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, colour, ethnic or national origin and that provides for special programmes in favour of disadvantaged groups, the education of the public in the principle of human rights and the elimination of discrimination and prejudice.

### 3. Congo

111. The Government of the Congo states that article 11 of the Constitution of the Congo guarantees the equality of all citizens before the law and that it is punishable by law to grant privileges to citizens or to restrict their rights on grounds of ethnic origin or religious differences.

112. The Government further states that it has established a national anti-apartheid committee. Congo has ratified the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by UNESCO in 1960. Congo is a party to the ILO Constitution and respects the international instrument with regard to migrant workers. In the Congo, there is no discrimination against foreign workers in the field of employment, education and training. Foreigners enjoy the same rights guaranteed to Congolese citizens in social life.

#### 4. Czechoslovakia

113. The Government of Czechoslovakia states that it attaches great importance to the struggle against the remnants of colonialism and against all forms and manifestations of racism. It also states that racism is not only the most unworthy anachronism of man's civilization of the end of the twentieth century but, in its consequences, threatens world peace and stability. It is illustrated by the policy of South Africa and Israel. The imposing of all sanctions as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations would lead to a total isolation of the racist régimes and exert pressure on them to give up their monstrous practices advanced to a ruling method.

114. The Government indicates that actions of solidarity with the nations fighting for a dignified life, freedom and independence are organized throughout Czechoslovakia by state or social organizations in harmony with the aims of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. For example, each year in March meetings of solidarity are held in various towns of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the International Day of Struggle for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in which prominent Czechoslovak representatives of public and social life take part. In addition, the Czechoslovak social organizations, including state institutions, organize various seminars, conferences and meetings in which the policy of racism practised in the individual parts of the world is strongly denounced and where the inevitability is stressed of putting an end to these shameful practices as soon as possible. The Czechoslovak mass media also devote constant attention to revealing the causes and malignant effects of racism, in particular in South Africa and in the territories unlawfully occupied by Israel.

115. Czechoslovakia has ratified the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Territories and Peoples of 1960 and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965.

116. It will continue to actively contribute, as far as possible, to meeting the aims set by the Decade and to the accomplishment of the process of the eradication of racism.

#### 5. Finland

117. The Government of Finland refers to its eighth periodic report submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

#### 6. German Democratic Republic

118. The Government of the German Democratic Republic states that it has eradicated the socio-economic roots of fascism and racism in its territory and that its socialist society guarantees that racist and fascist theories and practices will never gain a foothold in the country.

119. The equality of all its citizens before the law and the prohibition of any discrimination are set forth in the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic and implemented in social life. For example, article 20 of the Constitution provides that every citizen has the same rights and duties irrespective of nationality, race, philosophy or religious confession, social origin or position.

120. The Government states that it has acceded to the International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It has since strictly complied with the provisions of the Conventions. It refers to its seventh and fourth periodic reports submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and to the Group of Three, respectively.

121. At sessions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and at international conferences, such as the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi in 1985, at symposiums and other meetings, the German Democratic Republic has constantly supported the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid. The introduction of a resolution on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid was one of the most important initiatives of the German Democratic Republic in the General Assembly. The German Democratic Republic has taken an active part in the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid since 1975. The initiatives of the German Democratic Republic on measures against nazism, fascism and neo-fascism and in regard of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation (General Assembly resolution 37/63, annex) were also aiming at the elimination of all forms of discrimination.

122. The fascist régime of apartheid provides graphic evidence of the disastrous and dangerous consequences of colonial and racist exploitation and oppression for the peoples affected. The people and the Government of the socialist German State condemn the terrorism that the Pretoria régime has practised. It firmly rejects the manoeuvres of the South African occupants designed to delay the independence of Namibia by installing a so-called interim government. The policy of State terrorism became once again manifest in the recent raids of South Africa against Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Those criminal acts testify to the fascist character of the apartheid régime. They pose a serious threat to international peace and security in the region and beyond. That policy can only be pursued because Pretoria receives support from well-known imperialism circles. The German Democratic Republic, however, unreservedly supports the demand of the majority of Member States for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. It has never maintained any relations with South Africa.

123. The German Democratic Republic supports the liberation struggle of the Namibian people as well as the struggle the front-line States are waging for peace, security and social progress without imperialist predomination, and against racism and apartheid. In full conformity with the United Nations resolutions the German Democratic Republic condemns the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and demands the unqualified implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia. The

German Democratic Republic advocates a settlement of the Namibian question on the basis of the United Nations resolutions in their entirety, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

124. The Government further states that in 1985, as in previous years, voluntary donations from the population amounted to more than 200 million marks. A significant part of these funds was used for solidarity aid for the peoples of southern Africa and their liberation movements, ANC and SWAPO. Hundreds of young members of these liberation movements were trained as skilled workers in the German Democratic Republic in 1985. The German Democratic Republic, in conjunction with the Finnish Peace Committee, established a children's village with nursery school, pre-school and school facilities in the SWAPO refugee camp at Kwanza-Sul in Angola. Forty Angolan citizens who were injured in the racist attacks of autumn 1985 have been in the German Democratic Republic for medical treatment since November 1985. The solidarity shipments have also been sent to the front-line States and to camps of Namibian and South African refugees.

125. The complicity between South Africa and Israel is a cause for growing concern among the people of the German Democratic Republic. The collaboration of both States, in particular in the nuclear field, gives their sinister alliance a dimension that is dangerous to peace.

*126. The German Democratic Republic holds the view that it is more urgent during the Second Decade than ever before to intensify the combat for eliminating all forms of racism.*

#### 7. Germany, Federal Republic of

127. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany refers to its comments on the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities entitled "Exploitation of Labour through Illicit and Clandestine Trafficking" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.640), prepared by Mrs. Halima Warzazi, Special Rapporteur.

128. The Government states that, with regard to parts of the report dealing with the situation of migrant workers in the Federal Republic of Germany, the report is mainly based on investigations that the Special Rapporteur conducted during a visit to this country about 10 years ago. Consequently, the information on the situation of migrant workers concerning their entry, stay, access to the labour market, and training is no longer fully applicable because in the mean time actual and legal conditions have changed in the Federal Republic of Germany. As a result, the presentation of the situation has not always been entirely correct.

#### 8. Iran (Islamic Republic of)

129. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran states that, in conformity with the nineteenth Principle of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iranian citizens may not, for reasons of belonging to any tribe or clan, be



deprived of their right to enjoy equal rights, regardless of colour or race, language or other factors of a similar nature, nor may they have any advantage due to these causes, and those violating these principles will be pursued in accordance with the law.

130. The Government also states that it has ceased all relations with the Government of South Africa, whether these relations were of a consular, political or commercial nature. The position of the Islamic Republic of Iran joins that of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and has proved its commitment relating to the struggle against apartheid.

131. The Government further states that it assisted in the co-ordination of efforts towards the promotion of the international commitment to combating apartheid, emphasizing the necessity to boycott the South African régime with regard to sporting or cultural activities. The Government has participated in several conferences, such as that of the United Nations Council for Namibia which was held in Singapore, where it condemned the multinational companies for continuing the occidental policy.

132. The voyage of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the front-line countries has demonstrated Iran's commitment to the struggle against the apartheid régime and to any conference leading to the sanctions against South Africa in the form of cutting off oil supplies or military co-operation or any other practical measures thought to be effective in putting pressure on the South African régime to eliminate apartheid.

133. The Islamic Republic of Iran has diplomatic relations with SWAPO and endeavours to engage actively in its struggle against apartheid and indeed welcomes any relations with the different groups that are combating the apartheid régime.

#### 9. Israel

134. The Government of Israel states that Israel fully supports the initial objectives of the first United Nations Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination but had not participated in its activities because of the adoption of the shameful General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX), which would be remembered as a terrible blot on the record of the United Nations.

#### 10. Morocco

135. The Government of Morocco states that there is no racial discrimination in Morocco and that the prohibition of racism and discrimination is an established fact reflected in political decisions and in judicial, administrative, social and economic measures.

136. With regard to apartheid, Morocco continues its support to the people of Namibia and Azania in their struggle for self-determination. It condemns the policy of the racist régime of South Africa by applying the United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to the elimination of apartheid.

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137. There is no discrimination in education, teaching and school programmes. Teaching is based on the precepts of Islam, religion of tolerance and acceptance of the other, setting aside race, origin, colour and religion. Students are taught, inter alia, justice towards the foreigner, the struggle against racial discrimination, the civil rights of women, duties and responsibilities towards society.

138. The Government also states that it sees to it that the official media put an end to the heinous nature of racial prejudice and that the media inform the public about the international instruments to which Morocco is a party. Particularities of other people of the world and their contribution to human civilization are discussed in the press, radio and television. The media also inform the public about the national and international activities on the elimination of racial discrimination.

139. The Government further reports that the Constitution provides that all Moroccans are equal before the law without distinction as to race, colour, origin or religion. It also guarantees freedom of movement, opinion, expression, reunion and association, and that the practice of racial discrimination is a violation of the laws in Morocco. All Moroccans and foreigners have access to justice for acts violating their fundamental rights and can seek redress thereof.

#### 11. Peru

140. The Government of Peru states that article 2 of the Constitution of Peru provides for the right of everyone "to equality before the law, without any discrimination on grounds of sex, race, religion, opinion or language". Persons of both sexes are entitled to equal opportunities and responsibilities, and the rights of women are no less than those of men before the law. In Peru it is forbidden to indicate a person's race in any official document.

141. Article 1 (e) of the new Education Act of 10 March 1982 states that any form of discrimination on grounds of sex, race, religious creed, political opinion, language, occupation, marital status or social or economic condition of a school child or of his parents is hereby forbidden on pain of penal sanctions.

142. Article 22 of the Constitution makes provision for the systematic teaching of the Constitution and of human rights in civilian and military establishments at all levels. Under article 80 of the Constitution the duties of the State include that of guaranteeing the full application of human rights; the Legislature has accordingly enacted a number of laws for the purpose of speeding up the administration of justice, such as the Organic Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Organic Law on the Constitutional Safeguards Court, and the Law on Amparo and Habeas Corpus.

143. The Government states that Peru is fulfilling the obligations it has undertaken as a State party to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

144. Peru has constant y supported, as a position of principle, all measures conducive to the improvement and enjoyment of fundamental human rights; it accordingly rejects the measures taken by the South African régime.

145. The Government also states that Peru has consistently supported the various resolutions calling for the elimination of apartheid. Similarly, it has supported the agreements relating to the Programme of Action against apartheid, and states that Peru, as a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid, plays an active part in the work of the Committee. It has participated in the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, as well as in the formulation of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. Peru supports the efforts of the liberation and workers' movements of the black majority who are struggling for the recognition of human rights in South Africa and Namibia. Peru is a party to the International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which entered into force on 4 January 1969, and has made the declaration provided for in article 14, paragraph 1, of that Convention, recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

## 12. Turkey

146. The Government of Turkey reports that the rule of law guarantees the prevention of racism and racial discrimination. For example, article 10 of the Constitution provides that all individuals are equal before the law, irrespective of language, race, colour, sex, political persuasion, philosophy, religion, religious sect, or any other consideration; that no privilege shall be granted to any individual, family, group, or class; and that State agencies and administrative authorities shall act in compliance with the principle of equality before the law in all their proceedings.

147. The Government also states that in total recognition of the need for international solidarity against the reprehensible crime of apartheid, the Government of Turkey maintains no relations with the racist régime of South Africa, either diplomatic, political, economic, military or cultural. The Government of Turkey has contributed regularly to the United Nations fund for humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid. Turkey's firm attitude against racism and racial discrimination has been reiterated on numerous occasions at various international forums. In this respect, the fundamental principles of Turkey's foreign policy have been underlined in the message conveyed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March 1986.

## 13. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

148. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the equal status of all citizens of the USSR, irrespective of race or nationality, in

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the political, economic, social, cultural and other fields represents one of the most important achievements of Soviet rule and the triumph of the nationality policy.

149. The very nature of the Soviet socialist system determines the character and essence of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and its consistent efforts to improve the international situation, preserve and strengthen peace, and eliminate colonialism, racism and apartheid.

150. The Soviet people have a sense of deep satisfaction at the fact that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the twenty-fifth anniversary of which has recently been celebrated by the international community, was adopted at the initiative of the USSR.

151. The Soviet Union firmly condemns the system of apartheid and the attempts by the Pretoria régime and its protectors to bypass the United Nations over the solution of the Namibian problem. Expressing its solidarity with the decisions taken in 1985 at the session of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi, the USSR supports the Bureau's demand that the Security Council should be convened in order to take appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, including application of the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, to ensure that South Africa carries out the relevant Security Council resolutions on granting full independence to Namibia.

152. The Government also states that the twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union put forward an integrated programme for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security which involves the eradication of genocide, apartheid and the advocacy of fascism or any other racial, national or religious exclusiveness or discrimination against people.

153. The Soviet people stand in solidarity with the struggle against apartheid, racial segregation and discrimination and all forms of oppression and exploitation of the African population of South Africa. Soviet representatives have participated in the work of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa and the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of Racist and Apartheid Régimes in Southern Africa. They have also taken part in the work of the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, a regional symposium of the United Nations Council for Namibia, a seminar of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia, the international conference on the topic "The struggle against colonialism and racism: Forty years of United Nations action" and the special international meeting in support of the people of South Africa.

154. In 1985, at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, visits were paid to the USSR by delegation of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the African National Congress, the South West Africa People's Organization and the British anti-apartheid movement.

155. Soviet public organizations give support to national liberation movements struggling against colonialism and racism. The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa makes an annual contribution to the fund of the Organization of African Unity for informing international public opinion of the situation in southern Africa. It gives special assistance to the Solomon Maklanqu Freedom College, attended by children of refugees from South Africa, and also to camps for refugees from South Africa and Namibia. Grants from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa have made it possible for hundreds of activists from national liberation movements to attend Soviet educational institutions in various areas of economics, public health, science and culture, and many of them are continuing their education in the USSR.

156. The Soviet public also widely observes the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa (16 June), South Africa Freedom Day (26 June), the Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (26 August), the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October) and South African Heroes Day (16 December).

157. The Soviet mass media regularly put out large amounts of material to educate the public in a spirit of active opposition to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The Soviet public has, in particular, been extensively informed about the contents of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and also about the Programme for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

158. The Academy of Science of the USSR is carrying out research on problems relating to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

#### 14. Yemen

159. The Government of Yemen states that both the Permanent Constitution and the National Charter of the Yemen Arab Republic stipulate the need to protect and safeguard human rights in Yemen. The Code of Criminal Procedure, the Labour Law and other legislative enactments contain numerous provisions in which these rights are confirmed. For example, article 19 of the Constitution stipulates that Yemenis are equal in regard to their public rights and duties. Article 43 stipulates that it shall not be permissible for the State to discriminate in regard to human rights on grounds of religion, colour, sex, language, national origin or occupation. The right to equality between men and women in all matters relating to employment, without discrimination when they are engaged in the same type of work, is stipulated in article 34. Detailed and important provisions concerning the human rights of all categories of workers are set forth in the Labour Law, which pays particular attention to the rights of female and young workers. The right of all Yemenis to equality in regard to employment is embodied in article 9 of the Labour Law, which stipulates that Yemenis are equal in regard to their right to work. The Department of Social Affairs and Labour shall establish employment offices, operating under its supervision. The right to freedom of expression, opinion, thought, assembly, association and education are also guaranteed in the Constitution.

160. All the above-mentioned rights are recognized and safeguarded by these constitutional and legislative texts and, as such, are guaranteed to the citizens of the country. In this respect, it should be noted that the Yemen Arab Republic, which is proud of the manner in which it is respecting and promoting human rights, celebrates 10 December of every year as Human Rights Day, this being the day on which the General Assembly of the United Nations promulgated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

161. The Government further reports that the Yemen Arab Republic firmly believes in the fundamental human right to equality and strongly condemns all forms of racial discrimination. It believes that the crime of apartheid poses a challenge not only to the conscience of mankind but also to the principles and purposes embodied in the rules of international law. The Yemen Arab Republic regards the crime of apartheid as a form of genocide. Article 43 of the Permanent Constitution stipulates that it shall not be permissible for the State to discriminate in regard to human rights on grounds of religion, colour, sex, language, national origin or occupation. The Yemen Arab Republic has acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, under which apartheid is regarded as a crime against humanity as a whole, a flagrant violation of international law and a threat to international peace and security.

B. Summary of activities undertaken or contemplated by the specialized agencies

1. International Labour Organisation

162. Racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia arising from apartheid is analysed in the special report of the Director-General on apartheid submitted to the International Labour Conference (ILC) at its seventy-first session (June 1985). Chapter I of the special report contains an analysis of recent developments in the application of the policy of apartheid in labour and social matters. Chapter II reports on recent developments in the field of international action against apartheid, including an analysis of measures taken against apartheid by Governments and by employers' and workers' organizations as described in information supplied by them. Chapter III examines international action against apartheid, including measures taken by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as well as action taken within the framework of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations.

163. At that session of the Conference, the special report of the Director-General was examined by the Conference Committee on Apartheid in light of its previous conclusions and those unanimously adopted by the Lusaka Tripartite Conference on Apartheid, held in 1984. The Committee adopted a number of conclusions, among them reaffirming the full commitment of ILO to the updated Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa, including the programme of action as adopted by the annual Conference in 1981. In a series of detailed recommendations, the Committee called for the strengthening of the ILO monitoring formula concerning reporting by its constituents on legislative and administrative action taken or not taken against apartheid. Governments, employers and trade unions, as well as ILO,

were requested to take a number of further steps to put pressure on South Africa for the elimination of the apartheid system, which include recommendations for various types of actions, including stopping investments and bank loans to South Africa, pressure on the South African Government to abolish apartheid and international solidarity campaigns. ILO was requested to examine its relationship with Swiss banks and to produce studies relating to investments in South Africa and limitations on international trade union solidarity activities.

164. The Committee also reaffirmed the proposal to organize in 1985, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international conference on an oil embargo against South Africa with the participation of oil-exporting and transporting countries, including unions from the appropriate sectors, and again called for maximum assistance to the front-line States.

165. ILO educational activities and technical assistance to liberation movements, the black workers and their independent trade unions in South Africa, as well as to the front-line States and those States in the neighbourhood of South Africa, continue to increase. A number of projects of assistance have been or are being implemented in the following fields: vocational training; vocational rehabilitation of war victims and other disabled persons; training of southern African rehabilitation staff; training for labour administration; rural development options for Namibia; workers' education assistance to migrant workers in southern Africa and to independent black trade unions in South Africa; and practical training and experience in employment and development planning and workers' education assistance to independent trade union organizations of black workers in South Africa and the National Union of Namibian Workers. Although some projects remain unfinanced, several projects are under discussion with donor organizations. In addition, ILO has also received voluntary contributions from Governments and workers' and employers' organizations designed for use in its anti-apartheid programme, as well as contributions in the form of placements in training institutes for fellows from national liberation movements.

166. In addition to technical assistance projects financed from extrabudgetary sources, ILO has financed from its own resources a number of fellowships and projects in the fields of vocational training, manpower planning and small-scale enterprises, social security, workers' education, and non-discriminatory labour legislation and practices.

167. As follow-up to the recommendation made by the Lusaka Tripartite Conference on Apartheid, ILO began an in-depth evaluation of its practical programme against apartheid in 1985. A detailed report on ILO technical co-operation activities was accordingly submitted to the ILO Governing Body in November 1985. The evaluation will be completed in 1986 with the elaboration of the report of a tripartite evaluation mission established by the Governing Body.

168. With a view to eliminating discrimination, ILO has continued to co-operate with the United Nations and other organizations, particularly in the activities of the Centre on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and within the framework of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. ILO has

co-operated closely, for example, with the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, notably in its examination of discrimination against and violation of trade union rights in South Africa. A special feature of ILO activities in 1985 included increased involvement of ILO offices around the world in activities and events marking international solidarity days on behalf of Namibia and South Africa, as part of international observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

169. Since the previous annual report submitted by ILO, the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), has not received any further ratification, and the total number of ratifications remains at 107. The Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), has received two further ratifications (San Marino and Equatorial Guinea), bringing the total number of ratifications to 107. The Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), has not received any further ratifications, and the total number remains at 70. No further ratifications have been registered for the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107), with the total remaining at 26, or the Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117), with a total of 29 ratifications. Concerning the conventions on migrant workers, no further ratifications have been registered for Convention No. 97, the total remaining at 38, while one additional ratification has been registered for Convention No. 143 (San Marino), bringing the total to 15.

170. The application of Conventions No. 111 and No. 100 and other conventions referred to above gave rise to observations and comments by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations at its March 1985 session.

171. ILO has continued the series of regional tripartite seminars on non-discriminatory employment practices, including a seminar for southern Africa (Livingstone, Zambia, October 1985). In light of the conclusions of these seminars, ILO has continued to revise and update a guide of practice of equitable employment practices to be used by government agencies, employers' organizations and trade unions, with a view to eliminating direct or indirect forms of discrimination in employment and promoting equality of opportunity irrespective, inter alia, of race or similar factors. This guide of practice is intended to provide models for guidelines to be developed at the national level. At the above-mentioned seminar measures to be taken to promote the adoption and utilization of draft guidelines at the national level were discussed. Further seminars of the same nature are planned in other regions.

172. ILO has also undertaken research in the field of racial discrimination and notes and studies on developments in various countries were prepared for ILO publications such as the International Labour Review and the Social and Labour Bulletin as well as for external publications. A new series of working papers examining discrimination in legislation and practice under apartheid has also been inaugurated.



## 2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

### General scope and objectives

173. The activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) relevant to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are all focused on southern Africa and include assistance provided to populations victimized or threatened by the racist and colonial policies of the Government of South Africa. Though FAO has extensive programmes in the front-line States, the information given below limits itself to a review of those activities that benefit Namibia and the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations.

174. The national liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the OAU and the United Nations have received assistance from FAO in the context of the resolutions of the FAO governing bodies and the United Nations General Assembly. With the attainment of independence by most of the southern African States, the only national liberation movements now receiving FAO assistance are the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

175. Beside assisting the national liberation movements with emergency food aid in times of need, the main objectives of FAO programmes are:

(a) To enable the refugee communities administered by these movements to become self-sufficient in food and to bring about continuing improvement in their overall level of nutrition;

(b) To provide members of the movements with agricultural skills that would permit them to enjoy a decent livelihood and to contribute effectively to the agricultural development of their home countries after independence;

(c) To build up a cadre of decision-makers, professionals and other skilled workers capable of formulating and managing appropriate agricultural policies and programmes in the post-independence period in the home countries of the national liberation movements;

(d) To make available to the movements the technical information and analyses to guide them in the formulation of food and agricultural policies after independence.

176. FAO programmes benefiting the national liberation movements consist mainly of training activities, support for food production, sectoral surveys and policy analysis, and conduct of occasional studies and dissemination of resulting information on those aspects of apartheid that have relevance to the mandate of FAO.

### Training

177. FAO has been providing assistance to the national liberation movements in the organization and conduct of training courses and workshops with a view to enhancing

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their knowledge and skills in the areas of nutrition, child-care, food storage and preservation, food technology, fisheries management, agricultural economics and other related subjects.

178. Some of these activities are funded under the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme. Funding from the FAO regular budget has also been provided for nutrition-related projects. As a follow-up to FAO activities in the area of nutrition, the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia has approved an allocation of \$130,000 for a two-year project on education in food and nutrition for Namibians. This project is to be executed by FAO beginning in April 1986. FAO is seeking to mobilize additional funds from non-governmental organizations for this project under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development programme.

179. A two-year nutrition-related project benefiting ANC, which was initiated in 1984, is now in the process of implementation with financing by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe of the Federal Republic of Germany. This project, costing \$38,000 is to help plan and conduct two practical training courses to provide the ANC day-care centre assistants in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia with basic knowledge in nutrition, child-care, food production, storage and preservation, and to provide nutrition education to camp residents. The first course was held in December 1985 and the second is planned for April/May 1986.

180. Other FAO activities in this area include training of cooks and supply of kitchen, classroom and nursery equipment for children in a SWAPO refugee camp; provision of fellowships for Namibian professionals for degree/diploma courses in agricultural economics, food technology and nutrition; and provision of diploma-level training for Namibians in fisheries development. Funding for these projects came from varied sources, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Namibia and donor Governments.

#### Support for food production

181. In this area, FAO assistance includes provision of agricultural training and other technical assistance to promote adequate dairy production and food self-sufficiency. In January 1985, \$20,000 was approved under the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme for the supply of agricultural inputs such as tractor services, fertilizers, seeds, vegetative materials, and herbicides and also for providing general operating expenses for the development of an ANC farm at Chongela, Zambia.

182. In October and November 1985, FAO carried out missions to formulate technical assistance projects for the development of SWAPO farms in Kwanza Sul and Sumbe, Angola, and Nyango and Namayani, Zambia, and the ANC farm at Dakawa, United Republic of Tanzania. The missions, which were funded by UNDP at a cost of \$23,500, are expected to be followed up by UNDP/FAO projects in support of the farms in question.

### Sectoral survey and policy analysis

183. Projects in this category are designed to gather and supply to SWAPO technical information on various aspects of the agricultural situation and potential of Namibia and to prepare related policy options and contingency plans for the early post-independence period. All these projects, which are components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, are executed by FAO with funding provided by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, UNDP and the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme.

134. Under the follow-up phase of a project on potential land suitability funded by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, FAO is conducting additional satellite imagery studies to cover the whole Namibian territory as an input to the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia being undertaken by the United Nations Cartographic Unit.

185. Other projects executed by FAO in this area relate to preparation of agrarian reform and resettlement programmes, preparation for the protection of food supplies and for adequate nutrition, analysis of policy options and preparation of contingency plans for fisheries, and development programmes for agricultural education.

### 3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

#### (a) Racism and ethnicity

186. In 1986 the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) undertook a number of studies for a meeting on the theoretical issues of racism and ethnicity, held at Milan, Italy, from 3 to 6 February 1986 and for subsequent publication. An assessment of the state of theoretical research was done for the secretariat by the International Sociological Association Research Committee on Racial, Ethnic and Minority Relations (Editor/compiler: Professor M. W. Murphree, University of Zimbabwe). This assessment showed that the work of the International Sociological Association had been greatly influenced by the programme of UNESCO in this area and through the co-operation of individual sociologists with UNESCO. One important result of this co-operation was the publication Sociological Theories, Race and Colonialism (UNESCO, 1980). A follow-up was the International Conference on Theories of Ethnic and Race Relations, held at St. Catherine's College, Oxford, United Kingdom, in March 1984. Professor John Rex (United Kingdom), prepared a summary of the results of this Conference. The two summaries showed an imbalance in the geographical areas concerned with theoretical work. Africa, Asia and Latin America were unevenly represented, while there was relatively little contact between continental European research and research in the United Kingdom and North America, partly because of linguistic barriers.

187. UNESCO then commissioned the following studies: Functionalism and ethnicity by Arturo Warman (Mexico); Racial prejudice, racism and theories in anthropology and ethnology by Y. Bromley and V. L. Kozlov (USSR); Race, ethnicity and social theory by M. G. Smith (Jamaica); Prejudices - power - culture by Tullio Tentori

(Italy); Theories on the relationship between culture and domination by F. Calderón (Bolivia); Racial and ethnic categories in colonial and post-colonial States: sociological and linguistic perspectives of ideology by Roger Keesing (Australia); Gramsci's relevance to the analysis of racism and ethnicity by Stuart Hall (Jamaica); Race and ethnicity in sociological theory by André Beteille (India); Class consciousness and racism: questioning the Marxist theory by Etienne Balibar (France); and Races, classes, ethnic groups and Bantustans in South Africa by Ruan Xihu (China).

188. The papers were discussed at the above-mentioned meeting on the theoretical issues of racism and ethnicity. Eighteen participants and numerous observers from scientific non-governmental organizations and universities attended the meeting.

189. Following this meeting, UNESCO signed a contract with the International Sociological Association Research Committee on Racial, Ethnic and Minority Relations to commission papers and to hold a working group session in conjunction with the congress of the International Sociological Association to be held at New Delhi in August 1986. The theme chosen was the effect of empirical research on the evolution of theory.

190. With regard to racial classification, a study was done by Michael Banton (United Kingdom) on the historical context of racial classification. The study analyses the emergence of white racial consciousness coming as it did at the same time as the growth of industrial capitalism and the growth in the understanding of the natural world. The study discusses assumptions about the division of homo sapiens into distinct species and subspecies, the unconscious level at which race consciousness was, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, presumed to operate, the differing and conflicting meaning of words from which "race" emerged, as well as the thinking of a number of philosophers or biologists, for example, Emmanuel Kant, J. F. Blumenbach and Comte de Buffon. According to the study racial doctrines were grafted on to racial classification in order to explain social and historical phenomena. This study is being published in the 1985 edition of the UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies (to appear in 1986).

191. Colette Guillaumin (France), in a study complementary to Banton's, points to the "co-occurrence" of certain social phenomena, the ones material and the others of the order of ideology, for example, the plantation, on the one hand, and the first somatic taxonomies, on the other; the development of territorial colonization and of a theory of the racial determination of behaviour; decolonization and the abandon of race by natural scientists; and the intensification of industrial migrations and the reappearance of populisms based on the "other", on "cultures" and on "difference". Colette Guillaumin argues that classification properly speaking begins with the introduction of rationality in the domination and exploitation of nature and that social forces have at one and the same time a material face and a mental face. Indeed, every material relationship contains an intellectual form more or less "verbalisée" and presented as a constant: interpretation comes only afterwards with the professionalization of thought. In this way the theoreticians of racial classification come after the development of certain social relations and after popular thought on these relations.

192. Another study in this series was on ethnic nationalism: Social science paradigms by Anthony H. Richmond (Canada). The writer indicated that in speaking of research on ethnic nationalism it was necessary to take into account the varying positions of social scientists. Some write in order to mobilize support for a particular ethnic movement against oppressive conditions. This writing can play an important part in triggering off social change. However, it also implies certain rhetorical devices, the exaggeration of differences and the creation of myths. It should therefore in no way be taken as scientific analysis. One major problem was terminology: "race", "nation", "ethnic group" could be used interchangeably. Another problem was the complexity and diversity of culture seen as one of several variables. Problems of analysis were occurring at a time when there was an increase in ethnic mobilization. Not only could ethnic nationalism be turned into a "liberation movement" threatening the State, but it could receive tacit or overt support from specific countries and be the catalyst for intra-State conflict. It is therefore particularly important, the author argues, to evolve the theoretical tools for analysis that goes beyond short-term social engineering.

193. Following these three studies, case studies were commissioned on race, ethnicity and classification in Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago (a comparative study), Central America and Sri Lanka.

194. The comparative study on Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago concluded:

"ethnic groups in Trinidad and Grenada have been classified according to the historical, social and economic factors of association with slavery, indenture, and various agrarian labouring systems which succeeded them. Since the White group was rich and dominant, and the Black group enslaved and kept poor, ethnic groups have sometimes been perceived and classified along a continuum ranging from Black to White. But colour and race are not the only criteria used in the description of ethnic groups. For Chinese, Lebanese, Syrian, and Portuguese are also national minorities living in the larger societies of Trinidad and Grenada. And nationality is an important ingredient in the conception of ethnic groups.

"Ethnic groups are socially determined and historically conditioned. In the case of Trinidad and Grenada, they were called forth by the economic requirements of an expanding capitalist system which not only used free, white, black and coloured labourers at various intervals, but also demanded free and unfree labour from them, throughout the colonial history of the islands."

195. The study on Sri Lanka traces the ethnic situation of that country back to the sixteenth century. It illustrates the non-homogenous nature of ethnic groups within Sri Lanka, the pattern of settlement, the impact of the plantation and first Dutch and then colonial rule, and the impact of the economic crisis on the 1930s. It concludes:

"Thus, the initial socio-cultural response of the major communities to the overpowering modernization and westernization was to invoke the Sinhalese-Buddhist and the Hindu-Tamil identities with puritanical sharpness. This rediscovery of the respective identities not only did not lead to any inter-ethnic understanding but positively prevented any meeting of the ways, for this path of rediscovery of their basic identities in relation to the British government led them back to legendary positions of the archetypal Aryan and Dravidian identities. The Sinhalese considered themselves to be the descendants of the great Aryans (the Arya-Sinhala tradition) and the Tamils considered themselves the inheritors of the great, and pre-Aryan, Dravidian legacy. Historical renaissance on these lines led to mutual disregard, if not condemnation. The new-found uniformity that English education brought about was not able to withstand the social force of these forms of primordial consciousness and to provide a satisfactory basis for power-sharing at the metropolis. This popular consciousness that united all classes in terms of an ethos also prevented the increasing cleavages of society being expressed in class terms.

"Within this context of Sinhala-Buddhist and Hindu-Tamil consciousness, the Muslims were consistent in protecting their identity on the basis of their religion. They resented any effort to bring them together with the Tamils on the basis of their language and reiterated their religious identity."

196. In the case of Central America, the paper argues that closure was the primary evolving act of racial classification. However, variations in form were influenced by internal and external factors, including:

- (a) The increase in the number of mestizos (due to new settlements) in proportion to the decrease in the number of the indigenous population and the Hispanic population;
- (b) The effect of colonial crises and the post-colonial international market;
- (c) The colonial policy of ethnic isolation and segmentation;
- (d) Political instability, the rupture of the region's political unity and the duality of the national States, which were internally oligarchic and externally liberal;
- (e) The railroad construction projects and the "enclave" plantation concessions granted to entrepreneurs of the United States.

197. The result of these factors was the combination of discrimination and the continuation of racial stereotypes and deformed perceptions of certain ethnic groups. Both were made possible by a mixture of material conditions and the stability of a form of thought that unified common sense and pre-evolutionary, classical scientific knowledge. That is to say, it was a system based on Aristotlean logic, Euclidean geometry and Kantian metaphysics.

198. UNESCO also sponsored a comparative study on the effect of national social policies with regard to immigrants in France, Belgium and the Netherlands. This

study is ongoing. Researchers met in 1984 and again in 1985 to compare research results and outlined the four following major reasons for the accent of the study:

(a) The structural evolution of immigration in European States where policies were neither able to foresee the evolution nor often to intervene to guide it;

(b) The change from work migration to family migration;

(c) The rise of the second and third generations where religious and cultural expression, education, professional formation and housing are posed in new terms;

(d) The failure of many measures so far undertaken.

199. Indeed the slight amelioration of housing conditions, the problems of education for children, the unemployment of youth and total unemployment tend often to lead to a "sub-proletariatization" rather than to a harmonious insertion of immigrants into the community. In addition frontier controls have not prevented clandestine immigration, while measures against clandestine immigrants risk making the entire immigrant community an amalgam of immigrant/claudestrine/delinquent. The general risk is that repressive measures will be taken rather than real thought and overall policies. This series of studies will be reproduced in French.

200. In 1986 a contract was signed with researchers at the centre national de la recherche scientifique, France, to co-ordinate and undertake a complementary study on the insertion of immigrants into society as measured by the municipal level (Belgium, France, the Netherlands). Of particular interest here are the "gatekeepers", i.e., mechanisms and personnel that regulate access to social services including social security, housing and education. This study will be carried out in six to eight municipalities and will be comparative to that on national policies.

201. Two case studies were commissioned on the media and ethnicity. The first was on China, the second on Australia. They were submitted to a panel of experts that met at UNESCO headquarters from 2 to 6 September 1985.

202. The paper on China (Case study: The position of China's minority nationalities in the mass media - an investigative report) demonstrated that there was a great number of "minority nationalities" within China and a wide cultural and socio-economic variation between such very widely geographically distributed groups. The study showed a necessary tension between the variability inherent in a regional policy of social variation and uniformity of practice throughout China, which has centralized government in the Communist Party of China. This tension is reflected in the care given to discussion of regional policy in the national media.

203. The paper clearly indicated the long history of sensitivity of the Communist Party of China to the importance of the mass media and to the potential implications of minority nationalities within the socialist State. The policy response to this issue has varied with, for example, Han being vigorously promoted as a lingua franca during the Cultural Revolution, whereas minority nationality languages are now widely available via the mass media and bilingualism is promoted

through the educational system. The autonomous regional broadcasting stations and the country broadcasting stations all offer programming in Han and minority languages. This case study illustrates well the generic point that with state government cultural policy has direct implications for communications policy. The two are interactive. The study gives a number of details of the general policies towards specific groups and the use of newspapers and radio.

204. The paper on the media situation in Australia (Case study: Ethnic minorities in Australia: media) provided considerable valuable detailed information and a discussion of issues linked clearly with the case study on China.

205. The Australian Government's provision of broadcasting for ethnic minorities raised the question of which groups are regarded as official ethnic minorities deserving of special cultural provision. Interestingly, for example, the Irish Gaelic is not regarded as an ethnic language in this context.

206. The Australian case study also indicated that the media situation of minorities must be seen in relation to the current and historical political and economic location of the particular ethnic group within that society. Thus, the long history of denigration and oppression of Aboriginal Australians is significant in shaping their current situation when compared with, for example, migrant labourers arriving from Europe, who enjoy a different historical relation to contemporary Australian values and who are able to draw upon the media output of their native country. Thus the Italian or Greek communities are able to import their national press and benefit from the indigenous cinema and music industry of their country; this is a cultural infrastructure not available to the Aboriginal communities. The discussion of the change in the "White Australia policy" illustrated the fact that the social standing and media environment of any ethnic community must be located in a wider context of the international political economy of inter-State relations. In this case, progressive reform groups lobbying within Australia and the shifting of Australian economic and political interests from the European to the Asian sphere of activity were both relevant.

207. The meeting, having discussed the Chinese and Australian cases within the context of other societies, drew the following conclusions:

(a) The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid as outlined in UNESCO Major Programme XII (23 C/5 11.A) represented a major task requiring continued international co-operation and commitment;

(b) In any programme seeking to combat racism, it was essential to respect in analysis and intervention the unique historical and socio-economic determination of racial categories and racist practices: "race" being a social not a biological entity;

(c) Clarity was essential in the utilization of different levels of analysis. Since the reality of racism and of the operation of mass media and communication systems is multi-layered and complex, there must necessarily be an understanding of where the boundaries of analysis are to be found in order that there is clarity regarding the legitimate parameters of any specific study or intervention;

/...



(d) In examining the role of the media in relation to racism any narrow definition of mass media would be inappropriate. In looking at media the widest possible appreciation of communication systems, from gossip and an oral tradition to hi-tech informatics, must be sustained.

208. The two studies are to be published with an introduction by Charles Husband that summarizes the state of recent mass media research questions as they relate to the media and ethnicity.

209. In 1986 contracts will be signed with two researchers to analyse attitude change, textbooks and teacher training. This will be followed in 1987 by a meeting of social scientists and educationalists to discuss concrete measures that should be taken to ensure that the slant and content of textbooks as well as the way in which teachers are trained take into account recent research on attitude change, stereotyping and structures of legitimation.

210. A meeting was held in Argentina in March 1986 that brought together legal experts, sociologists and anthropologists in order to discuss the extent to which minorities that suffered discrimination used national, regional and international methods of redress. Particular attention was given to Indian minority populations.

211. In 1986 work was initiated on a study on the use of culture in questions of ethnic or racial discrimination. A contract has been signed for the analysis of the use of popular culture (songs, fairs, festivals) as a method of integration in La Paz, Bolivia. In addition, a contract has been signed with the University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago campus, for a study on the emergence of the steelband and the place it has played in the integration of various ethnic groups. In 1987 work will continue on jazz and on carnivals.

212. Racial discrimination is one type of discrimination. It shares some features with other types of discrimination while maintaining characteristics of its own, e.g. descent. A study has been commissioned on the use of biology in certain forms of discrimination either as a factor for de jure or de facto exclusion, as a legitimating public discourse, or as part of popular stereotypes. Particular attention will be paid to the use made of certain scientific writers in a pseudo-scientific argument for the practice of discrimination. In addition, in 1987 work will be done on a number of discriminatory mechanisms, e.g. some types of educational selection.

(b) UNESCO programme of social sciences research on the effects of apartheid

213. Details concerning the UNESCO programme of social sciences research in this area during 1984 and the first half of 1985 were provided in the UNESCO report to the thirty-eighth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in 1985. As mentioned in that report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1985/5), UNESCO has pursued a specific programme of scientific research on the effects of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia in the organization's fields of competence. In 1955, South Africa decided to withdraw from the organization for what it termed interference in its internal relations by UNESCO publications that were being distributed and advertized by the Institute of

Race Relations. The results of UNESCO research, not only on race but also on apartheid, have in fact sometimes been felt quite strongly within the country. The UNESCO publication History in Black and White: an Analysis of South African School History Textbooks, issued in 1983, was covered by the South African press and a South African historian admitted that he had not always taken into account the historical facts in the preparation of history textbooks.

214. In 1986 the results of a number of research projects will be published in a special UNESCO series on "Apartheid and Society", including a research study analysing the mechanisms of the South African apartheid State before and after 1948. The study is concerned with the transformation of the segregation State (1910 to 1948) to the apartheid State by way of an analysis of the principal structural phases within each period and the contradictions and conflicts that produced and continue to produce transformations of these structures. A second study is entitled "Apartheid: ideology and social structure". This work provides an up-to-date analysis of the ideology of apartheid in South Africa, as well as the relationship of this ideology to certain key social institutions and practices. According to the author of this work, the apartheid State reposes on four pillars - the white monopoly of political power, the attempt to make race relations coincide with spatial relations, the regulation of the labour supply and the maintenance of social control. The last three pillars of apartheid are discussed in detail, with evidence drawn from the most recent shifts in government policy in response to the current wave of black unrest. The elements of the social structure that will be difficult to dislodge even in the event of a profound change in the political and social order are analysed.

215. The third research study, which is foreseen for dissemination in 1986, has been prepared by a research team on southern Africa at the Centre national de la recherche scientifique in France. It deals with the use of so-called ethnicity as a means of ideological domination in South Africa and Namibia. Among themes dealt with are tradition and colonization, "traditional" organization of work, the invention of 10 African "nations", "lobola" as an instrument of preservation or alienation of the family, and interpenetration of religion and tradition.

216. UNESCO has sponsored a study on the structure and content of South African radio broadcasting designed for other African States that is being prepared by a specialist in Zimbabwe who is also working with other experts in the South African subregion to gather information and monitor broadcasts. The results of this study will be diffused to a wide public, to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to specialists in the mass media.

217. For the first time, UNESCO will produce a comic strip to illustrate the apartheid system and how it affects educational, cultural and scientific life and information within South Africa. This has been produced under contract with the International Defence and Aid Fund and will be disseminated in English and French language versions. The cartoon will look at a number of specific areas: the historical setting, urban and rural resistance, Bantu education, segregation in all spheres of social and cultural life, effects of apartheid on family life and social structures, and censorship.

218. An annual report will be prepared in 1986 and 1987 to monitor the situation in South Africa and in Namibia in the organization's fields of competence, which will be available in English and French.

219. During 1986, UNESCO will continue the work initiated by the Dakar consultation on apartheid in March 1985, which brought together university and religious personalities to examine apartheid ideology and practice with reference to the beliefs, commitments and statements of the major world religions and philosophies, by preparing a compilation of statements on apartheid from 1948 onwards by leading religious figures and philosophers. Materials that may be contributed by various organizations to this compilation would be welcome.

220. During 1986, UNESCO plans to convene an international meeting of experts in Beijing, attended by university researchers from national and subregional institutions specializing in the study of apartheid. The meeting will serve to co-ordinate social sciences research in this area, exchange experimental data and prepare a five-year research plan on apartheid. UNESCO will likewise make preliminary preparations for a subregional meeting of historians, anthropologists and archaeologists in southern Africa to co-ordinate multidisciplinary research on trading networks, cultural interactions and ethnic integration in that region before European contact.

221. The UNESCO programme for the struggle against apartheid likewise involves training and operational assistance to national liberation movements for building up educational structures and communication capacities. In addition, training in the use of the social sciences and support in the field of women in development has been provided.

222. A specially designed training course in social sciences research methods and development, including a special focus on women, has been organized for seven Namibian women at the Institute of Social Sciences in The Hague, Netherlands. This course, organized by the Institute of Social Studies in co-operation with the Commission of the European Communities and UNESCO, began in early September 1985 and continued until late March 1986. The Commission of the European Communities financed the first six months, and UNESCO the seventh month. The seventh month included experience in fieldwork in a rural Dutch community.

223. In 1986, UNESCO is planning to organize a training workshop, in collaboration with a university in the southern African subregion, on the application of the social sciences to problems regarding the integration of women in the economic, social and cultural life of urban areas in South Africa and Namibia.

224. UNESCO continues to serve as the United Nations executing agency for the UNDP-financed project on training and information for upgrading women's roles in development. This project includes activities for training in journalism, agriculture and co-operatives, weaving production, English, maths and general knowledge urgently required due to the effects of Bantu education, a national workshop on Namibian women's situation and needs during the struggle and with a view to national reconstruction, and a survey to be conducted by the SWAPO Women's Council on women's situation and needs in education, training, employment and social infrastructures.

(c) Normative action: Implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in December 1960

225. Four consultations of member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education have been undertaken in the period 1968-1985.

226. Pursuant to resolution 1/1.1/2, adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth session in 1978, a report of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations regarding the fourth consultation of member States on the implementation of the above Convention was submitted to the General Conference at its twenty-third session, in 1985 (see document 23 C/72). The report consisted of the Committee's analytic summary based on the reports presented by 84 member States (out of the 155 when the consultation was launched), of which 49 are parties to the Convention, the Committee's conclusions and recommendations, including a proposed timetable for the fifth consultation, and four annexes. Annex D contains a summary of each of the 84 country reports received by 18 October 1985.

227. The Committee wished to draw the clearest possible conclusions as to the extent to which the provisions of the Convention and of the Recommendation had been applied and as to the progress achieved since the last consultation. However, it needed to be borne in mind that its judgements were based on the information provided by a minority of member States, which, moreover, did not all participate in the previous consultation.

228. The Committee noted that with the sole exception of the report drawn up by the United Nations Council for Namibia, all the replies contained the assertion that there were no legal provisions or regulations providing for discrimination in education.

229. The Committee observed, however, that certain situations described in some of the reports were of a discriminatory nature, although it had not always been possible to determine whether such situations resulted from a deficiency in the law or from specific infringements of it.

230. Furthermore, the Committee noted that preferential measures had been taken for the benefit of underprivileged groups in some countries. It considered that the differences introduced for the purposes of protection and consisting, for example, in according preferential treatment to children from culturally underprivileged backgrounds were not discriminatory in the sense in which that term was used in the Convention and Recommendation, but on the contrary were legitimate means of promoting equality of opportunity, in the spirit of the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

- (d) Implementation of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on 22 November 1978

231. In order to acquaint the public and especially the young with the contents and purpose of the Declaration, an information kit containing the text of the Declaration and its presentation in a cartoon form, accompanied by additional explanations, has been prepared by the Centre de liaison de l'enseignement et des moyens d'information, France, for French-speaking children (age 10 to 18). It will be diffused with the help of the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations. Following the evaluation of its impact, it is envisaged to have it translated also into English, Spanish, and possibly other languages.

- (e) Publications and annual public lecture on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

232. The Spanish version of Racism, Science and Pseudo-Science and the English version of Violations of Human Rights, Possible Rights of Recourse and Forms of Resistance have been published.

233. In 1984, UNESCO initiated a series of public lectures on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The lecture in 1985 was presented by Dr. Stuart Hall, a Jamaican sociologist, on the theme of popular culture as a factor of intercultural understanding: the example of reggae. On 21 March 1986, two public lectures were given. Mrs. Bernadette Mosala, member of the Federation Union of Black Arts and Director of the Home and Family Life Division of the South African Council of Churches, from Soweto, South Africa, spoke on the effects of apartheid on women and on education. The second lecture was given by Mr. Cosmos Desmond, author of The Discarded People (Penguin, 1970) and Christians or Capitalists (Bowerdean, 1978), on religion and the struggle against apartheid.

#### 4. World Health Organization

234. The activities undertaken by the World Health Organization (WHO) to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade focus mainly on meeting the health needs of the refugees in Africa, victims of apartheid, the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland, Namibia and the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

235. The thirty-eighth World Health Assembly, in its resolution WHA38.28, called upon WHO to continue to take appropriate and timely measures to help the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland solve the acute health problems of the Namibian and South African refugees and to provide countries which are the targets of destabilization by South Africa with health assistance, health personnel, pharmaceutical products and financial assistance for their national health programmes and for such special health programmes as are necessary for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructures.

236. WHO continues to provide health care services needed by the refugees by strengthening existing health infrastructures in the countries concerned, providing logistics support, organizing training activities for health personnel and collaborating with national health authorities to assess and control the epidemiological situation in the affected communities.

237. WHO, through its regional office for Africa, maintains close contact with the liberation movements in Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity, namely the Pan African Congress of Azania (PAC), the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

238. A total of \$84,895 has been made available for medical supplies to SWAPO, while PAC and ANC personnel have been provided with fellowships for training in the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Kingdom.

239. Candidates who had not completed their studies after the closure of the training centre at Morogoro in the United Republic of Tanzania have been sent to Tanzanian training institutions and will be supported by WHO until the completion of their studies.

240. A mental health workshop is presently being carried out in Luanda and Lusaka for SWAPO personnel based in Angola and Zambia.

241. Namibia as an associate member State has been provided with \$352,645 for its health activities and training health personnel.

242. WHO is also in the process of updating its publication "Apartheid and Health" on the health implications of racial discrimination and social inequality, which had been prepared for the International Conference on Apartheid and Health in 1981.

C. Summary of activities undertaken or contemplated by non-governmental organizations

1. Organization in consultative status, category I, with the Economic and Social Council

(a) Soroptimist International

243. Soroptimist International reported that Soroptimists believe strongly in human rights for all peoples but cannot support party political action in any country. Soroptimist International works for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination in any form wherever it is to be found and strives through its programmes of work and through influencing legislation to eliminate such discrimination and to guarantee human rights for all people.

(b) World Confederation of Labour

244. The World Confederation of Labour referred to its twenty-first Congress held in Baden, Austria, October 1985, where it adopted a resolution on the problems of

South Africa; it referred also to a section of another resolution condemning apartheid. The Executive Bureau decided to send a mission to South Africa in August 1986 and to take appropriate action on the results of their missions.

(c) World Federation of Trade Unions

245. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) expressed its support to the just struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, its solidarity with workers and patriots fighting for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, for self-determination, against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and for the eradication of the inhuman apartheid régime in South Africa. WFTU referred to a resolution adopted at the thirty-seventh session of the General Council, emphasizing its solidarity with the heroic struggle of the workers and people of South Africa and Namibia, and to end apartheid and racism.

246. WFTU regularly provides material support, including scholarships, to trade unions in South Africa and Namibia.

247. At the beginning of October 1985, WFTU organized a seminar for 14 trade union officials from the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the National Union of Namibian Workers at the Higher African Institute of Trade Union Research and Education.

248. The recent agreements between transnational banks and western financial institutions, on the one hand, and the racist régime in Pretoria, on the other, constitute an act of defiance of world public opinion. WFTU condemns this act of collusion by transnational bankers with the apartheid régime. This collusion between the racist régime in South Africa and the transnational corporations goes against the decisions of the United Nations.

249. At the beginning of 1986, WFTU and its affiliated trade unions began a postcard campaign to Mr. P. W. Botha, President of the apartheid régime, demanding an immediate end of the abhorrent apartheid régime, the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and the immediate withdrawal of murderous soldiers and police from townships.

250. On the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, WFTU expressed again its view that it is becoming increasingly urgent to eliminate racial discrimination and racism forever.

2. Organizations in consultative status, category II,  
with the Economic and Social Council

(a) Amnesty International

251. Amnesty International reported that it condemns and opposes the laws and practices of apartheid that lead to violations of human rights within the organization's mandate.

252. During 1985, Amnesty International took action on behalf of more than 775 individual political prisoners in South Africa. These included prisoners of conscience, possible prisoners of conscience, and victims of torture and other human rights abuses. It refers to over 100 documents produced during 1985 about specific concerns of Amnesty International regarding the human rights situation in South Africa.

253. Amnesty International published South Africa: Imprisonment under the Pass Laws, a detailed report on the imprisonment and frequently inhuman treatment of large numbers of black people under the racially discriminatory pass laws. In the report, Amnesty International urged total abolition of the pass laws as a necessary step to ending the imprisonment of black people on account of their race.

254. On 5 March 1986, Amnesty International launched a world-wide campaign against imprisonment on racial and political grounds, torture, and other human rights abuses in South Africa. The campaign was initiated with an open letter from Amnesty International to State President P. W. Botha.

255. During the Amnesty International campaign on South Africa, letters have been sent from throughout the world to South African officials and thousands of other South Africans, including community leaders, company executives, and members of church bodies, trade unions, and other institutions. These letters expressed concern about, and called for an end to, violations of human rights, including those based on race.

256. The March 1986 issue of the Amnesty International Newsletter included a section entitled "File on Torture: South Africa". Amnesty International has continued to bring to the attention of the United Nations its concerns relating to South Africa. The organization continues to provide substantial material assistance in the form of relief payments to South African victims of human rights violations within Amnesty International's mandate, as well as their families.

(b) Christian Peace Conference

257. The Christian Peace Conference stated that within the framework of the General Assembly resolution 40/22 it was preparing a report on the effect of racial discrimination in education, employment and training as it affects the children of minorities.

Notes

1/ Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum), chap. II.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/40/22) and Supplement No. 22A (A/40/22 and Add.1-4).

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23), part VI, para. 12.



Notes (continued)

4/ Ibid., Supplement No. 18 (A/40/18), paras. 610-618.

5/ "Teaching, education, culture and information as means of eliminating racial discrimination", United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.XIV.3.

6/ Study on the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XIV.1.

7/ Exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIV.1.

8/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/39/18), para. 591.

9/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/40/18), annex IV.

10/ Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum), chap. II.

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