



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/8314/Add.6 (Part II)
24 January 1972
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 71

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	2

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION*

Enclosure**

Document 88 EX/20

Eighty-eighth session
6 September 1971
Original: English

INVESTIGATION OF ALL INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS WITH BRANCHES, SECTIONS, AFFILIATES OR
CONSTITUENT PARTS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC,
SOUTHERN RHODESIA OR PORTUGUESE-DOMINATED TERRITORIES

Report by the Director-General

SUMMARY

The Director-General submits this report to the Executive Board in pursuance of paragraphs 9-11 of decision 5.4 adopted by the Executive Board at its 87th session.

* For previous replies from UNESCO, see A/8314, p. 31, and A/8314/Add.4.

** The letter accompanying the present document, together with the text of decision 6.5 of the Executive Board of UNESCO, appears in A/8314/Add.6 (Part I).

INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session figure two paragraphs reading as follows:

- "9. Requests the Director-General to undertake investigations of all international non-governmental organizations enjoying relations with Unesco which have branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories, with respect to the practice of racial discrimination or racial segregation in their policies, activities, or membership or their co-operation in any way with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and to report thereon to the Executive Board;
10. Calls upon the Executive Board to take the necessary measures, in the light of the Director-General's report, to break off, as from 31 December 1971, all relations with those international non-governmental organizations, in respect of which it has not been established, to the satisfaction of the Board, that their branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories neither practise racial discrimination or segregation in their policies, their activities or in their membership, nor co-operate in any way with the Government of the Republic of South Africa in the latter's apartheid policy".

2. In pursuance of paragraph 9 quoted above, the Director-General despatched circular letter DG/8/A.318, dated 14 January 1971, to all international non-governmental organizations having a relationship with Unesco (31 in Category A, 150 in Category B and 106 in Category C). This circular letter was worded as follows:

"Sir/Madam,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session (October-November 1970) under items 9 and 10 of its agenda, entitled respectively:

Unesco's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism;

Utilization of Unesco's programme as a means of strengthening co-operation between European States in the interests of peace and security in Europe.

I should like to draw your attention to paragraph 9 of this resolution in particular. Under this paragraph I am requested by the General Conference 'to undertake investigations of all international non-governmental organizations enjoying relations with Unesco, which have branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories, with respect to the practice of racial discrimination or racial segregation in their policies, activities, or membership or their co-operation in any way with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and to report thereon to the Executive Board'.

To enable me to do this, I should much appreciate it if you would send me, by 15 April at the latest, the fullest possible information on your organization in respect of the points mentioned in the above resolution.

As I stated during the debate in the General Conference which led to the adoption of the attached resolution, I know that the international non-governmental organizations with which Unesco maintains official relations are quite as anxious to co-operate with Unesco on the ethical plane as on the intellectual and technical planes. I am therefore convinced that such information as they may supply in response to the present letter will witness to their endeavours on behalf of human rights in their spheres of competence and on their own particular lines.

With thanks for your co-operation, please accept, Sir/Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.

René Maheu
Director-General"

3. An interim report was placed before the Executive Board at its 87th session (document 87 EX/20 - replies 1 to 66 - and Addendum - replies 67 to 93). Ninety-three replies* were thus available to the Board at its 87th session, together with an exchange of correspondence between the Director-General and the Chairman of the NGO Standing Committee, Mr. A. Tolen.
4. Following an opening statement by the Director-General, the Board held a full discussion which is recorded in 87 EX/SR.10-12.
5. At the close of this discussion the Executive Board adopted 87 EX/Decision 5.4 reading as follows:

"The Executive Board,

1. Considering the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, concerning relations with non-governmental organizations whose branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese-dominated African territories practise racial discrimination or co-operate with the ~~apartheid~~ policy of the Government of South Africa,
2. Noting that, according to the interim report of the Director-General (87 EX/20 and Addendum), the Director-General had written to 287 non-governmental organizations (31 in Category A, 150 in Category B and 106 in Category C) asking for information requested in the resolution,
3. Noting that by 23 April 1971 replies had been received from 91 non-governmental organizations (18 in Category A, 61 in Category B and 12 in Category C), and

* The Executive Board's attention is drawn to the fact that in document 87 EX/20 and Addendum the following organizations are listed twice: World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (22 and 72) and the Associated Country Women of the World (55 and 90). As at May 1971, the total number of NGOs having replied to the Director-General's first circular letter is therefore 91 and not 93.

4. Noting also that 16 C/Resolution 8, paragraph 10, authorized the Executive Board to take certain action by 31 December 1971,
5. Expresses its agreement on the form and spirit of the communication which the Director-General addressed on 14 January 1971 to non-governmental organizations in conformity with the afore-mentioned resolution;
6. Reaffirms that the resolution is not to be interpreted as an indictment;
7. Thanks the non-governmental organizations which to date have replied to the Director-General's communication;
8. Invites the Director-General to write again to the 196 organizations (13 in Category A, 89 in Category B, and 94 in Category C) which have not replied, seeking their co-operation in making replies available by 15 July 1971;
9. Further invites the Director-General to make a factual analysis of the information submitted according to the terms of the resolution under the following headings:
 - (a) Do these organizations have branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories?
 - (b) Do the branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts practise racial discrimination or racial segregation in their policies? or
 - (c) Do they co-operate with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa?
10. Requests the Director-General to seek further information from those organizations which have submitted incomplete information, such further information to be submitted not later than 1 August;
11. Requests the Director-General, in preparing his final report for submission to the Board at its 88th session, to take account of all relevant information available to the Secretariat;
12. Being of the opinion that the critical analysis of the report on the investigations undertaken by the Director-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of the above-mentioned General Conference resolution should be committed to the most appropriate committee of the Board,
13. Decides to entrust its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations with the task of making a critical analysis of the information received by the Director-General and compiled in his final report, with the object of making recommendations to the Executive Board in respect of the action to be taken by the Board in accordance with paragraph 10 of 16 C/Resolution 8 as well as any further action in respect of paragraph 9;

14. Invites the Committee to meet in the period immediately preceding the 88th session of the Board for the above purposes".
6. Resulting from this decision, the Director-General issued a further circular letter, DG/8/A.1417, dated 11 June 1971, to all NGOs in relationship with Unesco. The text of this letter is as follows:

"Sir/Madam,

I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the decision which the Executive Board has just adopted at its 87th session concerning Item 5.4 of its Agenda, entitled 'Investigation of non-governmental organizations with respect to co-operation in any way with the South African Government's policy of apartheid: interim report of the Director-General'.

The Executive Board adopted this decision unanimously after considering document 87 EX/20 and its Addendum, in which I communicated to the Board the replies of 91 international non-governmental organizations to my circular letter DG/8/A.318, dated 14 January 1971.

Your attention is drawn more especially to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the decision, in which the Executive Board reaffirms, in particular, that the resolution of the General Conference is not to be interpreted as an indictment and thanks the non-governmental organizations which have to date replied to my communication dated 14 January 1971.

I also wish, in accordance with the request made to me in paragraph 8 of the decision, to ask all international non-governmental organizations which have not yet answered my first circular letter, as also those recently admitted to the various categories of relations with Unesco, to let me have their replies not later than 15 July 1971. A copy of my letter dated 14 January is annexed.

In my view it would appear from the wording of the Executive Board's decision that the points on which it wishes to be informed are those indicated in paragraph 9 (a), (b) and (c) of the decision. I would appreciate receiving the fullest possible information from you on these three points so that I can comply with paragraphs 9 and 10 of the decision.

I should also like to ask the international non-governmental organizations which have already answered my first circular letter to let me have by 1 August 1971 any further details they might consider worth sending in the light of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Executive Board's decision.

The information supplied by you in reply to the present letter is intended to enable me to draw up the final report which I am to submit to the Executive Board at its 88th session (6-29 October 1971).

Please accept, Sir/Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.

René Maheu
Director-General"

7. Up to 4 August 1971, eighty-two further replies had been received, 21 replies to the first circular letter (para. 2 above) and 61 replies specifically directed to the second circular letter (para. 6 above). All these replies (i.e. all replies received since the issue of 87 EX/20 and Addendum) appear in Annex II of the document, either as supplementary replies to those received earlier or as substantive replies.

8. This report is arranged in the following manner:

Chapters I, II and III which follow summarize or quote passages which appear relevant to questions (a), (b) and (c) in 87 EX/Decision 5.4. Chapter IV deals with particular issues. Section 1 deals with one unresolved issue, namely whether the General Conference's expression "branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts" is to be held to include individuals or learned institutions.

Section 2, lists certain major issues raised by the Chairman of the NGO Standing Committee and more particularly in a number of the NGOs' replies. The NGOs are here not named.

Throughout the document the numbering of replies used in 87 EX/20 and Addendum has been retained and prolonged as necessary. Supplementary replies carry the same number as the original replies of the NGOs concerned (see document 87 EX/20 and Addendum), with the suffix "X". The category of each organization is indicated every time its name is mentioned.

CHAPTER I

Question (a)

"DO THESE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BRANCHES, SECTIONS, AFFILIATES OR CONSTITUENT PARTS IN SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND PORTUGUESE-DOMINATED AFRICAN TERRITORIES?"

Summary

9. From the enumeration which follows in this Chapter, the following tabulation can be drawn up:

	<u>C A T E G O R I E S</u>			<u>TOTALS</u>
	A	B	C	
Total number of NGOs in relationship with Unesco	32	156	109	297 ⁽¹⁾
Total number of replies	24	95	24	143 ⁽²⁾
Number who report some form of representation in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese territories	8	49	10	67
Number who declare that they are not represented in any way in those areas	13	42	10	65
Other replies	3	4	4	11

The present total of NGOs in relationship with Unesco is 297, since the Executive Board at its 87th session admitted to Category B, the International Scientific Film Association (ISFA) and the International Student Movement for the United Nations. The ISFA was notified of this decision by letter dated 6 July 1971, but has not yet signified its acceptance and therefore has not received the Director-General's circular letters of January and June 1971.

- (1) At the time of the Director-General's interim report to the Executive Board (87 EX/20 and Addendum) there were 287 NGOs having relations with Unesco: (31 in Category A; 150 in Category B and 106 in Category C). In May 1971, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (c) renounced its status, thus making the total 286 NGOs.
- (2) A total of 143 replies is shown as against 140 NGOs listed in Chapter I. The following organizations have replied by two separate letters to the two circular letters and should be deducted from the total of 143; International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (99); International Association of Schools of Social Work (126); International Federation of Business and Professional Women (103); St. Joan's International Alliance (109) and the World Federation of United Nations Associations (94). Therefore, 138 non-governmental organizations have responded.

The Director-General admitted in 1971 to Category C - International Association for Cybernetics; International Association of Youth Magistrates; International Council on Education for Teaching; International Federation of Actors; Inter-American Federation for Adult Education; International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Supreme Council for Sport in Africa; World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace; Zonta International (International Organization of Executive Women). Out of those nine NGOs only four had accepted their status as of June 1971 and received the Director-General's circular letters. The International Association of Youth Magistrates and the International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers have not replied to the inquiry, but the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (see 138) and the World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace (see 123) have both replied.

The dossiers of the eleven organizations in question are available for consultation by the Board.

10. In the light of present date information, 65 NGOs may be regarded as falling outside this factual analysis and do not reappear in Chapters II and III. These 65 organizations are listed in Annex I to this document.

11. The replies received to this first question can be summarized as follows:

NOTE: The full replies of the following 91 NGOs, Nos. 1 to 93, will be found in document 87 EX/20 and addendum.

(1) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ART (A) states that it "does not have branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories" (see Annex II, Item 1X).

(2) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES (A) states that it has no national branches or affiliates, but that its members are individual institutions of university rank - 544 in 100 countries and territories - among which figure the University of Cape Town, since 1951, and the University College of Rhodesia since 1962. (See also Chapters II and III, Item 2, and Chapter IV, Section 1; also Annex II, Item 2X).

(3) The INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (A) states that it has an African affiliate, the Federation of African Trade Unions, until 1966 when "this was forced out of existence through the country's legislation". In the case of Namibia, the ICFTU "has supported the South West African Workers' Union...based in exile in Francistown, Botswana". In the case of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) the ICFTU "helps African trade unionists inside Rhodesia through two national centres in exile". It retains connexions with 24 trade unions by this means (see Annex II, Item 3X). With regard to the Portuguese territories, ICFTU gives support, inter alia, to an Angolan trade union centre in exile in Congo-Kinshasa.

(4) The WORLD CONFEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION (A) states that it "does not accept into membership any organization which practises racial discrimination".

(5) The WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR (A) declares that "no legally constituted trade union organization is affiliated to the WCL either in South Africa, Rhodesia or in any of the African territories under Portuguese domination". It adds that with regard to "support given to action carried on inside these countries, the WCL does not intend to inform Unesco - or any other intergovernmental organization - of the names and status of African workers' organizations with which it is in contact".

(6) The INTERNATIONAL MUSIC COUNCIL (A) states that it "has no sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(7) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES (A) is an association of learned international societies, some 10 in number, none of which have any branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in Portuguese-dominated African territories, but five of which are represented in South Africa, one through a subsidiary body and two in Rhodesia (see Chapters II and III; also Annex II, Item 7X).

(8) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MONUMENTS AND SITES (A) states that it "has no National Committee or affiliates in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories" (see Annex II, Item 8X).

(9) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS (A) has "no National Committee... in the countries or territories mentioned", but has "associated members (individuals or museums)" as follows: Angola, one; Mozambique, nil; Republic of South Africa, eight; Rhodesia, one. The reply adds: "...we might be led to collaborate with certain colleagues in the Republic of South Africa as part of the co-operation we aim at establishing with museums which are being created in Lesotho and Botswana, since these States are largely dependent on their neighbours for training and scientific research" (see Chapters II and III).

(10) The INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL (A) declares that it has "no branches, affiliates, sections or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(11) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS (A) declares that it succeeded in ensuring that in the scientific conferences and symposia organized by its scientific adhering bodies, and in particular in South Africa, the local adhering bodies acted in complete conformity with the stated policy of non-discrimination" (see Chapters II and III; also Annex II, Item 11X).

(12) The WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS (A) states that "it has no relations with any teachers' associations in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia"; also that "it has an affiliate, the National Association of Angolan Teachers, with external headquarters at Lusaka, Zambia, whose members are teachers in areas liberated from Portuguese colonialism in Angola and who participate as such in the struggle for national liberation (see Annex II, Item 12X).

(13) The UNITED TOWNS ORGANIZATION (A) explains that the Charter its member-towns are required to sign on joining includes non-discrimination as one of its basic obligations. "Thus towns in countries where discrimination is,

unfortunately, the law, are automatically barred from joining... Consequently, UTO cannot have affiliates or, still less, "sections or branches" in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(14) The WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (A) reply gives details about the origins and treatment of its only affiliate in the countries and territories concerned, the South African Congress of Trade Unions, "which has been forced to go underground..." (see Chapters II and III).

(15) The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (A) reports on an affiliate in the Republic of South Africa called the United Municipal Executive of South Africa (see Chapters II and III; also Annex II, Item 15X).

(16) The WORLD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (B) states that it has affiliates in both South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (see Chapters II and III).

(17) The WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS (B) states that its constituent members, the National YMCA Organizations, are completely independent with regard to policies and practices. The National Council of the YMCA in South Africa is a constituent member; the YMCA Organization in Rhodesia "is not at present a member of the World Alliance". They state that "...we have not concluded up to this point that any of our member National Organizations should be disaffiliated because of the government they have and its policies. We have believed that we can render better support to a basic human right by keeping channels of communication open" (see Chapters II and III).

(18) The WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH (B) reports that it has "no member organizations in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(19) The INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL SCIENCE (B) states that it has no formal relationship with any national society of soil science. Its membership, comprising some 4,400 soil scientists in 97 countries, are members on a personal basis (see Chapter II).

(20) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS FOR MALADJUSTED CHILDREN (B) writes that it has "no members in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(21) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LEGAL SCIENCES (B) states that it has "no branches in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia nor in Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(22) (and 72 in 87 EX/20 Add). The WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS (B) states that it is composed of 87 Member National Organizations. The Girl Guides Association of South Africa is a full member and the Girl Guides Association in Rhodesia is an associate member (see Chapters II and III; also Annex II, Item 22X).

(23) The PACIFIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (B) declares that it "has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in Africa" (see Annex II, Item 23X).

(24) The UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (B) points to the existence of a national branch (constituent part), the Esperanto Association of South Africa. It has no member societies either in Rhodesia or in Portuguese African territories (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 24X).

(25) The INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU (B) states that it "has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(26) The BOY SCOUTS WORLD BUREAU (B) reports the existence of an independent Boy Scouts Association in the Republic of South Africa, recognized by the Boy Scouts World Conference in 1937. In Portugal's African territories there are no separate local organizations, but a number of inter-racial units of boy scouts. Finally, in Rhodesia no attempt has been made to reorganize the local branch of the British Boy Scout Association, since "our General Assembly does not propose to recognize a country whose legal existence is doubtful" (see Chapters II and III).

(27) The COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (B) states that the World Council of Churches, which the Commission represents at Unesco, has affiliates in the countries concerned, in the form of member churches. "The one exception is, of course, the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa which withdrew from membership...in protest against the declared attitude of the Council in opposition of apartheid" (see Chapters II and III).

(28) The INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES DOCUMENTATION (B) "has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(29) CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS (INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES) (B) refers to "national branches" without specifying their location (see Chapters II and III).

(30) The STANDING CONFERENCE OF RECTORS AND VICE-CHANCELLORS OF THE EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES (B) states that it "has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(31) The WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS (B) states that it "has no member organization in the Republic of South Africa or in Portuguese-dominated African territories". In Southern Rhodesia it has a member organization, the Central African Jewish Board of Deputies, which is the representative body of Rhodesian Jewry, (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 31).

(32) The CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS (B) declares that it "has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(33) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE (B) states that it "has no National Committees nor any kind of activities in the countries mentioned". It adds that "we welcome individuals from those countries who participate in the international conferences conducted by our organization ... outside their own countries ...".

(34) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (B) states that it has affiliates in South Africa and Rhodesia, but none in any Portuguese-African territory, (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 34).

(35) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC WOMEN (B) "does not have a branch, section, affiliate or a constituent part in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or any of the Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(36) THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING (B) "has neither branches, sections, affiliates nor constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa, in Southern Rhodesia or in Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(37) The WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (B) states that "women's organizations in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea are affiliates to" the Federation, (see Chapters II and III).

(38) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR PARENT EDUCATION (B) states that it has "no affiliate or section in South Africa, Rhodesia or any of the Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(39) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR SCHOOL CORRESPONDENCE AND EXCHANGES (B) states that it "has not any national branches in the African countries listed ...".

(40) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKERS' TRAVEL ASSOCIATIONS (B) "has no affiliates in South Africa, Rhodesia, or in any Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(41) The WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION (B) "has no affiliates in any of the countries mentioned ...".

(42) The WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS (B) "has no affiliates or corresponding members in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or in Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(43) The INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (B) stated on 9 February 1971 that it has no branch, section or constituent part in the countries or territories concerned. It is "composed of individual members ... elected on the merits of their qualifications ...", although it also has corporate members and affiliated organizations in other regions. The ISI having been listed at the time of the sixteenth session of the General Conference as one of those NGOs having "national sections in South Africa" correspondence took place which led to the following statement by the ISI Secretary-General:

"If the words "branches, sections or constituent parts" in resolution 8 are to be interpreted as including individual members, then indeed the International Statistical Institute is represented in Rhodesia and South Africa", (see Chapters II, III and IV).

(44) The INTERNATIONAL YOUNG CATHOLIC STUDENTS (B) "has on its lists of affiliated national movements neither branches, sections, affiliates nor constituent parts in any of the countries mentioned in paragraph 9 ...".

(45) The LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES (B) has made no further communication since the interim reply reproduced in document 87 EX/20. (See Annex II, Item 45X).

(46) The WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (B) states that the organization "has no section or branch in any of the African countries mentioned". (See Annex II, Item 46X).

(47) The INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS (B) has individual members "who are nationals of the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and African territories under Portuguese domination and members of the liberation movements in their countries". There are also "member sections" of IOJ, "which include nationals from these countries", which have their headquarters elsewhere, and which are concerned with liberation activities in: Bissao ("Portuguese" Guinea); Mozambique; Republic of South Africa; and South West Africa, (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II Item 47X).

(48) The PAN-PACIFIC AND SOUTH EAST ASIA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (B) states that it has "no branches nor affiliates in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia nor Portuguese-dominated African territories" (see Annex II, Item 48X).

(49) The INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (B) states that it has "no branches or partners in the countries or territories concerned".

(50) The UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS (B) states that it has "no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts of any kind in the countries or territories mentioned in the resolution".

(51) The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE (B) reports that it has a member, the South African Psychological Association, admitted in 1962. There is no mention of Rhodesia or of Portuguese-dominated territories. The Union is a federation of 36 national psychological societies (see Chapters II and III).

(52) The INTERNATIONAL HUMANISTIC AND ETHICAL UNION (B) writes that it has "no affiliates in the countries mentioned".

(53) The INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (B), after pointing out that it "is not placed in quite the same position, from the structural and political points of view, as the non-governmental organizations enjoying relations with Unesco" states that "there is no National Inter-Parliamentary Group constituted in the countries mentioned in the resolution".

(54) The WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC TEACHERS (B) states that it has only one association in South Africa, the Catholic African Teachers' Federation of South Africa, composed exclusively of black teachers (see Chapters II and III).

(55) (and 90 in document 87 EX/20 Add.). The ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD (B) state that they have ten constituent and/or associate member societies in South Africa and Rhodesia, but none in Portuguese African territories (see Chapters II and III).

(56) The WORLD UNION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE SAFEGUARD OF YOUTH (B) writes that it "has no affiliates in South Africa, Rhodesia, or in Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(57) AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (C) states that it "has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or in the Portuguese-dominated African territories" (see Annex II, Item 57X).

(58) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS (C) consists of individual members. It does "not have a large membership of agricultural economists from the African continent" (see Chapters II and III).

(59) The INTERNATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION (C) states that it does not have branches in any country, nor does it "have any control over the autonomous, national and local recreation organizations who may or may not be members who come to us for assistance". Its Board of Directors has "no member from South Africa at this time" (For further clarification see 88 EX/20 Addendum 59X).

(60) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION (B) writes that it "has no branches, sections or affiliates in the countries mentioned". It adds: "if by 'constituent parts' the resolution means simply members, ICCE has on its roster no members living in Portuguese colonies, six members who live in South Africa and seven members who live in Southern Rhodesia, out of a total roster of 784 members from 78 countries" (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 60X).

(61) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT (C) reports on one affiliate, the National Development and Management Foundation of South Africa, admitted to membership in 1950 (see Chapters II and III).

(62) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE PHONOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY (B) states that it has no national group or affiliated organization in Southern Rhodesia or in the Portuguese-dominated African territories. A South African National Group was set up in 1933, but it has been entirely inactive since 1960 and has had practically no contact with the Head Office since that date.

(63) The WORLD FEDERATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS (C) reports that it has four member societies in South Africa and none in Rhodesia or in Portuguese-dominated territories. Its Council includes one white member representing South Africa and one coloured member representing Rhodesia (see Chapters II and III).

(64) The WORLD FRIENDSHIP FEDERATION (C) states that "there are no discriminations whatsoever in our acceptance of participants in our various projects".

(65) The WORLD MOVEMENT OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS (C) declares that it "has no affiliates in South Africa, Rhodesia, or any Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(66) The EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION (C) reports as associate members the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation. Associate members do not have the right to vote, nor can they be elected to the Administrative Council. No broadcasting organization can be a member or associate member of the Union unless it operates in a country or territory which is a member or associate member of the International Telecommunications Union (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 66X).

(67) The INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE (A) states that it "has no member organizations in the countries or territories concerned".

(68) The INTERNATIONAL FILM AND TELEVISION COUNCIL (A) does not have branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in individual countries, with the exception of certain national organizations "admitted as associate non-voting members". None of the latter "is situated in or belongs to the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories". (For further clarification see 88 EX/Addendum 68X).

(69) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS (A) states that it "has no branches or sections in the territories in question". It has one member, the South African Library Association, and four associate members (the State Library, Pretoria, the South African Library, Cape Town, the University Library, Cape Town and the University College, Salisbury) which have no vote. A delegate from South Africa usually attends the annual meeting of IFLA's General Council (see Chapters II and III).

(70) The INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN (B) writes that it has "no affiliated organizations in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated Africa".

(71) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS (B) states that "in Southern Africa and in the territories under Portuguese domination...(it) in fact co-operates only with lawyers or organizations opposed to oppression and racial discrimination. For our affiliates in these countries, this co-operation carries with it undoubted dangers..." (see Chapters II and III).

(72) (See Item 22 above).

(73) The SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION (B) indicates that at its 1971 International Convention, "the key speakers from the United Nations Agencies will meet with Soroptimists coming from all parts of the world (including South Africa and Rhodesia)" (see Chapters II and III).

(74) The FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION (B) refers to "small groups of Quakers in South Africa and Rhodesia (total approximately 149 members) which belong to the Southern Africa regional Quaker body for this area" (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 74X).

(75) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES (B) states that it "has no direct affiliates in the areas mentioned...". One of its member organizations, however, the World ORT Union, "does have some of its autonomous national affiliates located in South Africa" (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 75X).

(76) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS (B) states that "neither Portugal, nor the Republic of South Africa, nor Southern Rhodesia are members of our organization".

(77) The FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN (B), refers to two Associations of University Women in South Africa and Rhodesia. "Individual membership in these Associations is on a multi-racial basis" (see Chapter II, also Annex II, Item 77X).

(78) The INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION (B) states that it accepted as a member, in 1953, the National Council of Maternal and Family Welfare of South Africa. There is a member association in Portugal, but none in Rhodesia (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 78X).

(79) The WORLD FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC YOUTH (B), considers it superfluous "to give any..details that might hinder the activities of our Federation's affiliated members working in South Africa" (see Chapters II and III).

(80) The INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR FRATERNAL UNION AMONG RACES AND PEOPLES (B) states that its Central Board in October 1970 made provision "for the possible dissolution, in agreement with their members, of our national branches in the countries where it might be judged impossible for the UFER to lead an official existence". The countries in question are not specified; South Africa is clearly included, but the reply adds that UFER has "never had representatives in the other countries or territories mentioned in resolution 8" (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 80X).

(81) The WORLD MOVEMENT OF MOTHERS (B) writes that it "does not have a section, affiliate or member association in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or the Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(82) The WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (B) has a "National Committee in South Africa...of long standing, with which unfortunately we have few contacts at present". The President of WOECE was undertaking inquiries in April 1971, but has not communicated with Unesco again.

(83) PAX ROMANA (B), through its two branches, the International Movement of Catholic Students and the International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs, has a multi-racial student federation in South Africa, the National Catholic Federation of Students, a corresponding member, the University Christian Movement, and an inter-racial member federation, the Kolbe Association. The reply does not mention Rhodesia or the Portuguese-dominated African territories (see Chapters II and III).

(84) The INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED (B) indicates that it has an affiliated national organization in the Republic of South Africa (see Chapters II and III).

(85) The INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC PRESS UNION (B) states that it "maintains relations, not with the governments practising segregation, but with the peoples and professional journalists who are subjected to it" in all the countries to which the resolution refers (see Chapters II and III).

(86) The CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE (B) has among its member social schools - one in Rhodesia and one in Angola (see Chapters II and III).

(87) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE (B) reports that it has a "full member organization in South Africa, the South African National Council for Child Welfare" (see Chapters II and III).

(88) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (A) has member organizations in Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia and South Africa. It states that "it has been concerned with the conservation of the natural resources of the African continent and has collaborated closely with the Organization of African Unity in this regard" (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 88X).

(89) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION (B) reports that it has members in the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal, but that "these have been elected on an individual basis" (see Chapters II and III).

(90) (see 55 above)

(91) The WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION (B) states that it has two affiliated organizations, in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia respectively (see Chapters II and III).

(92) The INTERNATIONAL PRESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL (C), after enumerating its aims and objectives, states: "you will appreciate that the questionnaire submitted by Unesco does not apply to this organization (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, Item 92X).

(93) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES (C) "is a federation of 74 autonomous national nurses associations, including South Africa and Rhodesia" (see Chapters II and III).

NOTE: The full replies of the following 47 NGOs, Nos. 94 to 140 will be found in Annex II to this document

(94) The WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS (A) in the course of a major communication states that it has a national affiliate in the Republic of South Africa, but none in Rhodesia or Portuguese-occupied African territories (see Chapters II and III, also Annex II, item 94X).

(95) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION (A), a "scientific affiliate" of the International Council of Scientific Unions, does not answer the question concerning branches, sections, etc., in the areas concerned, except to say that in selecting sites for its meetings "it would take into consideration that fundamental right of participation without any political discrimination of the representatives of every member of FID and its invited observers shall be safeguarded" (see Chapters II and III).

(96) The INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE (A) writes that its Congress meeting in London in May-June 1971 considered the situation of its Centre in

South Africa and, having heard a report on the subject, decided unanimously with four abstentions "that the South African Centre was no longer a member of the Institute", (see Chapter II).

(97) The CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (A) states that it has no affiliates operating in South Africa or Rhodesia and indeed that it declined to co-operate with the South African Government when approached in 1969.

(98) The CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (B) indicates that any affiliates it may have in the areas in question "do not practise discrimination" (see Chapters II and III).

(99) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS FOR TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE (B) has a National Committee in South Africa (see Chapters II and III).

(100) The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FAMILY ORGANIZATIONS (B) implies that it has members or affiliates in the areas concerned, but has failed so far to provide details.

(101) The INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF CATHOLIC AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL YOUTH (B) states that it has no sections or affiliates in the areas concerned.

(102) The INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION (B) states that it has one member in the territories mentioned "the multi-racial University of Rhodesia" (see Chapters II and III).

(103) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN (B) states that it has affiliates in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, but none in Portuguese African territories (see Chapters II and III).

(104) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ART CRITICS (B) confirms, through its Portuguese section, that it has no branches or representatives in Portuguese African territories. It has a South African section, the Michaelis School of Fine Art at the University of Cape Town (see Chapters II and III).

(105) The INTERNATIONAL YOUTH HOSTEL FEDERATION (B) "has steadily refused, over many years, to admit into membership the youth hostel associations of South Africa and Rhodesia... There are no youth hostel associations or activities in any of the Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(106) The YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS (B) state that their organization exists in South Africa but not in Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination (see Chapters II and III).

(107) The WORLD EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP (B) declines to provide the information requested, stating its reasons (see Chapters II and III).

(108) The WORLD FEDERATION OF ENGINEERING ORGANIZATIONS (B) states that none of the Portuguese-dominated territories is a member, but they have a federation in South Africa and an institute in Rhodesia (see Chapters II and III).

(109) The ST. JOAN'S INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE (C) states that it has no section or group in Rhodesia, South Africa or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

(110) The B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL (B) states that it does have branches in South Africa, apparently grouped in the B'nai B'rith Council of Southern Africa (see Chapters II and III).

(111) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOME ECONOMICS (C) reports that it "has no member in South Africa, but only a few associate members (individuals occupied in home economics)".

(112) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL ACTION (C) reports that it "has preferred for the time being not to approach institutions in South Africa or in Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(113) The WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (B) "does not have a national committee in South Africa or in the Portuguese-dominated African territories... It has a national committee in Rhodesia (which is) multi-racial and is opposed to the principle of apartheid" (see Chapters II and III).

(114) The EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGINEERS (B), being European in structure, "has no African members".

(115) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS (B) has a "delegate in South Africa".

(116) The INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (B) states that it "has no affiliates, national associations, associated members or individual members...in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(117) The INTERNATIONAL WRITERS GUILD (B) states that it "has no branches, or sections, in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(118) The ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION (B) states that it "does not include any organizations in the countries mentioned...and (does) not have any contact with broadcasting organizations in those countries".

(119) The WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH (B) states that it has a member association, the South African Council for Mental Health.(see Chapters II and III).

(120) The FEDERATION FOR THE RESPECT OF MAN AND HUMANITY (C) declares that it is not represented either by a national branch or by individual affiliates in any of the countries or territories concerned.

(121) The PAN-AMERICAN UNION OF ENGINEERING SOCIETIES (B) states that it "has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(122) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES (B) states that no member institution of the Federation is located in the countries covered by the resolution.

(123) The WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE SCHOOL AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE (C) indicates that it has "no precise contacts with countries in which apartheid is in effect".

(124) The INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF BOOKSELLERS ASSOCIATIONS (B) states that it has "no branches, sections, affiliates or other elements in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories".

(125) The INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CONSUMERS UNIONS (C) states that it has no affiliates in South Africa.

(126) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK (C) has as a member the Joint Universities Committee on Social Work of South Africa and its 16 affiliated departments or schools of social work in universities. It has not yet replied to the questions.

(127) The INTERNATIONAL BOARD ON BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (B) states that "until now it has not had connexions with the three countries mentioned".

(128) The WORLD STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION (B) has national movements in Rhodesia and South Africa (see Chapters II and III).

(129) The INTERNATIONAL STUDENT MOVEMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS (B) states that it does not have any national section in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

(130) The INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES (B) declares that it has neither branches nor national sections in the areas concerned. In South Africa nevertheless it has correspondents with whom it exchanges scientific information relating to the administrative sciences (see Chapter II).

(131) The INSTITUTE ON MAN AND SCIENCE (B) "does not have any branch or office on the continent of Africa".

(132) The INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (B) "has no branches, sections or affiliates in South Africa".

(133) The WORLD PEACE COUNCIL (B) is "proud to have among (its) members... representatives of the principal national liberation movements of South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau".

(134) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN (C) has an affiliate in South Africa but none in Rhodesia or Portuguese African territories, (see Chapters II and III).

(135) The INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIFFERING CIVILIZATIONS (C) has, among its 257 individual members scattered throughout the world, one residing in Mozambique and two residing in South Africa. There is also one African member from Rhodesia now living in the United States (see Chapters II and III).

(136) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF GRAPHIC DESIGN ASSOCIATIONS (C) replies in the negative to all three questions.

(137) The INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST INSTITUTE (C) has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese-dominated African territories.

(138) The SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SPORT IN AFRICA (C) states that it has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

(139) The INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF SOCIETIES FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED (C) has an affiliated society in South Africa, the Transvaal Association of Parents and Friends of the Mentally Handicapped (see Chapters II and III).

CHAPTER II

Question (b)

"DO THE BRANCHES, SECTIONS AFFILIATES OR CONSTITUENT PARTS PRACTISE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OR RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THEIR POLICIES?"

12. This section is brief, since 65 non-governmental organizations excluded under Chapter I do not appear again here.
13. Some organizations explain the conditions, constitutional or practical, under which they operate in the areas concerned. For the purposes of this chapter the endeavour has been to analyse factually the operational circumstances of each organization involved.
14. The numbering is here no longer consecutive, since many organizations as stated in Chapter I, have no form of representation in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.
15. As most of the replies analysed here and in Chapter III (the coverage is identical) were forwarded before the issue of the circular DG/8/A.1417, somewhat arbitrary judgements have had to be made in selecting passages which correspond to questions (b) and (c). The replies can be summarized as follows:

(2) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES (A) quotes the preamble to its Constitution, which declares that the universities of the world are "conscious of their obligation as social institutions to promote, through teaching and research, the principles of freedom and justice, of human dignity and solidarity..." and thus "clearly defines the attitude of the Association to discriminatory measures which run contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights...".

With regard to the two universities named in Chapter I, the University of Cape Town's "constant opposition to all forms of academic segregation is... a matter of common knowledge", while the charter of the University College of Rhodesia "explicitly states that no test of race, nationality or class should be required of or imposed on any person in order to be admitted as a professor, teacher or student".

(7) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES (A) in a communication supplementary to its original reply, states that each of its component international associations, having been consulted once again, "has explicitly declared that none of its branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts practises racial discrimination or racial segregation. Such an attitude would be diametrically opposed to the strictly scientific concerns which are theirs".

(9) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS (A) declares: "We are a professional association composed primarily of private individuals concerned with educational, scientific and cultural work. To our knowledge, no museum anywhere in the world practises racial discrimination... In countries guilty of serious infringements of human rights (of which racial segregation is only one form) museum staffs join ranks with those intellectuals who make it a professional duty to combat such infringements".

(11) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS (A), quoting a resolution of its General Assembly, "affirms the rights of the scientists of any country or territory to adhere to or to associate with international scientific activity without regard to race, religion or political philosophy. A subsequent resolution reaffirmed this declaration on "political non-discrimination" and ruled that "in holding ICSU meetings and ... committees the Council shall take all measures within its powers to ensure the fundamental right of participation, without any political discrimination, of the representatives of every member of ICSU concerned and of invited observers".

(14) The WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (A) provides details in its reply of the conditions under which its associate the South African Congress of Trade Unions has to operate and of its efforts "to combat apartheid despite constant harassment and persecution".

(15) The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (A) states that its affiliate in the Union of South Africa, the United Municipal Executive of South Africa, "is not a statutory body and therefore not a mouthpiece of the government... (it) is an autonomous body with its own constitution in which there is no provision relating to the practice of racial discrimination or racial segregation...".

(16) The WORLD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (B) states that both its affiliates, in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, "are based on racial equality and have Africans and non-Africans in their leadership and membership as well as among officers of the Associations. A very high percentage, well over majority, of the membership at this time is African in both Associations".

(17) The WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS (B) states that the Board of its National Council in South Africa, and its staff, is multi-racial and ... "strives to maintain the principle of racial equality".

(19) The INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SOIL SCIENCE (B) states that its individual members are such "on a pure personal basis without any discrimination or racial bias of whatever nature".

(22) The WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS (B) quotes its fundamental principle of "encouragement of friendship among girls of all nations within frontiers and beyond ... without distinction of creed, race, class or nationality".

(24) The UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (B) states that it is "neutral with regard to nationality, race, religion, political and social problems".

(26) The BOY SCOUTS WORLD BUREAU (B) declares:

(a) "It is obvious that our member association in South Africa cannot overlook the laws of the country, which unfortunately involve apartheid. If it were to introduce desegregated troops and patrols, it would infringe these laws and suffer the consequences".

(b) As regards Portugal's African territories ... "our interest is purely educational, and we hope to make out-of-school education available to the maximum number of Blacks, thus giving them an additional opportunity of learning a trade".

(c) In Rhodesia the World Bureau is inactive, (see Chapter I).

(27) The COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (B), which represents the World Council of Churches at Unesco, believes that "the public record ... of its affiliate member churches ... in the countries the resolution refers to ... in opposition to apartheid is well enough known not to need extensive dilution".

(29) CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS (INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES) (B) states that "the position of the Church with regard to apartheid is well known ... It is the duty of Catholic organizations ... not only not to foster racialism but to do their utmost to oppose the spirit of racialism...". This Organization goes on to develop an argument which is reproduced in the following Chapter III.

(31) The WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS (B) states that its member organization in Southern Rhodesia, the Central African Jewish Board of Deputies, "is open to persons or groups of the Jewish religious persuasion irrespective of their racial background or association and there is therefore no practice of racial discrimination or segregation".

(34) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (B) states that both in South Africa and Rhodesia, "the national affiliates of ICW pursue faithfully the principles laid down in the Constitution of ICW - non-discrimination in membership and organization, and active work to mitigate the effects in practice of national legal systems where these are not in accord with this principle. Both have specifically embraced the articles of the Declaration of Human Rights. Both continue to intervene with their governments to point out injustices".

(37) The WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (B) indicates that its programme, which affiliated organizations must support, "is totally incompatible with the practice of racial discrimination or segregation and, naturally, apartheid" ... "affiliates of WIDF ... have no relations whatsoever with régimes or persons guilty of such crimes against mankind ...".

(43) The INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (B) claims with respect to its individual members, (see Chapter I), that "an international learned society has no power to judge its members on criteria other than those concerning their professional qualifications". But "it should be categorically stated that the ISI does not practise racism and that its membership includes professional men and women representing the widest possible range of nationalities, races, colours, religions and ideologies".

(47) The INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS (B), (see Chapter I), states that "the struggle against nationalist or racial hatred, and support for journalists who have been persecuted for having taken up their pens in defence of ... liberty and independence are among the fundamental tasks of our organization".

(51) The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE (B) states that membership in the South African Psychological Association is "open without arbitrary restriction" and that its official policy is "open admission of qualified psychologists".

(54) The WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC TEACHERS (B) declares that "being composed exclusively of Black teachers", its associate the Catholic African Teachers' Federation of South Africa in Pretoria is "consequently incapable of practising or supporting any form of racial segregation in their action in South Africa".

(55) The ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD (B) state that their member societies are "organized groups of women responsible for their own policy but whose aims are in harmony with those of ACWW, ... (which include the furtherance of) international understanding and friendship ...". They operate "in the interest of no one particular social, political, racial or religious group". Their member societies therefore work in the interests of their members irrespective of their racial group.

(58) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS (C) states that "there is no discrimination" in its membership, which is not large in the African continent.

(60) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION (B) writes that its individual members "devote themselves to the expansion and improvement of educational opportunity throughout the world, for all learners. No group would be more convinced that educational opportunity and learning are essential elements in freeing persons from ancient constraints upon human dignity, fulfilment, justice and self-determination".

(61) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT (C) states that its affiliates "are all marked by a total absence of any discrimination with regard to nationality, race or religion". The National Development and Management Foundation of South Africa, its affiliate in that country, is governed by "strict conditions ... and remains subject to the above-mentioned general policy". "In the organization of its courses, seminars and lectures the ... Foundation ... bears in mind the training and higher training needs of both the coloured and the white population".

(63) The WORLD FEDERATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS (C) states that its four member societies in South Africa "do not exclude anyone from membership on the basis of skin colour".

(66) The EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION (C), in a further reply states that it "is not in a position to interrogate its member organizations regarding their practices, trends or measures relative to their internal policies or such policies as they follow with respect to their governments". The Director repeats that associate members, such as the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation, "are unable to exercise any influence on the trend of (the Union's) activities".

(69) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS (A) "does not wish to become involved in political or moral issues which are not within its competence", but "reasserts its opposition to colonialism in all its forms".

(71) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS (B) "solemnly ... condemns racist theories and practices ... also at the level of the common cause which has been made, on many occasions, with the victims of racism,

especially in South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia and the Portuguese colonies". In the territories concerned, it "in fact co-operates only with lawyers or organizations opposed to oppression and racial discrimination".

(73) The SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION (B), after stating its objects and policies, adds that "Soroptimists in all parts of the world, including South Africa and Rhodesia, seek to promote in their programmes of service to the community the values and objectives for which Unesco stands, and thus to support its work in the world..."

(74) The FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION (B) states that "membership of the Society of Friends is open to men and women of all races and nationalities and Quakers in Southern Africa share our testimony against racial discrimination ... We believe that the laws and social structures which seek to divide us from one another only serve to impoverish us all". The full statement of the Southern Africa meeting of the Society of Friends held at Wilgespruit in March 1970 is to be found in document 87 EX/20 Add, under item 74.

(75) A member organization of the INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES (B), the WORLD ORP UNION, states that "neither it nor any of its autonomous national affiliates pursue any discriminatory policy, and technical assistance is provided regardless of religion, race or colour".

(77) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN (B) undertook to communicate again after its Congress had met in the summer of 1971. It states that "neither of its affiliates in South Africa and Rhodesia practises racial discrimination in its policies. They follow the guiding principles of IFUW..."

(78) The INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION (B) states that requests for membership are examined by (its) Governing Body after regional and central scrutiny of the (applying) association's constitution which ... "should assure that there is no discrimination according to race, nationality, sex or religion". The National Council of Maternal and Family Welfare in South Africa met the necessary requirements after scrutiny in 1953.

(79) The WORLD FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC YOUTH (B) states that it "is in profound agreement with the principles proclaimed by the Roman Catholic Church concerning racial discrimination".

(80) The INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR FRATERNAL UNION AMONG RACES AND PEOPLES (UFER) (B) states that it devotes most of its energy, wherever it has gained a footing, to the struggle against racism and all forms of racial discrimination.

(83) PAX ROMANA (B) states that it "has always and consistently condemned the policies of apartheid of the South African Government as being totally inhuman and un-Christian". Its two branches have given support and encouragement to their affiliates in South Africa in their struggles against racialism and discrimination.

(84) The INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED (B) has satisfied itself that its affiliate in South Africa is, as its Constitution requires, "national in scope and programme and ... concerned as a principal activity with serving the needs of the disabled".

(85) The INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC PRESS UNION (B) has always rejected "all racial segregation and discrimination between peoples". Newspapers and persons affiliated to ICFU "have been subjected to sentence, suspension and fines on account of their anti-segregationist views".

(86) The CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE (B) states, with respect to its school in Rhodesia, "to our knowledge, there is no discrimination in this school". The school in Angola "has white and black pupils and pupils of mixed race. The same is true of the teaching staff".

(87) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE (B), having consulted its full member organization, the South African National Council for Child Welfare, has provided evidence that "this organization is engaged in the service of all racial groups".

(88) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (A) states that it has "at all times maintained a neutral and non-political rôle ... All matters of membership must be dealt with only on relevance to the objects of IUCN ...". Its member organizations in the areas in question "are totally disconnected with any activities that may be interpreted as racial discrimination ...".

(89) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION (b) states that its individual scholar-members "are elected to membership on the basis of the contribution they have made to demography, and without any regard to race, creed or nationality".

(91) The WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS (B) reports that its South African affiliate has as one of its primary aims "to foster inter-racial understanding and co-operation". It includes white and African women among its members. The Rhodesian Women's League is similarly multi-racial in its aims and attempts to bring about the total integration of Catholic women within one single organization.

(92) The INTERNATIONAL PRESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL (C) states that its aims and objectives are exclusively technical and that it organizes conferences of members in any part of the world.

(93) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES (C) forwards documentation on its affiliated associations in South Africa and Rhodesia. The South African Nursing Association has a clause in its statutes which provides for regular "separate meetings ... of each of the following classes of members of the association, namely, white persons, coloured persons and natives".

The Rhodesia Nurses Association states that it "has never practised racial discrimination or racial segregation in policies, activities or membership".

(94) The WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS (A), states: "You are no doubt aware that open protest and a demonstration against South Africa's violation of the United Nations Charter and of various United Nations resolutions relating to colonialism and apartheid is not permitted in the country. For any organization to do so would be suicidal. However, on many occasions, the UNA of South Africa has taken up these matters directly with its government". A factual analysis of this reply is not feasible, but attention is drawn to a quotation in Chapter III, item 94, which illustrates WFUNA's position.

- (95) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION (A), a scientific affiliate of the International Council of Scientific Unions, claims that it "has always had a basic policy of non-discrimination under which it affirms the rights of workers in its field in any country or territory to associate with its programmes and activities without regard to race, religion or political philosophy. As a non-governmental organization we further take the position that such association on the part of individuals of any race, religion or political persuasion has no implications with respect to the governments of the countries or territories of which such individuals are nationals".
- (96) The INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE (A) has expelled its South African centre from membership, (see Chapter I, item 96).
- (98) The CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (B) forwards a number of documents concerning the Church's position on inter-racial relations and multi-racial schools.
- (99) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS FOR TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE (B) states that its national committee in South Africa "does not practise racial discrimination, etc., in their policies".
- (102) The INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION (B) declares: "it does not need emphasizing that acceptance of a university into membership from any of the countries listed implies (no) support of any kind for the policy of apartheid".
- (103) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN (B) states that it has "the same opposition to apartheid and racism as those Member States who expressed this concern. Our constitution in fact makes co-operation with racism impossible in any form".
- (104) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ART CRITICS (B) records its strong opposition to the racial policies of the South African Government.
- (106) The YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS (B) state: "Our national organization in South Africa does not receive guidelines from us ... so we regret to inform you that it is not within our possibility to provide you with any information as to the work of our organization in South Africa".
- (107) The WORLD EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP (B) declines to answer the General Conference's question stating its reasons.
- (108) The WORLD FEDERATION OF ENGINEERING ORGANIZATIONS (B) state that both the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers of South Africa and the Rhodesian Institution of Engineers in their constitutions make no reference to "racial discrimination or segregation" in the first case, or to "colour, race, creed or any such discriminatory factors" in the second.
- (110) B'NAI B'RITH (B) states that its South African branches "do not practise any form of racial discrimination ...".
- (113) The WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (B) states that it is "not only opposed to apartheid but has carried out meaningful and effective programmes to combat the evils of apartheid."

(119) The WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH (B), after correspondence with the South African Council for Mental Health, states that "my information is that the major part of the work of the South African Council ... and its local branches is done amongst and for underprivileged non-whites. The Council employs both white and non-white professional and non-professional staff for this purpose. In accordance with present laws, membership of the Council itself is limited to whites; but the Council ensures collaboration between its white and non-white supporters by encouraging the formation of non-white committees on which white members serve in an advisory capacity..."

(128) The WORLD STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION (B) states that "neither of our national branches (in Rhodesia and South Africa) supports or practise policies of racial discrimination".

(130) The INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES (B) states that its correspondents in South Africa are subscribers to its review or individuals interested in its work.

CHAPTER III

Question (c)

"DO THEY CO-OPERATE WITH THE APARTHEID POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA?"

16. This Chapter covers the same 67 non-governmental organizations as Chapter II.

No non-governmental organization states that it co-operates in one way or another with the apartheid policy of the government, but a few explain the circumstances under which they have to conduct their affairs. The endeavour in this Chapter has been to elicit the degree of this passive or unwilling co-operation, whereas the previous Chapter was concerned with operational conditions. The selection of appropriate quotations is once again necessarily arbitrary since almost the totality of replies from non-governmental organizations anteceded the Executive Board's three questions in 87 EX/Decision 5.4, paragraph 9, which, although using the same language as 16 C/Resolution 8, paragraph 9, is more precise in its demands.

17. The Secretariat has nevertheless endeavoured to extract the crucial passages in the replies. Members of the Board will naturally wish in many cases to consult the full text of various replies, and a check-list indicating where these full replies are to be found will appear as document 88 EX/20 Addendum.

(2) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES (A) concludes its reply by reiterating that "IAU is an international academic body and that the presence of a university institution within its membership can in no way be construed as an expression of opinion with regard to the policies and actions of the government of its country. This is true no less of the two institutions in question (i.e. the University of Cape Town and the University College of Rhodesia) than of the other 542 members and the various governments under whose legislation they fall".

(7) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANIST STUDIES (A) in a series of replies, reaffirms the hostility of all its member-associations towards racial discrimination or segregation and the policy of apartheid. "They all emphasize that their respective organizations have always made it an inflexible rule to avoid adopting any political attitude. Any branch or section departing from this rule would have been immediately expelled; and any branch or section taking up a position clearly contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would also have been expelled. As you know, the main condition required of all societies which are, directly or indirectly, members of ICPHS is that they should constitute free groupings of scientists, independent of any government or official body".

The reply of 18 June 1971, takes issue with the use of the term "policy" (in French, "politique") in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Executive Board's questions, which is "in formal contradiction with the very principles of these organizations, which rigorously exclude from their activities any consideration or discrimination based on grounds of race, sex, ideology, religion and also of politics".

(9) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS (A) states that it "has never interfered in the domestic affairs of States. It is, however, not only our right, but also our duty, to provide aid and assistance at all times to those of our members who, in their private capacity or for ethical reasons, consider themselves bound to combat infringements of human rights in any country in the world".

(11) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS (A), quoting a statement adopted in 1958 by its General Assembly, states that "adherence or association (of national members) has no implications with respect to recognition of the government of the country or territory concerned". This declaration on "political non-discrimination" was reaffirmed in 1963.

(14) The WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (A) recalls that "since its foundation in 1945, WFTU has always taken a stand against racialism, colonialism and the hateful policy of apartheid. At all levels, and whatever the circumstances, it has been active in denouncing apartheid and succouring the oppressed people of South Africa, both internationally and locally, in co-operation with the South African Congress of Trade Unions, and in the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies".

(15) The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (A) states with respect to the United Municipal Executive of South Africa, its affiliate in that country, that "no obligation is placed on it to co-operate with the South African Government in its policy of separate development".

(16) The WORLD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (B), according to its constitution, "works ... for basic human rights for all people". In 1967, its Council adopted a statement of policy on discrimination against racial and ethnic groups.

(17) The WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS (B) which "has on numerous occasions clearly expressed its opposition to all forms of racism" and made appropriate recommendations to its national movements, adds: "It is an obvious fact that any voluntary organization in any country has to undertake its work within the framework of the laws of the nation in which it exists. This therefore applies also to the YMCA in South Africa, however repugnant the present policies of its government may be ... Within the legal limitations imposed upon it, it strives to maintain the principle of racial equality but does not consider itself free ... to engage in subversive activities and has limited its opposition to apartheid policies by means which are legally open to it".

(22) The WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS (B) has not specifically answered question (c).

(24) The UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (B) affirms its complete neutrality with regard to any issue foreign to its aim of promoting international understanding through the use of its international language, Esperanto. In a further reply, the Association states that its "national branch in South Africa does not practise racial discrimination or racial segregation in its policy ... and does not co-operate with the apartheid policy of the government ...".

(26) The BOY SCOUTS WORLD BUREAU (B), in a lengthy reply, states: "We respect the motives of those who lead the anti-apartheid crusade, but it is unlikely that our world-wide organization could comply with a political decision taken by another organization, albeit a friendly one, which would harm the undeniably useful local activities of one of our members ...". ... "Our movement is apolitical in the sense that it does not favour any ideological trend. On the other hand, it requires of its members loyalty to the country in which they live ... We try to remain truly international and, like the Red Cross, to abide by our principles, since it is by observing these principles that we have succeeded in surviving and prospering; and we hope to continue along the same lines."

(27) The COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (B) provides documentation illustrating "the harassment of our member churches in South Africa" and reporting on the recent establishment of a Special Ecumenical Programme to combat racism.

(29) CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS (INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES) (B) makes a distinction between "not fostering" and deliberately "opposing" racialism, a distinction which it claims is brought out in paragraph 10 of 16 C/Resolution 8. It goes on to say: "Our national branches, on which I shall provide you at a later date with further information, possibly confidential, mitigate the ill-effects of apartheid locally, using indirect methods. This delicate and difficult work is less spectacular than a resounding declaration by international bodies, but it is certainly more effective in achieving the objective. The solution to apartheid will come from within, under pressure from those concerned, and not from the outside through political action which is not always bereft of ulterior motives".

(31) The WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS (B) in a second communication, states that "neither the WJC nor its member organizations co-operate in any way with the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa".

(34) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN (B), as pointed out in Chapter II, sustains its affiliates in South Africa and Rhodesia in their efforts to combat discrimination and injustice. They provide a "leaven which, it is clear, is working, quietly but surely, to render more wholesome human relationships in the countries ... In circumstances of difficulty and even danger, they attempt to mitigate the effects of apartheid policy among the people...".

(37) The WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION (B) declares "that the only South African or Rhodesian organizations affiliated to WIDF are organizations that are not recognized by the governments ... They are organizations which lead a determined struggle against apartheid and are thus compelled to exist illegally, clandestinely, while those of the leaders who have managed to avoid legal proceedings or imprisonment are forced into exile".

(43) The INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (B), as already noted, has only individual members in Rhodesia and South Africa. It "does not practise racism and ... its membership includes professional men and women representing the widest possible range of nationalities, races, colours, religions and ideologies".

(47) The INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS (B), after listing its member sections working with liberation movements outside Guinea-Bissao, Mozambique, South Africa and South West Africa, refers to "some journalist members ... fighting on the spot as members of their countries' liberation movements against racist and colonial governments. The IOJ not only gives moral but also material support to these journalists. It provided, in particular, very considerable material assistance in 1956 when many progressive South African journalists were arrested".

In a further reply the IOJ repeats that its member organizations do not practise racial discrimination in South Africa, in Southern Rhodesia, or in Portuguese-dominated African territories.

(51) The INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE (B) states that before admitting the South African Psychological Association to membership in 1962 it satisfied itself that this association "was not co-operating in the apartheid policy of the government ... and that membership in it ... was open without arbitrary restriction".

(54) The WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC TEACHERS (B) added to its statement in Chapter II above: "Furthermore, as everyone knows, the majority of Catholic organizations are persecuted by the South African Government and the members of the South African Episcopal Conference have on several occasions lifted up their voices against apartheid".

(55) The ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD (B) state that "ACW is established in the interest of no one particular social, political, racial or religious group. Most of its work is in the field of education and training of women in order that they may take their proper place in the family and the community ... We wish to assure you that our member societies therefore work in the interests of their members irrespective of their racial group".

(58) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS (C) writes that its membership is on an individual basis. "Actually there are no constraints to membership."

(60) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION (B) states that it "has no tie, official or otherwise, with the government of any country, and would not be able under its constitution to endorse or co-operate in any country's political activities".

In a further reply specifically addressed to questions (b) and (c) the President of ICCE states that he "could not obtain such information without launching an investigation, but that no officer of ICCE is empowered to conduct an investigation into the personal and political behaviour of any of its affiliate members in any country".

(61) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT (C) states: "In carrying out their activities, affiliates of ICCM management associations or institutes refuse to accept any government interference of a political kind, and they are all marked by a total absence of any discrimination with regard to nationality, race or religion. As regards our affiliate ... The National Development and Management Foundation of South Africa, in Johannesburg ... admitted to membership of ICSM in 1950, governed as it is by the strict conditions in regard to affiliation to our Council, the NDMF remains subject to the above-mentioned general policy".

(63) The WORLD FEDERATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS (C) observes, with regard to South Africa: "It seems, however, that organized animal protection work is at present the concern only of whites".

(66) The EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION (C), in its second reply, repeats that it is a strictly professional organization and that "political, ideological and similar questions are entirely outside its range of activities and may not be discussed in any of its organs".

(69) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS (A) points out: (a) that its associate members have ... "no other right except that of receiving our publications", and (b) that it is not "prepared to undertake an investigation among its members, which might constitute a dangerous precedent and could do serious damage to voluntary international co-operation which is based upon what unites and not what separates men".

(71) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS (B), in a lengthy reply, affirms its "deep attachment to the principle of the equality in dignity and law of all human beings," and to its "constant desire to contribute to the elimination of racism in all its forms". The reply gives examples which prove "beyond all possible doubt that the IADL not only fights racism at the level of principles but is also intimately linked with the struggle which is being carried on by the peoples of the countries directly concerned".

(73) The SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION (B) states that it proposes to "strive for human rights for all people" and "to maintain strict neutrality in regard to all national affairs".

(74) The FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION (B) speaks of its deep commitment to the brotherhood of man. "Quakers in Southern Africa share our testimony against racial discrimination." In a further reply the Committee states: "... members of organizations in South Africa which are opposed to racial discrimination have to live as citizens in the context of a legal and social system based on racial separation. In this situation some degree of unwilling compromise with official regulations is almost inevitable. Such compromise does not imply a wish to co-operate with racial policies in South Africa. The pressures which force this kind of compromise create an agonizing dilemma ...".

(75) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES (B), in a further reply, refers to ORT South Africa, an autonomous national body affiliated to the World ORT Union, itself a member organization of the International Council. There is no precise answer to question (c).

(78) The INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION (B), which has a member in South Africa, the National Council of Maternal and Family Welfare, states that it is not in a position to carry out an inspection or survey of an autonomous national member organization.

(79) The WORLD FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC YOUTH (B) endorses the views expressed by the Chairman of the NGO Standing Committee (87 EX/20, Annex IV).

(80) The INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR FRATERNAL UNION AMONG RACES AND PEOPLES (UFER) (B) concludes that "our non-violent and apolitical work for the promotion of human and social values, particularly in the field of education, cannot be effectively pursued in countries where human rights are constantly called in question". (See Chapter II above, where UFER states that it is prepared to dissolve a national branch in such circumstances.)

(83) PAX ROMANA (B), at its Assembly in 1967, expressed "its solidarity with the federations in those countries where racial injustice is practised as in South Africa and promised its ideological and spiritual support to such federations in a spirit of Christian dialogue". The Kolbe Association in South Africa upholds inter-racial membership and has been active in condemning racialism and discrimination.

(84) The INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED (B) having given the assurance reproduced in Chapter II, states that it is not within its authority to require from its affiliate in South Africa information of the type mentioned in the General Conference resolution.

(85) The INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC PRESS UNION (B) declares that it will continue to maintain relations with the areas concerned, but that it has "no relations with the governments practising discrimination, only with the peoples who are subjected to it, precisely in an attempt to support those who are victims of discrimination".

(86) The CATHOLIC UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE (B) does not provide an answer to question (c).

(87) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE (B) does not provide an answer to question (c).

(88) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (A) "at all times has maintained a neutral and non-political rôle".

In a further reply, the Union states that it has member organizations in Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia and South Africa, "but to our knowledge they are totally disconnected with any activities that may be interpreted as racial discrimination ... We have never heard of any activity by these member organizations that would imply racial discrimination of any sort".

(89) The INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION (B) "has not had any association with the government of any of these territories, and has not participated in any meetings organized by these governments. It is the general policy of the International Union as a scientific organization to maintain its independence of governments".

(91) The WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS (B) forwards details about the apolitical character of its affiliates in South Africa and Rhodesia, but adds: "Seeing the situation which exists in those two countries, we have to be extremely discreet in our dealings with these organizations; hence the very general nature of the information which we are sending you".

(92) The INTERNATIONAL PRESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL (C) has as one of its constitutional aims "to seek representation on national and international organizations dealing with telecommunications ... ". It does not answer question (c) more specifically.

- (93) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES (C) does not answer question (c) specifically, but it is clear from Chapter II, Item 93 above, that a degree of discrimination is practised by the South African Nursing Association, while the position in Rhodesia appears to be more non-discriminatory.
- (94) The WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS (A), in a reply which needs to be read in full, states over the signature of its Secretary-General: "There are other activities of the Association (for the United Nations in South Africa) on which I get only oral reports ... These are of such a nature that they do not receive any publicity ... I am not in a position to divulge the details for to do so would be a breach of confidence. I do hope you will understand and appreciate my position as well as the danger that can befall the UNA of South Africa which our Federation has come to regard as the only window through which we can get our ideas into that unfortunate country".
- (95) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION (A) does not answer question (c).
- (96) The INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE (A) see Chapter II, Item 96.
- (98) The CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (B) does not answer question (c).
- (99) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS FOR TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE (B) writes: "To my knowledge this national committee (in South Africa) does not co-operate with the apartheid policy of the government ...".
- (102) The INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION (B) see Chapter II, Item 102.
- (103) The INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN (B) does not specifically answer question (c).
- (104) The INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ART CRITICS (B), see Chapter II, Item 104.
- (106) The YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS (B) state that they are unable to provide any information as to the work of their organization in South Africa.
- (107) The WORLD EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP (B) provides no answer to question (c).
- (108) The WORLD FEDERATION OF ENGINEERING ORGANIZATIONS (B), see Chapter II, Item 108.
- (110) B'NAI B'RITH (B) states that its South African branches "are not associated in any way with the reprehensible racial policies of the Government of South Africa. In the face of enormous pressure - both within and outside of the government - the B'nai B'rith Council of Southern Africa has steadfastly refused to say or do anything that could be construed as an endorsement of the policy of apartheid".

(113) The WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (B) states that "no national committee of WUS co-operates with the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa. This is inconceivable because of the very statutes of WUS".

(119) The WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH (B) states that the South African Council for Mental Health, "while obeying the letter of the law, in fact promotes welfare activities in which whites and non-whites work together in multi-racial undertakings ...".

(128) The WORLD STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION (B), see Chapter I, Item 128.

(134) The INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN (C), see Chapter I, Item 134.

(135) The INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIFFERING CIVILIZATIONS (C) states that it has never had any contacts, official or unofficial, with the South African Government or with any of its agencies.

(139) The INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF SOCIETIES FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED (C), see Chapter II, Item 139.

CHAPTER IV

Section 1

18. Several non-governmental organizations have inquired whether the term "affiliates" is to be held to include individuals or institutions such as universities, colleges, etc. Altogether nine organizations are represented in the areas concerned by individuals, or by a university faculty or, in one case, by museum curators.
19. The International Statistical Institute points out that the inclusion of individual members "would not be in accordance with 16 C/Resolution 8 which clearly opposes the policy of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism and consequently must refer to bodies which can be judged for their policy-making. This might be a section, but not an individual member."
20. The question was touched upon in the debate at the Board's 87th session, but no definitive conclusions were drawn.

Section 2

21. The Executive Board will recall that the Director-General had an exchange of correspondence with Mr. Aaron Tolen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of non-governmental organizations (document 87 EX/20 Annex IV) arising out of a discussion by that Committee on 16 C/Resolution 8. In his first letter, Mr. Tolen expressed the concern of those present, on various grounds, at the consequences of the resolution.
22. The arguments briefly outlined by Mr. Tolen are developed in many of the replies.
- (a) The first argument relates to the status of non-governmental organizations in relation to Unesco. One organization is "not happy that international non-governmental organizations ... should be subjected to this kind of 'inquisition'". Another finds the requirement that an international officer should pass judgement on national members of his organization "offensive". Another speaks of "this painful matter". Another wishes to protest against "an investigation of this nature".
 - (b) A further argument related to the first rests on the fact that non-governmental organizations have been selected for investigation "when governments themselves in many countries support directly or indirectly - but nevertheless effectively - the policies for which these same non-governmental organizations are being reproached."
 - (c) While several organizations speak of "interference" in their internal affairs after having been admitted into relations of confidence and co-operation by Unesco, others stress that they are in no position, or unauthorized, to inspect or supervise the conduct or activities of their national affiliates. Having once accepted such affiliates, the latter's autonomy is respected and the relationship is based on good faith.

- (d) This leads to the further argument that where inquiries are possible or where the national headquarters of the organization has reasonably full information about an affiliate, its disclosure may place the affiliate or its officers, at risk. Several organizations have on this ground been extremely guarded or ambiguous in their replies.
- (e) More precisely the point is made that "States practising apartheid have (now) been warned about the possible part being played unobtrusively or clandestinely, by certain NGOs through their national branches, in combating racial discrimination". This, it is asserted, can only make their task more difficult and even dangerous.
- (f) Expulsion of a national affiliate from its parent international organization would, it is argued in some replies, drive it into isolation, deprive it of international support and inevitably nullify its ability to pursue liberal policies.
- (g) Reverting to the international plane, it is inquired what gain is to be expected from this investigation. Non-governmental organizations are Unesco's "third force", many sustained because their particular cause is worthy, others entrusted with specific specialized tasks which they are in a better position to perform than Unesco itself. The exclusion of any of them from formal relationship with Unesco can therefore damage Unesco in varying degrees.

23. The attention of the Executive Board is drawn to the fact that the Director-General's circular letter of June 1971 gave as a deadline for replies 1 August 1971. All replies received after that date have been reproduced in document 88 EX/20 Addendum, for the information of the Executive Board, but no analysis has been made.

ANNEX I

The following 65 non-governmental organizations have declared that they have no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories. The list does not include organizations whose replies are ambiguous, or organizations represented in one or more of these areas by individuals or institutions.

Category A

- (1) International Association of Art
- (3) International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
- (4) World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
- (5) World Confederation of Labour
- (6) International Music Council
- (8) International Council of Monuments and Sites
- (10) International Social Science Council
- (12) World Federation of Teachers' Unions
- (13) United Towns Organization
- (67) International Co-operative Alliance
- (68) International Film and Television Council
- (96) International Theatre Institute
- (97) Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

Category B

- (18) World Assembly of Youth
- (20) International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children
- (21) International Association of Legal Science
- (23) Pacific Science Association
- (25) International Catholic Child Bureau
- (28) International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation
- (30) Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of European Universities

- (32) Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
- (33) International Council on Social Welfare
- (35) International Council of Social Democratic Women
- (36) The Experiment in International Living
- (38) International Federation for Parent Education
- (39) International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges
- (40) International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations
- (41) World Veterans' Federation
- (42) World Federation of Scientific Workers
- (44) International Young Catholic Students
- (46) Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- (48) Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
- (49) International Voluntary Service
- (50) Union of International Associations
- (52) International Humanist and Ethical Union
- (53) Inter-Parliamentary Union
- (56) World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth
- (70) International Alliance of Women
- (76) International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
- (81) World Movement of Mothers
- (100) International Union of Family Organizations
- (101) International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth
- (105) International Youth Hostel Federation
- (114) European Federation of National Associations of Engineers
- (116) International Political Science Association
- (117) International Writers Guild

- (118) Asian Broadcasting Union
- (121) Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies
- (122) International Federation of Catholic Universities
- (124) International Community of Booksellers
- (127) International Board on Books for Young People
- (129) International Student Movement for the United Nations
- (131) The Institute on Man and Science
- (132) International Commission of Jurists
- (133) World Peace Council

Category C

- (57) Amnesty International
- (65) World Movement of Christian Workers
- (109) St. Joan's International Alliance
- (120) Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity
- (123) World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace
- (125) International Organization of Consumers Unions
- (136) International Council of Graphic Design Associations
- (137) International Broadcast Institute
- (138) Supreme Council for Sport in Africa
- (140) Children's International Summer Villages

ANNEX II

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1 X INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ART

PARIS, 15 June 1971

Sir,

Thank you for your letter DG/8/A.1417 dated 11th June, 1971, asking organizations such as ours to send you supplementary information, if any is applicable, on the question of representation in countries practising racial discrimination as declared government policy.

2. The International Association of Art does not have branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories. This information, communicated to you on 19th January, 1971, is unchanged.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(sgd.) Dunbar Marshall-Malagola

Dunbar Marshall-Malagola
Secretary-General

2 X INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES

PARIS, 1 August 1971

Dear Director-General,

In the absence of the Secretary-General from Paris may I formally acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11 June, reference DG/8/A.1417, concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session?

This letter has been brought to the attention of the President of the Association, and I am asked to inform you that the position of IAU in this matter remains as stated in the Secretary-General's letter to you of 2 March. It is felt, therefore, that there is no further comment we would usefully add at this time.

Yours sincerely,
(sgd.) Douglas J. Aitken
Douglas J. Aitken
Executive Secretary

BRUSSELS, 16 July 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

We are in receipt of your letter of 11 June in which you request the "fullest possible information" on points "a", "b" and "c" of item 9. For the sake of clarity we are replying to your questions per country.

1. Southern Rhodesia

As mentioned in our letter of 18 February, the ICFTU has connections with 24 individual unions in Rhodesia. These are all African unions and, as such, work under very difficult circumstances due to the discriminatory policies of that country. The recent Land Tenure Act has further impeded African trade union activities, as African trade unions are now confined to the townships remote from industrial centres from which trade union membership is drawn. The ICFTU endeavours to channel assistance to the 24 African unions to help them survive under a régime which is increasingly hampering any trade union activities organized by Africans.

2. South Africa

The ICFTU has no connections whatsoever with any South African organization. As mentioned in our letter of 18 February, the ICFTU's former affiliate, FOFATUSA, was forced out of existence through the régime's oppressive legislation. To this day, African workers are not recognized as employees in South Africa.

3. Portuguese Territories

The ICFTU has no connections with any trade union organization inside Mozambique, Angola or Guinea-Bissau. Its affiliates, the Ligue générale des Travailleurs de l'Angola (LGTA) and Union générale d des Travailleurs de Guinée-Bissau (UGTGB), are both operating in exile - in Kinshasa and Dakar respectively. Both are indirectly contributing to the liberation efforts of Portuguese-occupied territories.

In order to complete documentation on ICFTU action, as submitted to you under cover of our letter of 18 February, we are sending you attached the ICFTU Resolution on Racial Discrimination adopted by our last Executive Board (Geneva, 29-30 June 1971) and our Statement made to the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, which visited our secretariat on 9 June 1971. Also enclosed is a copy of the ICFTU statement made at the United Nations Seminar in Yaoundé last month. You will note from the attached clipping from "Jeune Afrique" that ICFTU action is being given wide publicity.

It may be of interest to you to note that it is our intention to include Apartheid as a special agenda item for our forthcoming 10th World Congress to be held in July next year.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) H.G. Buiter

General Secretary

7 X INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PARIS, 11 May 1971

Sir,

In my letter of 4 March in reply to yours of 14 January 1971 (DG/8A.318) in which you communicated to me the text of Resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session under items 9 and 10 of its agenda, I indicated the situation in the various member organizations of the ICPHS. In paragraph 6 of that letter I mentioned that I had been unable to obtain additional information concerning the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures (FILLM) owing to the postal strike in Great Britain, where the secretary of the Federation resides. Please find enclosed a copy of the letter which I have just received from him.

The FILLM consists solely of international organizations and does not include any national organizations. Hence, none of the international associations which belong to the FILLM is domiciled in either of the two countries concerned. These international organizations are in turn composed of individual members - more than forty thousand at present spread over some ninety countries. As I mentioned in my letter dated 4 March, these individual members have included nationals of South Africa or Rhodesia. At present it so happens that there are no individual members of member associations of the FILLM in South Africa or Rhodesia.

In a personal letter which the secretary of the FILLM sent to me, he expresses sentiments in every way similar to those which I attempted to sum up in paragraph 11 of my letter dated 4 March. He expresses the strong opposition of his organization to any form of discrimination in respect of race, class or belief and to any political interference in scientific organizations to which considerations of this kind are altogether alien.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) Jean d'Ormesson

Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR MODERN LANGUAGES
AND LITERATURES

CAMBRIDGE, 5 May 1971
(dictated: 28 April 1971)

M. Jean d'Ormesson,
Assistant Secretary-General, C.I.P.S.H.
1 rue Miollis,
75-Paris IVe, France.

Dear M. d'Ormesson,

In reply to your letter ICF/26.532 of 20 January 1971, in which you transmitted to me the resolution of the General Council of Unesco I write to say:

- (a) that the Fédération Internationale des Langues et Littératures Modernes has no branch or member association domiciled in the Union of South Africa or Rhodesia;
- (b) that the Statutes of the Federation specifically lay down that any member association must be free of all political or other external control and, hence, do not permit political or racial discrimination;
- (c) that the membership of all the member associations of the Federation is also conditional upon an equal freedom from political and racial control.

I think you have copies of all the relevant Constitutions.

Yours sincerely,

pp. S.C. Aston

Copy to: The President, F.I.L.L.M.

7 X INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PARIS, 18 June 1971

Sir,

Thank you for your letter DG/8/A.1417 dated 11 June 1971 concerning the text of the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 87th session under item 5.4 of its agenda entitled "Investigation of non-governmental organizations with respect to co-operation in any way with the South African Government's policy of apartheid: interim report of the Director-General". I am grateful to you for drawing my attention to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of that decision.

In regard to paragraph 8, a reply to your letter DG/8/A.318 dated 14 January 1971 was sent on 4 March 1971 and was included in document 87 EX/20, which was submitted to the Executive Board, and in your interim report (87 EX/20).

Additional information was supplied by the Council in a letter dated 11 May 1971.

As to paragraph 9 of the resolution, may I add the following explanations:

- (a) No change in respect of the information mentioned above.
- (b) and (c) Each of the member organizations of the ICPHS consulted has explicitly declared that none of its branches, sections, affiliates or other constituent parts practises racial discrimination or racial segregation. Such an attitude would be diametrically opposed to the strictly scientific concerns which are theirs.

Furthermore, the word "policy" (Fr. "politique") employed in paragraphs (b) and (c) is absolutely contrary to the very principles of these organizations, which take the greatest care to exclude from their activities any consideration or discrimination based on reasons of race, sex, ideology, religion or politics (Fr. "politique").

All the work of the branches, sections, affiliates or other constituent parts of the member organizations of the ICPHS is perforce directed towards international scientific co-operation free of all prejudice and dogmatism and is done solely for the sake of scientific knowledge and human rights.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) Jean d'Ormesson

Secretary-General

8 X INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES

PARIS 21 June 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 11 June last concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its sixteenth session. I noted with the greatest interest the decision made by the Executive Board at its 87th session.

In reply to the requests contained in paragraph 9 of that document, the International Council on Monuments and Sites cannot supply any

further information since, as mentioned in our letter of 29 January 1971, in answer to your first communication, we have no national committees or affiliates in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) Piero Gazzola

11 X INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

EREVAN, 15 August 1971

(The text of this letter was read to the Executive Board at its 87th session, but it was not reproduced in documents 87 EX/20 and Addendum.)

Sir,

As you know, the ICSU and the international scientific unions representing various disciplines which belong to it receive financial assistance from Unesco every year. Some time ago you sent a letter to ICSU concerning the application of resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session. Our Secretary-General, Mr. F. Stafleu, made an official reply on 1 February 1971. I hope this reply seemed satisfactory to you. Two months have elapsed since then and I should like to make a few additional remarks which have nothing to do with the financial aspect of the question.

Unesco's constant disapproval of apartheid and the racial discrimination overtly practised by countries such as Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia is a cause of profound satisfaction throughout the international scientific community. Scientific thought cannot for an instant tolerate this kind of practice, and it would be most unfortunate if racial discrimination were to enter into the field of research and into contacts between scientists. It was for this reason that ICSU thought fit to reaffirm, in a decision adopted in 1958 by its 8th general assembly, the right of all scientists to participate in international scientific activity regardless of considerations of race, religion and political conviction.

In view of the foregoing, I am convinced that Unesco can rely in this respect on the unfailing moral support of all genuinely scientific international organizations.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) Professor V.A. Ambartsumian

President

11 X INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

NETHERLANDS, 21 July 1971

Sir,

Thank you for your letter DG/8/A.1417 of 11 June concerning resolution 8 adopted by the Unesco General Conference at its sixteenth session. The officers considered your letter at a recent meeting and I have asked all of ICSU's International Scientific Union members to give me information which will assist in providing the details sought under paragraph 9 of the Annex to your letter.

As soon as I have this information I will write you further.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) F.A. Stafleu

Secretary-General

12 X WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' UNIONS

PRAGUE, 15 June 1971

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter dated 11 June 1971 (reference DG/8/A.1417).

The Federation has nothing further to add to letter No.168/71-MD which was sent to you by its secretariat on 27 January 1971.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Marius Delsal

Secretary-General

15 X INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

THE HAGUE, 23 April 1971

Dear Sir,

I am now able to reply to your letter of 14 January 1971 on the above subject as follows:

The International Union of Local Authorities has an affiliate in the Republic of South Africa called The United Municipal Executive of South Africa. The United Municipal Executive of South Africa is not a statutory body and is therefore not an official mouthpiece of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, nor is it a branch or an affiliate of the Government. The Executive is an autonomous body with its own constitution in which there is no provision relating to the practice of racial discrimination or racial segregation, and in which no obligation is placed on it to co-operate with the South African Government in its policy of separate development.

A copy of the Constitution of the United Municipal Executive of South Africa is enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully

(sgd.) J.G. van Putten

Secretary-General

21 X INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LEGAL SCIENCE

BRUSSELS, 2 July 1971

Dear Sirs,

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 11 enclosing your letter of January 14 1971.

We have already replied to your letter of January 14 on February 4 1971 and wish to confirm that the International Association of Legal Science has no branches in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia not in Portuguese-dominated African territories.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) V. Reinikainen

Secretary-General

23 X PACIFIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

HONOLULU, 14 June 1971

Dear Sir,

I enclose copy of the response of the Pacific Science Association to your DG/8/A.318. Our response is dated 25 January 1971, but

perhaps it did not reach you. In view of this, perhaps you would send me a brief acknowledgement of receipt of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) R.W. Force

Roland W. Force, Chairman
Executive Committee
Pacific Science Council

24 X UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION

WEMBLEY, 24 June 1971

Sir,

In reply to your circular letter of 11 June 1971, and further to my letter of 14 March 1971, I wish to inform you that the Esperanto-Association of South Africa is a national branch (constituent part) of our Association. UEA has no member societies either in Rhodesia or in Portuguese African Territories. Even more, in spite of our efforts, it has been impossible for people speaking Esperanto to organise a National Esperanto Society in Portugal itself.

Our national branch in South Africa does not practise racial discrimination or racial segregation in its policy. It does not co-operate with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

As I said in my letter of 14 March 1971, racial discrimination, or any other form of discrimination, are completely foreign to Universal Esperanto Association. They are contrary to the very nature of the Movement for the use of the Neutral International Language (Esperanto) in international relations. This is the reason why Esperanto organizations in Hitler's Germany and in countries occupied by Nazis before and during the war, were dissolved and any activities for Esperanto prohibited. This is also the reason why all fascist or semifascist political regimes have always hindered or even prohibited Esperanto organizations in their respective countries.

We think that the NGOs concerned would be interested in receiving a copy of your final report to the Executive Board.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) I. Laperma

Dr. I. Laperma
President

GENEVA, 22 July 1971

Dear Sir,

In response to your circular letter of June 11, I beg to refer to the contents of my previous letter of March 12, 1971, by which I submitted, in reply to your circular letter DG/8/A.315, the information required concerning the World Jewish Congress.

May I add that neither the World Jewish Congress nor its members organizations co-operate in any way with the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa.

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) G.M.Riegner

Gerhard M. Riegner
Secretary-General

NEW YORK, 1 July 1971

Dear Sir,

Referring to your circular letter DG/8/A.1417 and its attached copy of the resolution adopted by the Executive Board of Unesco at its 87th session, on the Interim Report of the Director-General (87 EX/20 and Add.) "Investigation of non-governmental organizations with respect to co-operation in any way with the South African Government's policy of apartheid";

I would reply specifically to point 6 (a), (b) and (c) of this resolution.

- (a) ICW has affiliates in South Africa and in Rhodesia. The National Council of Women of South Africa was affiliated in 1913, that of Rhodesia in 1943.
- (b) Neither of these National Councils, nor any of their sections practises racial discrimination in its policies. This fact is elaborated in the longer replies submitted on their behalf last March.

- (c) These Councils do not co-operate with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. On the contrary, in circumstances of difficulty and even danger, they attempt to mitigate the effects of this policy among the people of their country.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Mary Craig Schuller McGeachy

President

45 X THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

GENEVA, 23 July 1971

Sir,

I thank you for your letter dated 11 June 1971 concerning the decision adopted by the Unesco Executive Board at its 87th session under item 5.4 of its agenda, "Investigation of non-governmental organizations with respect to co-operation in any way with the South African Government's policy of apartheid: interim report of the Director-General".

In this connexion I noted that the interim reply which I sent you on 12 March 1971 in answer to your letter dated 14 January 1971 on the same subject was given in full as an annex to your report to the Executive Board of Unesco.

As I indicated in my letter dated 12 March 1971, I submitted the complete file on this matter to our Committee of President and Vice-Presidents of the League. This Committee unanimously approved the terms of the provisional reply which I sent to you. I would therefore request you to ask the Unesco Executive Board to regard my letter dated 12 March 1971 as the official and definitive reply of the League of Red Cross Societies in connexion with the investigations mentioned in resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) Henrik Beer

Secretary-General

46 X WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

GENEVA, 15 June 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

In reply to your inquiry of 11 June 1971 I wish to inform you that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom does not

have branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

I should like to assure you that this organization, under its constitution since its inception in 1915, has sought to "remove such restrictions on freedom as impair human dignity and to establish by non-violent means the conditions under which men and women may live in peace and justice free from the fear of war and of want and of discrimination on grounds of sex, race, colour, language, national ethnical or social origin, property, birth or other status, political, religious or other belief."

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Edith Ballantyne

Secretary-General

47 X INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS

PRAGUE, 28 June 1971

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your letter dated 11 June 1971 concerning the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 87th session on resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

Mindful of the provisions contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 8, I refer to my letter dated 17 March 1971, in which I sent you all the necessary information, which shows that our member organizations do not practise racial discrimination in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories, but, on the contrary, are fighting against discrimination and against collaboration with the South African Government's apartheid policy. For this reason I assume that it is not necessary to send you any further information.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Jiří Kubka

Secretary-General

48 X PAN-PACIFIC & SOUTH-EAST ASIA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

NEW ZEALAND, 9 July 1971

Dear Sir,

Thank you for the copy of the decision of the Executive Board.

In connection with paragraph 9 (a) and (c) Pan-Pacific S.E. Asia Women's Assn. has no contacts in Africa.

Paragraph (b) Pan-Pacific S.E.A.W.A. NOWHERE practices racial segregation.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) J.T.Gardiner (Mrs.)

57 X AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

LONDON, 2 July 1971

Dear Director-General,

I refer to your letter of 11 June regarding resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session. Our reply was sent to you on 10 February and I hope that it was safely received.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Martin Ennals

Secretary-General

60 X INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

WISCONSIN, 29 June 1971

Dear Sir,

As President of the International Council of Correspondence Education, a category B non-governmental organization affiliated with Unesco, I have already responded (Jan.26, 1971) to resolution 8 as adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, October-November 1970. But in addition, I should like to add special comments with respect to paragraph 9 (b) and paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 8.

To my knowledge, ICCE affiliates in the area cited do not engage in practices such as those described; that is, I have no information which would enable me to make a judgment one way or the other regarding paragraphs 9 (b) and 9 (c). I could not obtain such information without launching an investigation. But no officer of ICCE is empowered to conduct an investigation into the personal and political behaviours of any of its affiliate members in any country. Such an act by an officer of the organization would not only exceed the limited authority granted by the ICCE Constitution, it would also be a violation of the spirit of ICCE, an organization which is intended to broaden international co-operation among specialists in this area of work, and to work towards the improvement of understanding, mutual respect and peace through participation in educational leadership activities.

The directive embodied in paragraph 9 (b) and 9 (c) which requires that an international officer pass judgment on members of his organization, does not reflect the general spirit of either ICCE or Unesco, and is therefore offensive.

While paragraph 6 of the Executive Board action concerning the interim report disclaims prior indictment, I respectfully point out that no officer of an NGO affiliate could comply with paragraphs 9 (b) and 9 (c) without an investigation on the basis of a perjorative assumption. This, as I have explained above, I cannot do.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Charles A. Wedemeyer

President, ICCE

66 X EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

GENEVA, 16 June 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your circular letter DG/8/A.1417 dated 11 June 1971 in which you ask me to supplement the information which I gave you on 27 January last concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

I regret that I am unable to supplement my previous reply with more detailed information concerning the points raised in paragraphs 9 (a), (b) and (c) of the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 87th session. I had already indicated that our associate members included the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation and that our Union had no members in Portuguese-dominated African territories.

I also explained to you that we are a strictly professional organization and that political or ideological questions or those of a similar nature are outside the Union's field of activity and cannot be discussed by any of its organs. Consequently I have no information concerning the questions in paragraphs 9 (b) and (c) of the Executive Board's decision. The EBU, by reason of its statutes, a copy of which I attached to my letter dated 27 January 1971, is not competent to interrogate its members as to their practices, tendencies or behaviour in respect of domestic policy or their policy with regard to their governments.

I repeat that whatever the policy of our members at the national level in the two countries concerned, it cannot influence the Union itself in any way, firstly, because it is solely a matter of associate members in the sense which I explained to you in my previous letter and, secondly, because the sole object of the Union is to promote the development of broadcasting, and it must therefore stand completely outside of anything which does not enter into its strictly professional competence.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) Henrik Hahr

Director

74 X FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION

LONDON, 9 July 1971

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of June 11 enclosing the text of the decision of the Unesco Executive Board (item 5.4 "Investigation of non-governmental organizations with respect to co-operation in any way with the South African Government's policy of apartheid: interim report of the Director-General").

We note you ask international non-governmental organizations which have already answered your first circular letter to let you have by August 1, 1971 any further details they might consider worth sending in the light of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Executive Board's decision.

We do not wish to add any major details to our letter of April 6, 1971 in which we referred to the long-standing testimony of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) against racial discrimination, a testimony which was reflected in the statement of Southern African Yearly Meeting of Friends, a copy of which was enclosed with our letter.

As a result of further discussions and explorations on this matter, we agree it would be useful to indicate that members of organizations in South Africa which are opposed to racial discrimination have to live as citizens in the context of a legal and social system based on racial separation. In this situation some degree of unwilling compromise with official regulations is almost inevitable. Such compromise does not imply a wish to co-operate with racial policies in South Africa. The pressures which force this kind of compromise create an agonising dilemma for those who, in the words of the Southern Africa Quaker statement mentioned above, are convinced that a harmonious non-racial society "is a necessary condition for the realisation of the Kingdom of God on earth towards which we must strive."

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) William E. Barton

General-Secretary

75 X INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND
WELFARE SERVICES

GENEVA, 14 July 1971

Dear Sir,

I wish to reply to your circular letter of 11th June 1971 addressed to the International Council (ref. DG/8/A.1417).

Only the Council itself of our organization has the authority to deal with the contents of your letter. However, it is not scheduled to meet prior to the month of November.

Subject to this, however, I wish to inform you that the International Council, as such, has no direct affiliates in the areas mentioned in paragraph 9 of the annex to your letter of 11th June, and therefore the points raised therein would not seem to arise.

One of the member organizations of the International Council, the World ORT Union, which is a federation of autonomous national bodies, does have one of its autonomous national affiliates located in South Africa. At the request of the World ORT Union, I enclose herewith a copy of its statement which it wishes to communicate to you in the interim, together with a copy of its 1970 yearbook referred to therein.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Louis D. Horwitz

Executive Secretary

WORLD ORT UNION
GENEVA

STATEMENT

The World ORT Union is a private non-governmental organization. It is a federation of autonomous national bodies which subscribe to its objectives.

"Its object is the amelioration of the economic and social status of Jews through vocational training and technical education in countries where the need exists. World ORT Union may use its institutions, its staff and its experience in the field of technical training and assistance for the benefit of other people".

(From Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution of the World ORT Union.)

Neither the World ORT Union nor any of its autonomous national affiliates pursue any discriminatory policy, and technical assistance is provided regardless of religion, race or colour.

The 1970 yearbook, which is attached, describes the World ORT Union's work and devotes a whole section (pages 15-19) to ORT's work of Technical Assistance in the developing countries.

ORT South Africa is an autonomous national body set up in 1934 to provide support for World ORT Union's global activities. According to South African ORT's Constitution, its objects are:

"To give support to the ORT Organization in its work of promoting vocational, technical and related education and training in those countries where the need exists, thereby creating economic independence for underprivileged, handicapped and destitute persons, and for the rehabilitation of immigrants/refugees".

77 X INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

LONDON, 26 July 1971

Dear Sir,

As directed by our President, Dr. Elizabeth Hulst-Steyn Parvé of Utrecht, I have the privilege of answering this present communication, for she is unable to attend to it at the present time. She personally answered your circular letter DG/8/A.318 dated 14 January 1971, in her letter of 13th April, enclosing all material available in our office until then.

Please accept our sincere thanks and appreciation for the content of paragraph 6 of the decision of the Executive Board based on your interim report (87 EX/20 and its Addendum) and enclosed with your letter DG/8/A.1417, reaffirming that the resolution is not to be interpreted as indictment. We of the IFUW and our national affiliates are grateful for your understanding of our work as NGO.

Regarding paragraphs 7 and 8 of the same document, may I submit again that our President herself answered the letter, as explained above before the due date in April.

I am writing this to answer specifically the points 9 (a), (b) and (c) of this decision of the Executive Board enclosed as Annex in your letter of 11th June 1971:

- (a) IFUW has affiliates in South Africa and Rhodesia but not in the Portuguese dominated African territory.
- (b) Neither of these Associations nor any of their Section practices racial discrimination in its policies. They follow the guiding principles of the IFUW, copies of which were submitted in reply to your first inquiry by our President with her letter in April.
- (c) As stated therein, we expect to meet the delegates from the South African Association of University Women and Rhodesian Association of University Women in Philadelphia where our 17th Triennial Conference and Committee meetings have been scheduled from 7 to 17 August.

In view of the information they are expected to bring at that time, in their attempts to mitigate the efforts of the apartheid policy among the people of their country, we are submitting herewith this request to grant us an extension of the deadline of 1st August. We hope to be able to despatch to you, soon after the Board of Officers Meeting on 17th August, additional information including confidential information, if any.

We trust that in the present circumstances of the dates of our Triennial Conference, this short extension will be granted. The IFUW looks forward to continued co-operation with you in our programme.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Bina Roy

Second Vice-President
(In charge of IFUW Office)

LONDON, 26 April 1971

Sir,

Further to your letter dated 19th January 1971 with respect to the above resolution, the Chairman of the IPPF Management and Planning Committee, at the request of its members, has now asked me to respond with the following information:

General background

The International Planned Parenthood Federation unites voluntary and non-governmental national family planning associations in almost 100 countries. Most of the organizations which today carry family planning services to increasing numbers of people owe their existence to the early initiative and support given by the Federation and its predecessor, the International Committee on Planned Parenthood. Increasing recognition of the interrelationship between family size and maternal and child health, and between population growth and social and economic progress has brought the Federation into prominence as an organization contributing directly to social welfare and national development.

The activities of the Federation are guided by an elected Governing Body composed of regional representatives which meets every two years. In the interim, the annual programme and budget is approved by the Governing Body's Management and Planning Committee.

For administrative purposes, and in recognition of the wide diversity of problems that confront its members, the IPPF is divided into regions and regional offices are located in Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, New York, Nairobi, Beirut and London.

Specialist committees, again based on regional representation, advise the Governing Body and Management and Planning Committee on education, medical and scientific matters.

Based on the work of its member associations and the Federation itself, the IPPF gained consultative status with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies concerned with population questions and practical collaboration is an on-going process with ECOSOC, WHO, Unesco, Unicef, ILO, FAO and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Financial support

Financial support has traditionally depended on energetic fund-raising campaigns, but in recent years a growing number of governments have agreed to make grants to the IPPF which provide the vital continuity necessary to maintain the services of administrative, medical, para-medical and educational personnel.

The budget for the year 1971 is in excess of \$20 million. A major portion of this budget is allocated to national associations for work in their countries, based on proposals submitted by the associations, and recommended by the Regional Council. However, associations in developed countries (including South Africa) do not depend on such allocations, but raise locally all funds required to support their work.

Constitution and membership

The IPPF Constitution is attached as Annex A.

A list of member organizations is attached as Annex B and background information is available and on file.

Article I, Section 2 of the IPPF Constitution states that knowledge of planned parenthood is a fundamental human right and aims to advance the education of the countries of the world in responsible parenthood in the interests of family welfare, community well-being and international goodwill. The IPPF's concepts, therefore, do not differ from Unesco's policies in the field of human rights and are in complete accord with United Nations Declarations on Human Rights, including the Declaration at Teheran in 1968.

Requests for membership are examined by the Governing Body after regional and central scrutiny of the association's constitution which, in accordance with Article II, Section 2, should assure that there is no discrimination according to race, nationality, sex or religion. The "National Council of Maternal and Family Welfare" in South Africa met the necessary requirements of the IPPF constitution during 1953 and was accepted as a member by our Governing Body.

In line, however, with other fundamental constitutional principles that national member organizations are autonomous and conduct their business in accordance with their own constitutions, it is not a normal practice of the IPPF to carry out regular inspections and surveys. Ordinarily, the records and reports of regional council meetings provide current reports of activities, but the Africa Regional Council will only be formally constituted in June, 1971, and, in any case, the Council does not include the South African association.

We trust that this information will provide you with the necessary data for the report to your Executive Board.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Julia Henderson,

Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

LONDON, 30th July 1971

Sir,

Reference is made to your letter dated 11th June 1971, reference DG/8/A.1417, with respect to the above resolution.

I have been asked by the Secretary-General to inform you that additional information has been requested in compliance with the resolution, but regrettably it has not reached us so far. This will be submitted to you as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Joan Swingler,

Executive Secretary

80 X INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR FRATERNAL UNION
AMONG RACES AND PEOPLES

PARIS, 21 June 1971

Dear Sir,

We noted with great interest your letter dated 11 June 1971 in which you informed us of the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 87th session.

We examined this document most attentively with particular reference to the remarks made in your letter, for which we thank you.

In answer to the request for additional information in regard to paragraphs 9 and 10, we feel that we really have nothing to add to our letter dated 5 April. We therefore take the liberty of confirming our previous reply.

Thanking you for having explained the position and the situation of the NGOs to the Executive Board, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Joseph Foray

Secretary-General

MORGES, 4 August 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

In answer to your circular letter of 11 June 1971 requesting detailed information on your reference DG/8/A.318 of 14 January 1971 regarding the relationship we have with organizations that practice racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or in African territories under Portuguese domination or which co-operation with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, I would like to say emphatically that we have no relations with such organizations.

To answer specifically Sections (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 9, we do have certain member organizations from some of the countries mentioned, but to our knowledge they are totally disconnected with any activities that may be interpreted as racial discrimination. Under the terms of reference that qualify these organizations as members of our Union, it has clearly been stated that they must be devoted to the operation of improving environmental quality and safeguarding wildlife policies directed to this end. To the best of our knowledge we have never heard of any activity by these member organizations that would imply racial discrimination of any sort.

I am enclosing a list of our membership, as well as a list of the members of our Commissions.

As a scientific organization concerned principally with the safeguarding of the wild areas throughout the world, IUCN simply has no room for activities that may be interpreted as leading to any kind of racial discrimination, and any such activity would be immediately sanctioned by our Executive Board.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Gerardo Budowski

Director General

LONDON, 26 May 1971

Dear Sir,

In further reply to your letter of 14th January 1971, we would like to state that the aims and objectives of this organization are exclusively technical and that these are defined in our Constitution in the following manner:

- (a) To study techniques, research and developments in telecommunications and to consider how they can best be used to improve the flow of news;
- (b) To formulate the telecommunications requirements of the Press and to bring them to the notice of telecommunications authorities in order that they may be taken into account in the planning of improvements and extensions to the existing services and the introduction of new services;
- (c) To seek representation on national and international organizations or committees dealing with telecommunications and to participate in the work of the International Telecommunication Union;
- (d) To organise conferences of members in any part of the world;
- (e) To publish information as to the technical progress and developments in the field of telecommunications and of changes in the facilities available to the Press;
- (f) To embark upon any other activities which may seem to CITP to be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

In view of the above, you will appreciate that the questionnaire submitted by Unesco does not apply to this organisation.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Oliver G. Robinson

Director

92 X INTERNATIONAL PRESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL

LONDON, 26 July 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

Owing to the prolonged illness of our Director, we shall unfortunately be unable to reply to your letter of the 14th June by the prescribed date.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) H. Lovick

GENEVA, 20 April 1971

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter DG/8/A.318, I have the honour to furnish you with the following information:

1. Our Federation has a national affiliate in the Republic of South Africa. We have no affiliates in Rhodesia and the so-called Portuguese overseas territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.
2. The United Nations Association of South Africa was established in August 1947. According to its Constitution, it is open to all citizens of this Republic irrespective of race or ethnic origin. Unfortunately, the Government arbitrarily closed down some branches and today the principal branch is allowed to function in Johannesburg only because it does not openly violate the laws of the country.

The Association carries out a series of activities designed to promote our Federation's principal aim which is to make the aims and ideals of the United Nations and its Related Agencies better known and appreciated in the country. The Association is, like our Federation, largely an educational organization, using the word "educational" in its broadest possible sense.

To use its own words in a carefully worded report which we have recently received, it has also tried "to broaden the minds of all concerned, serving as a centre for harmonizing national, racial, "moral" and all other similar incompatible group attitudes which, if not checked, must soon destroy all of us".

It has "established communication with many individuals, organizations and spokesmen for opposed causes of all shapes, sizes and colours, including the UN Secretary-General, and members of his staff, top personnel and others in UN Agencies and allied bodies", its "own Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a number of politicians, statesmen and Ambassadors, many international and local organizations, many newspapers, periodicals and journalists and countless less notable persons here, there and everywhere". Here and there, it has "detected a slight broadening of vision as a direct result of all this labour". "In total, however, results so far indicate that our species has no sense of responsibility for the human future, by far preferring to die with its blood-soaked banners still flying than to attempt to come to terms".

You are no doubt aware that open protest and demonstration against South Africa's violation of the United Nations Charter and of various UN resolutions relating to colonialism and apartheid is not permitted in the country. For any organization to do so would be suicidal. However, on many occasions, the UNA of South Africa has taken up these matters directly with its government. It has also been pressing on its government to invite the UN to establish a United Nations Information Centre

in the country. It has further asked its government to seek the appointment of a Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in the country. It feels that the establishment of a Centre or the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General will provide an additional means through which the people of South Africa will receive more information about the United Nations and its Agencies. It goes without saying that these efforts of the Association have not received much publicity nor have they met with much success.

There are other activities of the Association on which I get only oral reports whenever a member happens to pass through Geneva. These are of such a nature that they do not receive any publicity in my quarterly Newsletter and I regret very much that I am not in a position to divulge the details for to do so would be a breach of confidence. I do hope you will understand and appreciate my position as well as the danger that can befall the UNA of South Africa which our Federation has come to regard as the only window through which we can get our ideas into that unfortunate country.

Our Federation has, year after year, carried out a relentless campaign against colonialism and racial discrimination, particularly apartheid. We have, for instance, urged the implementation in full of all UN resolutions dealing with this subject. In 1968, our twenty-first plenary assembly called for:

"a total embargo on all trade with Rhodesia and the disruption of communications by land, sea and air; for firm action against companies still engaged in trade with Rhodesia; for pressure on South Africa to stop assistance to the illegal regime; for an international blockade of Beira and Lourenco Marques unless Portugal is willing to accept a UN sanctions inspectorate on the territory of Mozambique; for a UN Committee to supervise sanctions, and finally, for the use of force by the British Government if necessary, to bring the regime to an end."

As proof of further activities against colonialism and racism, I am sending you, under separate cover, the last four issues of my quarterly Newsletter and I would like to draw your attention to the sections on apartheid and colonialism.

The rôle we have played in the campaign against racism and racial discrimination is so well recognized in NGO circles that this year we have been invited by the Special Geneva NGO Committee on Human Rights to take the initiative in establishing National Committees for the International Year to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

I am also sending you, under separate cover, the programme which I have prepared, with the approval of my Federation's Executive Committee, for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The programme has been commended by the UN Division of Human Rights as well as by the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights, Geneva. It was sent to all our UNAs, including the UNA of South Africa, and we have received no adverse comment in spite of the fact that our Associations do not hesitate to criticize or

comment on our activities if they do not appear satisfactory to their members. On the other hand, I know from the reaction of some of the Governments concerned that the contents of this document has received publicity in their territories.

I hope, Sir, that the information which I have given will be sufficient for the investigation which you have been requested to make.

Meanwhile, I wish to inform you that our Executive Committee studied this resolution very carefully and decided to submit the annexed memorandum to you. This is being done in keeping with one of our own aims which is to promote a wider appreciation of, and public support for, the purposes and activities of the United Nations and its Agencies. In view of our dedication to the ideals of the UN, our activities have occasionally taken the form of constructive comments on the work of the United Nations and its Agencies. It is in this spirit that this memorandum is being submitted.

With my highest regards and my appreciation of Unesco's positive efforts to promote international co-operation and peace,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) L.H. Horace Perera,

Secretary-General

94

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

GENEVA, 28 July 1971

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter (your ref: DG/8/A.318) I have the honour to submit to you the copies of two resolutions which were adopted by the 23rd Plenary Assembly of our Federation, which was held in May this year.

With my highest regards.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) L.H.H. Perera,

Secretary-General

THE HAGUE, 12 May 1971

Sir,

Your letter of 14 January 1971, DG/8/A.318, concerning resolution 8 adopted by the 16th session of the Unesco General Conference has been discussed by our Council. On behalf of the President and Council of our Federation I am pleased to furnish you with information which will enable you to report to your Executive Board on the several points at issue.

FID, being a Scientific Affiliate of ICSU, would like to support fully the ICSU statement on this matter, especially since both ICSU and FID are based on the same basic principles of participation, without any political or racial discrimination, of the representatives of all their members and affiliates in all activities of the organizations.

FID has always had a basic policy of non-discrimination under which it affirms the rights of workers in its field in any country or territory to associate with its programs and activities without regard to race, religion or political philosophy. As a non-governmental organization we further take the position that such association on the part of individuals of any race, religion or political persuasion has no implications with respect to the governments of the countries or territories of which such individuals are Nationals.

In holding FID meetings and meetings of FID Committees the Council of the Federation has repeatedly reiterated that in selecting sites for such meetings it would take into consideration that fundamental right of participation without any political discrimination of the representatives of every member of FID and its invited observers shall be safeguarded.

We believe that the criterion for individual participation in FID activities should continue to be a man's substantive capacity - not the merits or demerits of his country's government. We oppose any interference with a man's freedom to engage in the activities of the Federation on racial, religious or political grounds. Members of all races and religions, and individuals of all political persuasions are engaged in FID activities and their participation is most welcome.

Our Council at its meeting in The Hague in May 1971 has concurred in this reply and in so doing has reaffirmed the principles set forth in the foregoing as a formal action.

We wish to continue our relationship with Unesco, particularly in the light of the exciting and vigorous new programs, such as UNISIST, which are in the offing. We trust, therefore, that future events will

so order themselves that our relationships with Unesco can continue and will flourish and improve. We look forward to further advices from you.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) F.A. Sviridov

Secretary-General

96 INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE

PARIS, 11 June 1971

Dear Sir,

The fourteenth Congress of the ITI which met in London from 29 May to 4 June had to take a decision on the situation of the ITI Centre in South Africa.

After hearing the Secretary-General set forth the facts and report on the exchange of correspondence between the Central Bureau and the South African Centre, the Congress decided by a majority vote that no discussion was necessary and decided by a unanimous vote, with four abstentions (Australia, Canada, France and Spain), that the South African Centre was no longer a member of the International Theatre Institute.

Yours faithfully,

Jean Darcante

Secretary-General

97 COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

PARIS, 14 June 1971

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter of 11 June 1971 (DG/8/A.1417) concerning resolution 8 adopted by the last General Conference of Unesco. I must apologize for the delay in replying to your previous letter on the same subject.

Our Committee has no affiliates operating in South Africa or Rhodesia. We indeed declined to co-operate with the South African Government when it requested certain information from us in December 1969.

We therefore consider that the questions raised in the said resolution in no way apply to the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service.

We remain at your disposal should you require fuller particulars concerning our work in Africa.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) François Pouliot

Director

98 CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE

PARIS, 12 April 1971

Sir,

In reply to your letter DG/8/A.318 of 14 January, I am addressing the present letter to you, after having spoken with the Secretary-General of our Organization, Professor Jean Lindemans.

We were unable to convene a meeting of our Board, despite the seriousness of the matter; we did, however, notify members of the situation, and we also referred the matter at the appropriate time to the Regional Secretaries.

I have already had occasion to write to you myself concerning this distressing affair; nevertheless, Professor Lindemans and myself felt that we might address this letter to you, as an act of courtesy towards the Executive Board, and more particularly towards yourself.

Rather than plead our cause, it is, naturally, much more our intention to give a testimony of our loyalty towards an institution with which we requested to be admitted to consultative status.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) M. Descamps

President

The President of the Catholic International Education Office

Resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its
sixteenth session (October-November 1970)

1. Our Organization as a whole, by its very purpose, education, and by virtue of the ideals which inform it, placing it at the service of the human community, is concerned with the recognition of civil and individual liberties, with man's complete freedom, his responsibility in the human community and his aspiration to develop both as an individual and as a member of that community.

The members and the various organs of the Catholic International Education Office alike (General Assembly, Board, Regional Secretariats, General Secretariat, President's Office) believe that the purpose of education is to liberate and consequently that all forms of discrimination militate against a free and fraternal human community.

Obviously, we would wish that this view might be generally held, not least by the members of the United Nations, since there are some on whose territory we are unable to have a national branch of our organization.

2. In the countries covered by resolution 8, our National Branch is either the Episcopal Conference itself or one of its organs (though it should be understood that our Organization is run as a private initiative in the Catholic Church and in lay society).

Obviously, then, these members of the Office do not practise discrimination.

3. We invite - if not the Unesco Secretariat, whose members are no doubt familiar with them - anyone else interested to study a certain number of documents, in particular:
 1. the declaration on race relations by the Bishops of the Catholic Church in the Union of South Africa and the Protectorates (June 1952);
 2. the declaration on apartheid published by the Conference of Catholic Bishops of South Africa at their plenary meeting in July 1957;
 3. the joint pastoral letter of the same Conference published on the occasion of its plenary session, July 1966;
 4. the declaration to the press on multi-racial schools, published by the Conference of Catholic Bishops of Rhodesia, 17 February 1971;

4. Lastly, with regard to the position and motivations of the Church Universal, various documents of the second Vatican Council, and particularly the Declaration on Christian Education, may usefully be consulted.

99

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS FOR TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE

VIENNA, 21 April 1971

Dear Sir,

I am sorry for the delay in answering your inquiry concerning affiliated international non-governmental organizations having members in South Africa.

I would like to present the following documents:

1. Statutes of our Association.
2. Statutes of our South African Branch.
3. Statement of the President of the National Union of South African Students (of which SAFUES is a member).

As our membership proves, our Association has always been strictly non-political, independent and without restrictions as far as race, religion, social background etc. is concerned.

For principal reason we wish to protest against an investigation of this nature as political pressure should remain an instrument of the UN and not their specialized agencies. In accordance with the principles laid down in the statutes of our Association we wish to make quite clear that we do not intend to discriminate South African students of any race, etc. because of their government's policy.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) R. Kratochwill)

General Secretary

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS FOR TECHNICAL
EXPERIENCE

VIENNA, 15 June 1971

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular of June 11th we wish to make the following statements:

Our Association has a National Committee in South Africa.

This National Committee, as pointed out before, does not practise racial discrimination, etc. in their policies.

To my knowledge this National Committee does not co-operate with the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) R. Kratochwill)

General Secretary

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FAMILY ORGANISATIONS

PARIS, 17 June 1971

Dear Sir,

Mr. Bernard Lory, Secretary-General of the IUFO who is at present away from Paris, has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11 June, concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its sixteenth session.

In compliance with your request, and further to our previous correspondence, we shall be sending you before 1 August 1971 such supplementary information as we are in a position to furnish concerning South African organizations which are members of our organization.

Yours faithfully

(sgd.) A. Rauget

Director of Studies

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF CATHOLIC AGRICULTURAL
AND RURAL YOUTH

PARIS, 28 April 1971

Dear Sir,

The World Council of our organization, which met recently, took note of your letter of 14 January concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its sixteenth session.

Our Council, whilst denouncing apartheid as an affront to humanity and an intolerable scandal, was nevertheless deeply disturbed by the adoption of this resolution, concerning NGOs working in South Africa or in Portuguese-dominated countries.

Such mistrusts or such lack of confidence in the NGOs is, in our opinion, a serious matter, and we deeply regret the adoption of paragraph 9 of this resolution.

With regard to our own organization, we have no sections or affiliates in these countries. We who are endeavouring to ensure that justice be everywhere truly done and the rights of the most oppressed and exploited peoples be everywhere respected, could in any case hardly support such policies, which are a disgrace to the century in which we live.

Placing great hopes in the continuation of our mutual information and consultative relations,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

pp The President

Anne Marie Catherin
Mijarc Consultant to Unesco

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION

OXFORD, 5 May 1971

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 19 concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference.

It has been the policy of the International Congress of University Adult Education to receive into membership any recognized university which has sought to belong to the organization. In the territories mentioned in your letter, the only university at present in membership is the multi-racial university of Rhodesia.

Whether, in the light of your letter, the International Congress will wish to alter its policy in respect of membership is a matter I will have to refer to the Executive Committee at its next meeting later this year. I am sure it does not need emphasising that acceptance of a university into membership from any of the countries listed implies support, of any kind, for the policy of apartheid.

Finally may I apologise for the delay in replying to your letter, due to my absence from the country.

I am Sir,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) E.K.Townsend Coles

Hon. Secretary

103 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
WOMEN

LONDON, 29 April 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

In response to your letter asking for information about the relationship between international non-governmental organizations and their members in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese-dominated African territories which you sent to all NGOs in consultative status with Unesco, we would refer to the letter addressed to you by the Chairman of the NGO Standing Committee, Mr. Tolen, on the 28th November 1970.

In associating ourselves with the letter of Mr. Tolen, we should particularly like to point out that we have the same opposition to apartheid and racism as those member states who expressed this concern. Our constitution in fact makes co-operation with racism impossible in any form. Our affiliates in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are organised groups of women responsible for their own programmes but whose aims are in harmony with those of the IFBPW to whom they have to submit a copy of their Constitution and by-laws together with a statement about the objects and activities of their membership for approval.

Among the objects of the IFBPW are the following:

1. To promote friendly relations and understanding among business and professional women of all countries;
2. To provide information and assistance to achieve equal status for women in economic civil and political life of all countries;
3. To collect and present the views of business and professional women to world organisations and agencies.

Article III of our Constitution clearly states "that the Federation shall be non-partisan and shall promote its objects without distinction as to race, language or religion". Most of our work is in the field of education and training in providing programmes to encourage women and girls to acquire occupational training and advanced education and to use these acqisites for the advantage of others as well as themselves. The value of this work has been recognised by Unesco on occasions by its sponsorship and financial support. We wish to assure you, therefore, that our affiliates in South Africa and Rhodesia work in the interests of their members irrespective of their racial group. The IFBPW has no affiliates in Portuguese African territories.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Beatrice Kyle (Mrs.)

General Secretary

103 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

LONDON, 16 June 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

Thank you for your letter of 11th June regarding the above. May I point out that on behalf of the IFBPW I replied to your previous letter of 14th January on the 29th April and received an acknowledgement from Mr. Doo Kingue that this would be transmitted to the Executive Board during its 87th Session.

With regard to the Executive Board decision paragraph 9 (a) (b) (c), it would appear that our letter had already answered these points: but as the matter will be discussed at a meeting of the IFBPW Board of Directors at the beginning of July, I will write again should I receive any further instructions.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Beatrice Kyle

General Secretary

PARIS, 11 May 1971

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular letter quoted in reference and concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, I have the honour to forward to you enclosed the reports which we have received from the Presidents of the Portuguese and South African sections of the AICA.

I should be grateful if you would let us know what directives you have to give us in accordance with the General Conference resolution.

Yours faithfully

pp. the Secretary-General,
Tony Spiteris

Deputy Secretary-General
Guy Weelen

ANNEX I - INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ART CRITICS

Mr. T. Spiteris
Secretary-General of AICA
Paris

LISBON, 28 February 1971

Dear Colleague,

I have the honour to reply to your letter of 6 February concerning the Unesco inquiry which you kindly forwarded to me.

The Portuguese section of the AICA has no branches or representatives in Africa.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) J.A. Franca

Chairman, Portuguese Section

The Secretary-General,
International Association of Art Critics,
107 rue de Rivoli,
Paris 1er, France.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

Your letter of the 6th February requesting answers to the Unesco resolution has, unfortunately, only just reached me, no doubt due to postal delays. It is thus impossible for me to reply before the stated date, the 15th March.

I would, however, like to make the following points very strongly and to have them recorded in the Proceedings of the A.I.C.A.

I am, in my personal capacity, strongly opposed to the racial policies of the Government of this country. I have repeatedly made my stand known by means of lectures and articles. In my official capacity as President of this Association I have had no dealings with the Government whatsoever.

The majority of people concerned with the Arts in this country identify themselves with the feeling of the international art community in regard to questions of personal and artistic freedom. As one who has had some experience of the dangerous results of isolation, I would suggest that movements to impose cultural isolation on this country do more to harm the cause of artistic and social freedom than they do to aid it.

I would further suggest that no useful purpose would be served by disaffiliating this branch of the Association from its parent body.

In the task we have ahead of us - the task of promoting the recognition of individual worth and human dignity, which surely is one of the functions of art - we need as much help from and contact with the international community as we can get.

My dear Mr. Secretary-General, even though it may be too late for you to record these sentiments at the meeting referred to in your letter, I wish to request that the Directorate of the Association be informed of the fact that there are still those in this country who are vigorously opposed to the racial doctrine of the Government.

I would like to think that a great many members of the art community here fall into this category. Indeed, the field of the visual arts is one of the few remaining areas of activity in this country where exhibitions are held and artistic intercourse is conducted solely on the basis of merit, and not on that of colour. There are many instances where art is used as a bridge towards understanding and organisations like the South African Institute of Race Relations have for some years been organising exhibitions specifically designed

to promote artistic contacts across the colour line. I, and other members of this Association, have regularly participated on the judging panels of such exhibitions.

There are numerous other instances one could mention, but I hope that the foregoing will suffice to put the position of the artist and critic in this country into a proper perspective.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Neville Dubow

President, South African Section

105 INTERNATIONAL YOUTH HOSTEL FEDERATION

HATFIELD, 12 May 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

I am now in a position to reply to your letter of 14 January, which reached me with considerable delay owing to the postal strike in England.

The matter was considered by the Executive Committee of our Federation at a meeting held in Rome, and I was asked to give you the following information:

1. Our Federation has steadily refused, over many years, to admit into membership the youth hostel associations of South Africa and Rhodesia, because these associations are unable to comply with the stipulation of our Constitution that "there shall be no distinctions of race, nationality, colour, religion, class or political opinion" in any youth hostels. We have no intention of altering our standpoint in this matter, and we reaffirm our opposition to discrimination on any of these grounds.

There are no youth hostel associations or activities in any of the Portuguese-dominated African territories.

2. My Committee note that there are some non-governmental organizations enjoying relations with Unesco which, for various reasons, are unable to follow the policy adopted by our Federation and the Committee expressed regret that the sixteenth General Conference of Unesco should contemplate severing relations with those organizations, many of which make a valuable contribution to Unesco's work.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Graham Heath

Secretary General

BRUSSELS, 13 May 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

We wish to reply to your letter DG/8/A.318 dated 14th January 1971 regarding the above matter.

In our letter L 100 dated 5 November 1970, we have already informed you of our position on the project of this resolution before it was adopted by the General Conference of Unesco.

We would wish to inform you that our organization exists in South Africa but not in Rhodesia and the African territories under Portuguese domination. Our national organization in South Africa does not receive directive guidelines from us; the direction is rather in the hands of the national organization itself.

So we regret to inform you that it is not within our possibilities to provide you with any information as to the work of our organization in South Africa.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Margaret Bacon

General Secretary

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

21 May 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

In response to your letter asking for information about the relationship between international non-governmental organisations and their members in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese-dominated African territories, which you sent to all NGOs in consultative status with Unesco, we would refer to the letter addressed to you by the Chairman of the NGO Standing Committee, Mr. Tolen, on 23rd November 1970.

We are satisfied that this letter covers the main points of our concern, but we should also make a reply to your letter of the 14th January 1971, asking for definite information. This is the letter concerned with resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its 16th session, October/November 1970.

In associating ourselves with the letter of Mr. Tolen we should particularly point out that we have the same opposition to apartheid and racism as those member states who expressed this concern. In many cases our constitutions make co-operation with racism impossible in any form.

To collect the precise information you ask for would take time, and may even involve grave difficulties for some members. It would limit the freedom of national members of international NGOs, and disturb the relation of both with Unesco. We are particularly surprised about the suggestion that consultative status should depend upon the supply of information rather than the value of the NGOs as specialist agencies for the work of Unesco.

We trust that member states will understand from their own experience the difficulties they give to NGOs by insisting upon the supply of this information.

Yours sincerely,
(sgd.) Y. Moyse
General Secretary

108 WORLD FEDERATION OF ENGINEERING

LONDON, 24 May 1971

Dear Sir,

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of 14 January concerning the practice of racial discrimination by members of our organization.

I have written to both South Africa and Rhodesia in this regard (none of the Portuguese-dominated territories is a member of the World Federation) and I enclose copies of their replies.

I trust that this will answer your query.

Yours faithfully
(sgd.) Dr. Gainsborough
Secretary-General

108 Annex I - THE FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Ref: NCE/MK/15

14th May 1971

The Secretary-General,
World Federation of Engineering Organizations,
Savoy Place, LONDON, W.C.2., ENGLAND

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter S-G(EA)W18/02 of 11th February 1971, I wish to inform you that neither the Constitution of this Federation nor the

Constitutions of the Engineering Institutions adhering to it make any reference to racial discrimination or segregation.

Indeed the objects of this Federation as stated in the Constitution are:

1. To advance the general welfare of mankind through the available resources and creative ability of the engineering profession.
2. To provide co-operation amongst various branches of the engineering profession.
3. To advance the status of the engineering profession.

In addition the Federation is a strictly non-governmental body.

Yours faithfully,
(sgd.) H.E. Cross
President

108 Annex II - THE RHODESIAN INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS

16th March 1971

The Secretary-General,
W.F.E.C., Savoy Place,
LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND

Dear Dr. Gainsborough,

With reference to your letter S - G (EA) W18/02 dated 11th February 1971, I am pleased to be able to put your Council's mind at rest with regard to the ethical plane of our Institution as a constituent member of W.F.E.O. by stating that our constitution makes no reference to colour, race, creed, or any such discriminatory factors in its objects or membership regulations and is entirely non-political.

Yours sincerely,
(sgd.) A.S. Ralston
Chairman,
International Conferences Committee

109 ST. JOAN'S INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE

PARIS, 30 May 1971

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular letter of 14 January 1971, we beg to inform you that we made a careful study of the replies and comments made by our group concerning the resolution annexed to DG/18/A/318. These were forwarded to our International Secretariat in London, which was to send them on to you. From inquiries made, however, it emerges that a postal strike was at that time in progress in the United Kingdom. It is highly likely that our communication was lost, and we regret this mishap.

In compliance with your request, I will summarise the main points in the letter:

1. Racial discrimination is contrary to the principles on which the Alliance is founded.
2. Our association has no sections in Rhodesia, South Africa or in Portuguese-dominated African territories, and maintains no form of relationship with those States. Should we learn of any individual by chance becoming affiliated to the Alliance in any of these countries, the Alliance would immediately call for the resignation of the person concerned.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) L. Malbot

Vice-President of the French Section

109 ST. JOAN'S INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE

BRUSSELS, 25 June 1971

Dear Sir,

Our London secretariat has forwarded to me your circular letter of 11 June referring to your circular letter of 14 January concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session. I understand that our French delegate, Madame Malbot, replied some weeks ago to this letter. However, in case there might be some confusion, supposing Madame Malbot to have addressed her reply in the French name of our Association, Alliance internationale Ste Jeanne d'Arc, I should like to reiterate the main points she made:

1. The principles on which St. Joan's International Alliance are founded are totally opposed to all racial discrimination or segregation;
2. Our association has no section orggroup in Rhodesia, South Africa or in the African territories under Portuguese domination, and does not maintain any form of relations with those States.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) M. Leroy Boy (Mrs.)

President

WASHINGTON, 8 June 1971

Dear Mr. Director-General,

We are pleased to respond to your inquiry of May 12 concerning affiliates in South Africa.

- (a) B'nai B'rith does have branches in South Africa.
- (b) The South African branches do not practice any form of racial discrimination or segregation, nor are they associated in any way with the reprehensible racial policies of the government of South Africa.
- (c) In the face of enormous pressure - both within and outside of the government - the B'nai B'rith Council of Southern Africa has steadfastly refused to say or do anything that could be construed as an endorsement of the policy of apartheid. This, we submit, is no meager accomplishment.

The B'nai B'rith International Council recognizes that racism, like disease, cannot be isolated - when one group is threatened we are all threatened. For many years B'nai B'rith has been in the vanguard of the struggle for universal human rights and has promulgated this lesson. The B'nai B'rith Council of Southern Africa has never made any effort to prevent or modify the parent body's comprehensive program against all forms of racism.

We are enclosing a few items suggestive of B'nai B'rith's vast program on human rights. The enclosed article, recently published in B'nai B'rith's National Jewish Monthly, which has a circulation of nearly 200,000, pays tribute to one Jewish South African woman's gallant fight against the iniquitous policies of her government. The booklet entitled Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written by the late Dr. Gustav Warburg in cooperation with the B'nai B'rith International Council. It has been published in six languages with 100,000 copies now in print. Our Anti-Defamation League catalogues contain one of the largest libraries of films, books and pamphlets against racism.

Respectfully,

(sgd.) Herman Edelsberg

Director

Enclosures

111. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOME ECONOMICS

BOULOGNE, 14 June 1971

Dear Sir,

I have received your circular letter of 11 June referring to the investigation concerning possible co-operation by the non-governmental organizations with the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa.

We have no member in South Africa, but only a few associate members (individuals occupied in home economics).

I am not in a position to reply to the various questions which you raise under paragraphs 9 (a), (b) and (c), though to the best of my knowledge these associate members do not participate in the apartheid policy of their government.

Nevertheless, so as to be able to give you a precise reply to this question, I intend to raise the matter with our Executive Committee, which is to meet in Berne from 5 to 8 July, and of which several members have personal relations with the persons concerned,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) J. de Luget

Secretary-General

112. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL ACTION

BRUSSELS, 15 June 1971

Dear Sir,

Further to your letter of 11 June concerning resolution 6 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, we think you will be interested to know that the International Union for Moral and Social Action has preferred for the time being not to approach institutions in South Africa or in Portuguese-dominated African territories.

In spite of having received an invitation from the Portuguese Government to organize our next congress in Portugal, the Bureau of the International Union for Moral and Social Action preferred not to accept and is preparing to hold this congress in France.

Moreover, it is one of the objectives of the International Union for Moral and Social Action, within the framework of its regular activities,

actively to oppose all manifestations of racial discrimination and segregation.

Trusting that this will meet Unesco's wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) M. Robinet

Vice-President

113 WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

GENEVA, 15 June 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks, your circular letter reference DG/8/A.1417 dated June 11th concerning the decision of the Executive Board relating to the 'investigation of non-governmental organisations with respect to cooperation in any way with the South African Government's policy of apartheid'.

World University Service, by its statutes, a copy of which is enclosed, is opposed to apartheid in any form. Since its founding in 1920, WUS has 'resisted all external pressure liable to hinder freedom of study, teaching and research' and has been actively engaged in ensuring that 'no one be placed at a disadvantage in seeking entrance to the University or in participating in university life on account of race, nationality, sex, social or economic condition or political or religious conviction 'thus contributing to social justice and international peace'.

At its most recent General Assembly held in August 1970 in Madras, India, WUS amended its statutes to stress the social obligation of the University. Article 2 says in part: "The University derives its existence from its service to society. Therefore the university community must be involved directly in the contemporary problems facing society..."

In elaboration of the policy decisions taken by the Madras Assembly, the International Executive Committee at its meeting held in January 1971 decided in principle to openly support those liberation movements combating prejudice and discrimination wherever they occur. The support that WUS will extend to liberation movements and the nature of this support will be decided upon by the Executive Committee following the present consultations that WUS is undertaking with the OAU and other interested bodies. Such support will be consistent with WUS statutes and the policy decisions taken by the General Assembly.

From what is said above, you will observe that WUS is not only opposed to apartheid but has carried out meaningful and effective programmes to combat the evils of apartheid.

In response to the specific enquiries posed to non-governmental organizations, we wish to say:

- (a) WUS does not have a National Committee in South Africa or in the Portuguese dominated African territories. WUS has a National Committee in Rhodesia.
- (b) The Rhodesian WUS National Committee is multi-racial and is opposed to the principle of apartheid.
- (c) No National Committee of WUS cooperates with the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa. This is inconceivable because of the very statutes of WUS.

The WUS programme of assistance to individuals and groups of refugee students and victims of discrimination is the largest single programme in WUS Action to which nearly half the funds of the organisation are given. WUS cooperates closely with the UNHCR and OAU in this matter.

WUS will be pleased to give any further information that you may require concerning these matters.

We wish to take this opportunity to stress that it is not enough merely to be opposed to apartheid but that it is equally important to take positive action against the evils of apartheid, and that the dedicated people and organizations that undertake such action, both within and outside Southern Africa, should be encouraged and strengthened in their work. This should apply not only to non-governmental organisations but also to governments and governmental agencies. We share the feelings expressed by other NGO's concerning certain aspects of resolution 8 of the Unesco General Conference which lends itself to possible misinterpretation.

It is our hope that the study of Unesco will help promote and ensure such support for anti-apartheid action as referred to above.

With very best wishes
Yours sincerely
WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

pp. S. Chidambaranathan

General Secretary

114 EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGINEERS

PARIS, 15 June 1971

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of 11 June 1971, reference DG/8/A, and to submit herewith the information requested with regard to paragraphs 9 (a), (b) and (c) of the decision adopted by the Executive Board annexed to your letter.

Ours is a European federation, grouping together national associations of engineers of European countries, who constitute its national members. Accordingly, it has no African members.

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 3 of its statutes, the Federation does not intervene in the national activities of its national members.

Yours faithfully

G. Clogenson

Secretary-General

115 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

OSLO, 16 June 1971

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of 14th January 1971 in regard to resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco, asking for information about the relationship between international non-governmental organizations and the branches, sections, etc. in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories with respect to the practice of racial discrimination and related topics, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

In the enclosed Constitution of our Federation we wish to draw your special attention to article 2, concerning the aims of the Federation and its completely non-political character, and feel that the questions are completely irrelevant with the work IFIA is promoting.

As many other N.G.O.'s, IFIA is worried about the fact, that the co-operation between a non-political organization as Unesco is, and a non-political organization as IFIA is, could be endangered by answering such questions as put down in the above resolution.

We believe that it is more fruitful to co-operate on technical basis. IFIA has now members in 31 countries in the world, regardless of the political aims and attitudes of their governments. We include our list of members for your guidance.

In this light, we fully support Mr. Aaron Tolen's statement, as expressed in his letter of 28th November 1970, especially under point 3 b.

As IFIA wants to work for the benefit of mankind regardless of race, colour or any other "difference" we have no desire, and in fact, sees our

Constitution no right, to get involved in any kind of political consideration.

Sincerely Yours,

(sgd.) F.G. Breman

Secretary-General

(sgd.) Olav Aspesaeter

The President

116 INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

BRUSSELS, 16 June 1971

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session (October-November 1970), I have pleasure in providing you with the information requested:

(a) The Association has no affiliates, national associations, associated members or individual members in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

(b) and (c) - not applicable, see reply to (a). I might, moreover, add that the Association has never had any activities in these countries.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) A. Philippart

Secretary-General

117. INTERNATIONAL WRITERS GUILD

PARIS, 16 June 1971

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your circular letter of 11 June 1971, and ask to be excused for failing to reply to your previous letter dated 14 January.

The fact that we did not reply is explained by the fact that the International Writers Guild has no branches or sections in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

Consequently, none of our affiliates co-operates in any way with the apartheid policy which the General Conference of Unesco has rightly condemned, and which we, for our part, unanimously denounce.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Roger Fernay

Executive Vice-President

118 ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

SYDNEY, 17 June 1971

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 11th June (Your Ref: DG/8/A.1417) concerning resolution 8 adopted by the Unesco General Conference at its sixteenth session.

The AEU is a Union of broadcasting organisations which has a total of 39 members in the Asian/Pacific area, the remaining organisations being associate members in other parts of the world.

The AEU's members do not include any organisations in the countries mentioned in paragraph 9(a) of the Unesco resolution and we do not have any contact with broadcasting organisations in those countries. There is, therefore, no need for me to supply any information regarding paragraphs 9(b)(c) of the resolution.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Charles Moses

Secretary-General

119 WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

EDINBURGH, 19 June 1971

Dear Dr. Maheu,

Thank you for your letter of 11th June, recalling your earlier letter of 14th January, 1971 in which you asked for detailed information relevant to Section 9 of the above resolution.

Since the receipt of your January 14th letter, I have been in correspondence with our Member Association in South Africa, the South African Council for Mental Health.

My information is that the major part of the work of the South African Council for Mental Health and its local branches is done amongst and for, underprivileged non-whites. The Council employs both white and non-white professional and non-professional staff for this purpose.

In accordance with present laws, membership of the Council itself is limited to whites; but the Council ensures collaboration between its white and non-white supporters by encouraging the formation of non-white committees on which white members serve in an advisory capacity, and which can apply for autonomous status and registration as welfare organizations.

My information is that the South African Council, while observing the letter of the law, in fact promotes welfare activities in which whites and non-whites work together in multiracial undertakings. It is, therefore, one of the few organisations which succeeds in maintaining an area of communication and co-operation across racial barriers, in spite of formal compliance with the law. As such, I suggest that the South African Council for Mental Health and Welfare should continue to receive the moral support given by its membership in our fully international World Federation for Mental Health.

It would in my opinion, be doing a signal dis-service to the voluntary member health workers of all races in South Africa if we were obliged to sever our connection with the South African Council for Mental Health.

I hope that this gives you the information which you require.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Professor G.M. Carstairs

President, World Federation for Mental
Health

120 FEDERATION FOR THE RESPECT OF MAN AND HUMANITY

PARIS, 21 June 1971

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter of 11 June concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its sixteenth session. We have taken careful note of the text of this resolution, presented in your letter of 14 January, and of the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 87th session.

With regard to the facts, we must inform you that our Federation is not represented either by a national branch or by individual affiliates in any of the countries covered by the General Conference resolution, namely, South Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese-dominated African territories.

As regards principles, however, we are not unaware of the crucial importance of the problem in question. In the preamble to its statutes, our Federation expressly voices its opposition to all racism, whatever its origins and whatever forms it may take. Thus we are moved by and share Unesco's determination to fight for the eradication of racial discrimination.

Nevertheless, we consider that, in certain circumstances, this fight must be a clandestine one. Accordingly, we greatly hope that the Executive Board of Unesco will take care not to jeopardize the position of persons or groups who are working devotedly against the policies of apartheid but who could only show evidence thereof at great risk of exposing themselves.

We take the liberty of expressing this hope to you, trusting in this matter in the sagacity which the Executive Board has constantly shown in its decisions.

Assuring you of our wholehearted support for Unesco's mission,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Joseph Foray

President

121. PANAMERICAN UNION OF ENGINEERING SOCIETIES

MONTEVIDEO, 22 June 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 11th on the subject of "resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session".

On this subject I am glad to inform you that the Panamerican Union of Engineering Societies have no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese dominated African territories.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) C.R. Végh Garzón

President

PARIS, 25 June 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 14 January and 4 June 1971 concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its sixteenth session (October-November 1970).

None of the member institutions of the Federation is located in the countries covered by the resolution. Moreover, the principles on which Catholic universities are founded are sufficiently well known. For this reason I felt that this inquiry was not applicable to the Federation.

Allow me, Sir, while expressing my satisfaction at the good relations enjoyed by the Federation with Unesco, to endorse the reservations which have been expressed by various NGOs with regard to resolution 8.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration

(sgd.) G. Leclercq

Secretary-General

GENEVA, 23 June 1971

Sir,

We are unable to act upon your circular letter of 11 June 1971 for the simple reason that we have no precise contacts with countries in which apartheid is in effect, though it would, in our view, be advisable to recommend for these countries the kind of education which we propose, if we wish such tragic discrimination to come to a rapid end (what is a generation or two in the immensity of time?).

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,

(sgd.) Jacques Mühlethaler

President

BRUSSELS, 28 June 1971

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 11 June, ref. DG/8/A.1417, I have the honour to inform you that our International Community has no branches, sections, affiliates or other elements in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

Our reply to the questions contained in paragraphs 9 (a), (b) and (c) is accordingly negative.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) J.J. Cnapkens

Treasurer

THE HAGUE, 28 June 1971

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of June 11, 1971, ref. DG/8/A.1417, concerning the Apartheid issue in South Africa I beg to inform you that our Organization has no affiliates in that country and that it is unlikely that such will be the case in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Jan van Veen
Executive Secretary

NEW YORK, 28 June 1971

Sir,

The Executive Board of the International Association of Schools of Social Work will be meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland in July (20-23) 1971. As the Board will, at that time, discuss the resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, we would appreciate it if 12 copies of the resolution and 12 copies of your letter, dated June 11, 1971, could be sent to Edinburgh. We are referring to documents Nos.:

DG/8/A.1417 and

DG/8/A/1417 Annex (87 EX/SR.10, 11, 12).

A label with the mailing address for Edinburgh is enclosed.

Your co-operation will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Alix Szilasi (Miss)

Secretary to Katherine A. Kendall
Secretary-General, IASSW (NGO)

126. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

NEW YORK, 30 June 1971

Sir,

This will acknowledge your request for information with respect to any "branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese dominated African territories".

The International Association of Schools of Social Work at present includes in its membership the Joint Universities Committee on Social Work of South Africa and its 16 affiliated departments or schools of social work in universities and university colleges.

The issue raised by your enquiry will be discussed at a meeting of the Executive Board of our organization to be held on July 20-23, 1971, in Edinburgh, Scotland. We shall respond to your enquiry as soon as possible after the close of that meeting.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Herman D. Stein

President

HELSINKI, 6 July 1971

Dear Sir,

I hereby inform you that the International Board on Books for Young People until now hasn't had connections with the three countries pointed out in above mentioned letter.

(sgd.) Niilo Visapää

President

128. WORLD STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

GENEVA, 9 July 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

This is in response to your letter which we received 11 June, regarding resolution 8 adopted by the 16th session of the Unesco General Conference.

Answering section "a" of paragraph 9 of that resolution, we have national movements in Rhodesia and South Africa. They are at the following addresses:

Mr. Ellman M. Ebebe (general secretary)
Student Christian Movement of Rhodesia
116 Harmony House
25 Manica Road
Salisbury

Mr. Colin B. Collins (general secretary)
University Christian Movement
P.O. Box 31846
Braamfontein
Johannesburg, Transvaal
(509 Dunwell, 35 Jorissen St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg).

With regard to sections "b" and "c" of paragraph 9, neither of our national branches supports or practices policies of racial discrimination. We hope you appreciate our position in this situation, not being able to give you more information due to the existing situations in both countries.

Sincerely,

(sgd.) Mark Amen

GENEVA, 16 July 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

Thank you for your circular letter regarding the above resolution, received on 14th June, 1971.

ISMUN does not have any national associations in the Republic of South Africa, or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories and therefore we are unable to contribute to the study referred to in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Wendy E. Cope

Associate Secretary

BRUSSELS, 14 July 1971

Dear Sir,

Further to your letter DG/8/A.1417, I have pleasure in forwarding to you the reply of the IIAS, an international non-governmental organization in category B, to the inquiry which you have been called upon to carry out.

The Institute has neither branches nor national sections in the areas concerned. In South Africa, however, it has correspondents with whom it exchanges scientific information relating to the administrative sciences, who may be subscribers to our Review or persons concerned in activities carried out within the framework of specific programmes, such as the organization of congresses.

I am forwarding to you, under separate cover, a pamphlet which will I think give you all the relevant information concerning the Institute's activities.

I shall be happy to provide you with any further particulars which you may require.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Jacques Stassen

Director-General

NEW YORK, 15 July 1971

My dear Director-General:

The reason The Institute on Man and Science has not sent back the questionnaire mailed to us in connection with resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its 16th session (1970), is that our NGO Organization (although extremely interested in combating racial discrimination in all countries) does not have any branch or office on the continent of Africa.

Please excuse our failure to reply earlier.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Sara Ling (Miss)

Secretary to Everett R. Clinchy

GENEVA, 22 July 1971

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter DG/8/A.1417 of 11 June on resolution 8 of the sixteenth session and the decision of the Executive Board at its 87th session on Item 5.4 of its Agenda.

The International Commission of Jurists has no branches, section or affiliate in South Africa. Our representative in South Africa, Mr. Joel Carlson, was recently compelled to leave the country owing to the intolerable pressures to which he, his family and staff were subjected.

As you will know, the International Commission of Jurists has been in the forefront of the campaign against racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Niall MacDermot

Secretary-General

HELSINKI, 19 July 1971

Sir,

I regret that the reply to your letter of June 11, 1971 has been delayed owing to my absence from the Headquarters.

In reply to the questions posed in your letter and by the Executive Board at its 87th session, Item 5.4 of its agenda, I would like to communicate to you the following information:

- a - The World Peace Council is proud to have amongst members of the Council and also among members of its Presidential Committee, which is its leadership, representatives of the principal national liberation movements of South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissao.

These movements are the authentic representatives of their peoples and are known for the fact that they lead the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in full accord with the principles of Unesco.

Further, all these movements are recognized as authentic national liberation movements by the Organisation for African Unity.

These movements are:

South Africa: African National Congress (ANC), whose president Mr. Oliver Tambo is a member of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council. Several other leaders of ANC are members of the Council.

Namibia: South West African Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) whose president Mr. Sam Nujoma and other leaders are members of the Council.

Zimbabwe (Rhodesia): Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) whose leaders are members of the World Peace Council.

Angola: People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) whose president Dr. Agostinho Neto is a member of the WPC Presidential Committee. Other leaders of MPLA are members of the Council.

Mozambique: The Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO) whose president Mr. Samora M. Machel and vice-president Mr. Marcelino Dos Santos are members of the World Peace Council - the latter being a member of the Presidential Committee.

Guinea-Bissao: The African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissao and Cape Verde (PAIGC) whose secretary general Amilcar Cabral is a member of the WPC Presidential Committee. Other leaders of PAIGC are members of the Council.

- b - As is clear from the above, all these organisations which are the only ones from the countries concerned which are represented in the World Peace Council are resolute opponents of racial discrimination and racial segregation and their entire work is dedicated to the struggle for the ending of colonialism and racism.
- c - It is again quite clear that all these organisations oppose and struggle against the apartheid policy of the government of the Republic of South Africa.

I would like to add for your information and that of the Executive Board and the General Conference the following facts:

- (i) The principles, on the basis of which the World Peace Council was founded at its congresses in Paris (1949) and Warsaw (1950) included the following:

Elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination;
Respect for the right of the peoples to sovereignty and independence.

No organisation or group in any country which practices racial discrimination directly or indirectly can be represented in the World Peace Council.

- (ii) Throughout its 22 years of existence, the World Peace Council has placed at the head of its programme, the struggle against racialism and colonialism in all their forms. The struggle against the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa and against the racist and colonial domination practised by the Portuguese colonialists and the Smith régime in Salisbury, has been a constant feature of the actions taken by the World Peace Council. Every meeting of the Council or of its Presidential Committee has adopted resolutions and programmes of action to intensify this struggle.

We mention below a few of the most recent actions of the Council in this regard:

- (iii) In 1969, the World Peace Council joined hands with the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation to organise in Khartoum (Sudan) the International Conference for the Support of the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa.
- (iv) In June 1970, the World Peace Council took a leading part in organising the International Conference in Rome for the Support of the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies.
- (v) The World Peace Council organised a major campaign against the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom to give arms to South Africa. The Council organised an International Day of protest under the slogan "No Arms to Racist South Africa" on August 22, 1970. Several messages from heads of state and government were received on this occasion (a small brochure brought out on this occasion is attached for your reference).

- (vi) The World Peace Council organised from December 14 to 20, 1970 an International Week of Actions against Colonialism and Racial Discrimination, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the declaration of the United Nations for the liquidation of colonialism. On this occasion an international meeting with the participation of representatives of nearly 50 countries of all continents was organised by the World Peace Council in Stockholm.
- (vii) In February 1971, the World Peace Council participated in a meeting of a Working Group, convened by the Organisation of African Unity, to prepare a study on the support being given by certain countries, particularly belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, to the racist and colonialist régimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal.
- (viii) In May 1971, the World Peace Council organised a seminar in cooperation with the United Nations Association against racial discrimination, in observance of the International Year against Racism.
- (ix) In May 1971, at the Assembly of the World Peace Council, attended by 800 participants from 124 countries, over 30 international and hundreds of national organisations, the question of racism and colonialism was among the most important on the agenda. A mass rally in honour of the International Year Against Racism was attended by several thousand people and adopted special resolutions against racism and colonialism.
- (x) The World Peace Council cooperates closely with the Organisation of African Unity. At its Assembly in Budapest in May 1971, a special address was read out on behalf of the Secretary General of the OAU who was unable to come himself owing to other preoccupations but was represented by one of his seniormost colleagues in the OAU Secretariat.
- (xi) The World Peace Council maintains close relations with the U.N. Special Committee on the Apartheid Policy of South Africa, the U.N. Special Committee on De-colonisation and the U.N. Council for Namibia. Delegations from the Committees on Apartheid and De-colonisation took part in the Assembly of the World Peace Council and the addresses of leaders of the two delegations emphasized the significance of the work of the World Peace Council against racism and colonialism.

I hope that this information will be sufficient for the purposes of the important enquiry which you are undertaking.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Romesh Chandra

Secretary General

HAIFA, 6 July 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

In response to directive reference DG/8/A.1417, the following report is submitted for the International Council of Jewish Women, category C with Unesco.

All activity of the International Council of Jewish Women is predicated upon the principles expressed in our resolutions, among which we cite the following:

Human Rights:

WHEREAS the protection of individual rights on an international scale has been recognized by the United Nations in the Declaration of Human Rights as basic to a just and peaceful world, and

WHEREAS discrimination and intolerance when practiced or condoned by any nation destroys human dignity and limits national development,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the International Council of Jewish Women ask each of its affiliates to:

1. Urge its government to support and implement the Declaration of Human Rights, the Genocide Convention and all other Human Rights Conventions,
2. Urge its government to press for the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to seek solutions to those problems which lead to the denial of civil and religious rights.

and to quote in part from our resolution on Education:

"The I.C.J.W. urges its affiliate organizations to encourage educational standards and facilities which will provide quality education for everyone and the support legislative measures and financial commitments to insure these opportunities."

The above principles were confirmed at our last Triennial Convention May 31 - June 4, 1969.

A Latin-American Workshop was held in Rio de Janeiro in April 1971, attended by delegates from Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil and Mexico, at which all Latin-American affiliates proclaimed for the body their adherence to the International Year to Combat Racism and the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

In May 1971, at a meeting of the European Committee of I.C.J.W., held in Basel, Switzerland, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS the UN conscious of the continued existence of racial discrimination throughout the world has declared 1971 International Year to Combat Racism and the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we pledge ourselves to defend and uphold the guarantees of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".

The I.C.J.W. has also sent to all affiliates a directive on International Year, 1971, a copy of which is enclosed.

I.C.J.W. has an affiliate in South Africa which is involved in service and support of general social welfare problems irrespective of race, color and creed: such as hospital visiting for adults and handicapped children, and related services. The training and use of volunteers in all phases of community work is encouraged, so that in turn this knowledge benefits the general public, regardless of race, color and creed.

The I.C.J.W. has no affiliate in Rhodesia or in Portuguese African territories. We feel that the contact between our affiliate in South Africa and its parent body, the ICJW, is particularly necessary in this troubled period in order to strengthen the work and program of the affiliate and maintain a close relationship and contact with its international organization.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Mrs. Shoshana Hareli

President

135

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIFFERING CIVILIZATIONS

BRUSSELS, 9 July 1971

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter DG/8/A.1417 of 11 June concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its sixteenth session, I have the honour to set out below the information requested from us as an international non-governmental organization.

Our Institute has never had either official or informal contacts either with the South African Government or with any institution responsible to it.

Among the 257 members of the Institute scattered throughout the world, one resides in Mozambique and two reside in South Africa. There is also one African member from Rhodesia now living in the United States. These persons have been members of our Institute for over ten years, collaborating with it in the study of problems raised by contact occurring between

peoples of differing civilizations, while endeavouring to encourage the populations whom these civilizations divide to draw closer to one another. Hence they do not in any way countenance the doctrine of apartheid.

I should, moreover, like to point out that, until a year ago, our review "Civilisations" contained a regular report from South Africa, which was sent to us by a South African correspondent who was herself a fierce opponent of apartheid.

Yours faithfully,

pp. the Secretary-General

E.E.G. Ducarme, Attaché

136. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF GRAPHIC DESIGN ASSOCIATIONS

SURREY, 12 July 1971

Dear Director-General,

Thank you for your letter of 11 June 1971 concerning the above matter. Your original circular letter of 14 January had, unfortunately, not reached me - hence our non-reply. I have only just returned from travel abroad and am replying to your present letter as promptly as possible.

The reply to 9 (a), (b) and (c), as regards the International Council of Graphic Design Associations, is in all three cases "No".

The following two paragraphs from the Constitution of Icograda (Section D. Aims and Functions) may be relevant to your debates:

15. To encourage the use of graphic design in the life of every community throughout the world not only for the material but also for the cultural advancement of all people regardless of race or creed.
16. To function as a non-political organisation.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Peter Kneebone

Icograda/Unesco liaison

ROME, 5 July 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

With reference to your letter of June 11, 1971, your reference DG/8/A.1417, Subject: Resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session (October-November 1970) I should like to state that the International Broadcast Institute has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese-dominated African territories practicing racial discrimination or cooperating with the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa.

The International Broadcast Institute has at the moment two Members from the Union of South Africa who joined the IBI on an individual capacity conforming to the basic policy of this Institute as stated in the enclosed leaflet.

Trusting that the above information is satisfactory to you.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Hiroshi Sakamoto

Deputy Director

Yaoundé, 1 July 1971

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 11 June 1971, reference DG/8/A.1417, the subject of which is given above, and with reference to paragraphs 9 and 10 of the inquiry regarding possible co-operation by the non-governmental organizations with the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa, I beg to inform you that:

- (a) the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa has no branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories;
- (b) the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa does not co-operate with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

Moreover, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa is working for the elimination of the practice of racial discrimination in sport in South Africa. In May 1970, for example, it obtained the barring of South Africa from the International Olympic Movement for the reason given above.

I am sending to you annexed the charges laid at that time by the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa before the International Olympic Committee (IOC), as well as the memorandum addressed to the IOC on the Rhodesian problem.

I trust that this information may be of use to you in preparing the final report which you are to submit to the Executive Board of Unesco at its 88th session.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,

(sgd.) J.C. Ganga

Secretary-General

139. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF SOCIETIES FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

BRUSSELS, July 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

Further to your letter of January 14, 1971 (above reference) regarding resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, I have the honour to inform you that

the International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped has an affiliated member society in South Africa: "the Transvaal Association of Parents and Friends of the Mentally Handicapped".

To the best of our knowledge, this association does not practice any racial discrimination nor apartheid policy.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Yvonne Posternak, M.S. Lic.ès Sc.

President

140. CHILDREN'S INTERNATIONAL SUMMER VILLAGES

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
26 July 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

This is in response to your letter of 11th June, reference DG/8/A.1417. It was sent to me by Mrs. Amy Meyer of Paris but didn't reach my hand until well into July.

I note you would be interested to receive the information any time before 1st August and, therefore, I hasten to reply.

Although Children's international Summer Villages has operations and contacts in over 50 nations we don't have any relations with people or organizations in South Africa, Rhodesia or Portuguese Africa. Perhaps we will do so in the future but not until such time as we are satisfied that the activities of these persons or organizations would be in complete consonance with your resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sessions in October and November 1970.

We support the resolution of Unesco and wish you every success in implementing the resolution in the future.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) W.P. Matthews, Jnr.

Secretary General

23 September 1971

This document is divided in three parts, as follows:

- I. A check-list indicating where the replies referred to in document 88 EX/20 are to be found.
- II. In pursuance of paragraph 11 of 87 EX/Decision 5.4, the replies of non-governmental organizations to the Director-General's request for further information or clarification.
- III. All replies received from non-governmental organizations after 4 August and which have not been taken into account when preparing this document.

Check-list indicating where replies referred
to in document 88 EX/20 are to be found

Number corresponding to reply as reproduced in Ex. Bd. documents		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
	African Trade Union Confederation (C)				
	Agudas Israel World Organization (C)				
	All-African Trade Union Federation (C)				
	All-African Women's Conference (C)				
	Alliance Internationale (Association des anciens de la Cité internationale de l'Université de Paris) (C)				
57	Amnesty International (C)	X		X	
118	Asian Broadcasting Union (B)			X	
55	Associated Country Women of the World (B)	X	X		
	Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de la langue française (B)				
	Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press (B)				
	Association internationale des sociologues de la langue française (C)				
	Association of African Universities (C)				
	Association of Commonwealth Universities (B)				
110	B'nai B'rith International Council (B)			X	
26	Boy Scouts World Bureau (B)	X			
98	Catholic International Education Office (B)			X	
86	Catholic International Union for Social Service (B)		X		
	Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands (C)				
140	Children's International Summer Villages (C)			X	
	Christian Peace Conference (C)				
27	Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (B)	X			

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
	Commonwealth Press Union (C)				
	Confederation of Latin American Teachers (B)				
	Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools (C)				
32	Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations (B)	X			
97	Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (A)			X	
	Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (A)				
	(The) Econometric Society (C)				
	European Alliance of Press Agencies (B)				
66	European Broadcasting Union (C)	X		X	
	European Committee for Young Farmers' and 4-H Clubs (C)				
	European Confederation of Agriculture (C)				
114	European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (B)			X	
	European Society of Culture (B)				
	European Teachers' Association (C)				
	European Writers' Community (B)				
36	(The) Experiment in International Living (B)	X			
120	Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity (C)			X	
	Federation of Asian Women's Associations (C)				
	Federation of International Youth Travel Organizations (C)				
74	Friends World Committee for Consultation (B)		X	X	
131	Institute on Man and Science (B)			X	
	Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (B)				
	Inter-American Federation for Adult Education (C)				
	Inter-Group of Lawyers of the Academy of International Law of The Hague (C)				
	International Academy of Ceramics (C)				
70	International Alliance of Women (B)		X		
	International Association for Cultural Freedom (C)				
	International Association for Cybernetics (C)				
	International Association for Earthquake Engineering (B)				

		87	87	88	88
		EX/20	EX/20 Add.	EX/20	EX/20 Add.
	International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (B)				
	International Association for Educational and Vocational Information (B)				
	International Association for Mass Communication Research (B)				
	International Association for Religious Freedom (B)				
	International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research (B)				
	International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (C)				
99	International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (B)			X	
58	International Association of Agricultural Economists (C)	X			
1	International Association of Art (A)	X		X	
104	International Association of Art Critics (B)			X	
71	International Association of Democratic Lawyers (B)		X		
21	International Association of Legal Science (B)	X		X	
	International Association of Literary Critics (B)				
	International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatics (B)				
	International Association of Lyceum Clubs (C)				
126	International Association of Schools of Social Work (C)			X	X
	International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (C)				
	International Association of Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (B)				
2	International Association of Universities (A)	X		X	
	International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (B)				
20	International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children	X			
	International Association of Youth Magistrates (C)				
	International Astronautical Federation (B)				
	International Baccalaureate Office (C)				

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
127	International Board on Books for Young People (B)			X	
	International Brain Research Organization (B)				
137	International Broadcast Institute (C)			X	
	International Castles Institute (C)				
25	International Catholic Child Bureau (B)	X		X	
85	International Catholic Union of the Press (B)		X		
	International Cell Research Organization (B)				
	International Chamber of Commerce (C)				
	International Christian Union of Business Executives (C)				
	International Circulation Managers' Commission (C)				
	International Civil Service Training Organization (C)				
132	International Commission of Jurists (B)				X
	International Commission on Agricultural Engineering (C)				
	International Committee for Breaking the Language Barrier (C)				
28	International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation (B)	X			
124	International Community of Booksellers Associations (B)				X
	International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (C)				
29	International Confederation of Catholic Charities (B)	X			
3	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (A)	X		X	
	International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (C)				
	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (B)				
102	International Congress of University Adult Education (B)				X
67	International Co-operative Alliance (A)		X		
	International Co-ordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-School Scientific Activities (B)				
	International Copyright Society (C)				
7	International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (A)	X		X	
61	International Council for Scientific Management (C)	X			

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
136	International Council of Graphic Design Associations (C)			X	
134	International Council of Jewish Women (C)			X	
8	International Council of Monuments and Sites (A)	X		X	
99	International Council of Museums (A)	X			
93	International Council of Nurses (C)		X		
11	International Council of Scientific Unions (A)	X		X	X
35	International Council of Social-Democratic Women (B)	X			
	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (B)				
	International Council of Sport and Physical Education (B)				
34	International Council of Women (B)	X		X	
	International Council on Archives (A)				
60	International Council on Correspondence Education (B)	X		X	
	International Council on Education for Teaching (C)				
75	International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services (B)		X	X	
	International Council on Social Welfare (B)	X			
141	International Economic Association (B)				X
	International Falcon Movement (B)				
95	International Federation for Documentation (A)			X	
	International Federation for Housing and Planning (C)				
	International Federation for Information Processing (B)				
38	International Federation for Parent Education (B)	X			
	International Federation of Actors (C)				
103	International Federation of Business and Professional Women (B)			X	
122	International Federation of Catholic Universities (B)			X	
	International Federation of Chief Editors (C)				
	International Federation of Children's Communities (B)				
	International Federation of "Ecole moderne" Movements (C)				
	International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions (B)				
111	International Federation of Home Economics (C)			X	

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
	International Federation of Journalists (B)				
115	International Federation of Landscape Architects (B)			X	
69	International Federation of Library Associations (A)		X		X
	International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (C)				
	International Federation of Modern Language Teachers (B)				
76	International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (B)		X		
39	International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges (B)	X			
	International Federation of Photographic Art (C)				
40	International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations (B)	X			
	International Federation of Senior Police Officers (C)				
	International Federation of Social Workers (C)				
	International Federation of Sound-Hunters (C)				
	International Federation of Students in Political Sciences (C)				
	International Federation of the Periodical Press (B)				
62	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (B)	X		X	
	International Federation of the Training Centres for the Promotion of Progressive Education (C)				
	International Federation of Translators (A)				
77	International Federation of University Women (B)			X	X
	International Federation of Women Lawyers (C)				
	International Federation of Workers Educational Associations (A)				
	(The) International Fellowship of Reconciliation (C)				
68	International Film and Television Council (A)		X		X
	International Grotius Foundation for the Propagation of International Law (C)				
	International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (C)				
52	International Humanist and Ethical Union (B)	X			
130	International Institute of Administrative Sciences (B)			X	

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
135	International Institute of Differing Civilizations (C)			X	
	International Institute of Public Finance (C)				
	International Labour Assistance (C)				
	International Law Association (B)				
	International League for Child and Adult Education (B)				
144	International League for the Rights of Man (B)				X
139	International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped (C)			X	
	International Literary and Artistic Association (B)				
	International Montessori Association (C)				
80	International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (B)		X	X	
101	International Movement of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth (B)			X	
6	International Music Council (A)	X			
	International Organization for Standardization (A)				
125	International Organization of Consumers' Unions (C)			X	
47	International Organization of Journalists (B)	X		X	
	International Peace Research Association (B)				
	International PEN (B)				
78	International Planned Parenthood Federation (B)		X	X	
116	International Political Science Association (B)			X	
92	International Press Telecommunications Committee (C)		X	X	X
	International Publishers' Association (B)				
	International Radio and Television Organization (B)				
59	International Recreation Association (C)	X			X
	International Schools Association (B)				
	International Scientific Film Association (B)				
10	International Social Science Council (A)	X			
	International Social Service (C)				
	International Society for Education through Art (B)				

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
142	International Society for Photogrammetry (C)				X
84	International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (B)		X		
	International Society of Biometeorology (C)				
	International Society of Criminology (B)				
	International Society of Phonetic Sciences (C)				
19	International Society of Soil Science (B)	X			
	International Sociological Association (B)				
43	International Statistical Institute (B)	X			X
129	International Student Movement for the United Nations (B)				X
96	International Theatre Institute (A)			X	
	International Training and Research Centre for Development (C)				
	International Travel Journalists and Writers Federation (B)				
87	International Union for Child Welfare (B)		X		
88	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (A)		X	X	
	International Union for Health Education (B)				
112	International Union for Moral and Social Action (C)			X	
	International Union for the Liberty of Education (B)				
89	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (B)		X		
	International Union for Vacuum Science, Technique and Applications (C)				
	International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (C)				
	International Union of Architects (A)				
	International Union of Christian Democrats (Nouvelles équipes internationales) (C)				
100	International Union of Family Organizations (B)			X	
15	International Union of Local Authorities (A)	X		X	
	International Union of Official Travel Organizations (A)				
51	International Union of Psychological Science (B)	X			

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
	International Union of School and University Health and Medicine (B)				
	International Union of Social Democratic Teachers (C)				
	International Union of Socialist Youth (B)				
	International Union of Students (B)				
	International University Contact for Management Education (C)				
49	International Voluntary Service (B)	X			
	International Water Supply Association (C)				
117	International Writers Guild (B)			X	
44	International Young Catholic Students (B)	X			
105	International Youth Hostel Federation (B)			X	
53	Inter-Parliamentary Union (B)	X			
	Junior Chamber International (C)				
45	League of Red Cross Societies (B)	X		X	
	Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations (C)				
	Liberal International - World Liberal Union (C)				
	Organization of Asian News Agencies (C)				
23	Pacific Science Association (B)	X		X	
121	Pan-American Union of Engineering Societies (B)			X	
	Pan-Indian Ocean Science Association (C)				
48	Pan-Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association (B)	X		X	
83	Pax-Romana - International Movement of Catholic Students		X		
	International Catholic Movement of Intellectual and Cultural Affairs (B)				
	Rotary International (C)				
109	Saint Joan's International Alliance (C)			X	X
	(The) Salvation Army (C)				
	Society for General Systems Research (C)				
	Society of African Culture (A)				
73	Soroptomist International Association (B)		X		
	S.O.S. Kinderdorf International (C)				

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
	Sri Aurobindo Society (B)				
30	Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities (B)	X			
138	Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (C)			X	
	UNDA - Catholic International Association for Radio and Television (B)				
	Union culturelle française (C)				
50	Union of International Associations (B)	X			
	Union of International Engineering Organizations (A)				
	Union of Latin American Universities (B)				
	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (B)				
	Union pan-africaine des journalistes (C)				
	United Schools International (C)				
13	United Towns Organization (A)	X			
24	Universal Esperanto Association (B)	X		X	
37	Women's International Democratic Federation (B)	X			
46	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (B)	X		X	
	World Academy of Art and Science (C)				
17	World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (B)	X			
18	World Assembly of Youth (B)	X			
143	World Association for Christian Communication (B)				X
	World Association for Public Opinion Research (B)				
123	World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace (C)			X	
22	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (B)	X	X		X
	World Association of World Federalists (C)				
5	World Confederation of Labour (A)	X			
4	World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (A)	X			X
	World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (B)				
	World Council of Christian Education (C)				

		87 EX/20	87 EX/20 Add.	88 EX/20	88 EX/20 Add.
	World Crafts Council (B)				
107	(The) World Education Fellowship (B)			X	
	World Energy Conference (B)				
119	World Federation for Mental Health (B)			X	
63	World Federation for the Protection of Animals (C)	X			
79	World Federation of Catholic Youth (B)		X		
	World Federation of Democratic Youth (B)				
108	World Federation of Engineering Organizations (B)			X	
42	World Federation of Scientific Workers (B)	X			
12	World Federation of Teachers' Unions (A)	X		X	
	World Federation of the Deaf (B)				
14	World Federation of Trade Unions (A)	X			
94	World Federation of United Nations Associations (A)			X	
	World Fellowship of Buddhists (B)				
64	World Friendship Federation (C)	X			
31	World Jewish Congress (B)	X		X	
65	World Movement of Christian Workers (C)	X			
81	World Movement of Mothers (B)		X		
82	World Organization for Early Childhood Education (B)		X		
133	World Peace Council (B)			X	
	World Peace-through-Law Center (C)				
128	World's Student Christian Federation (B)			X	
	World Union for Progressive Judaism (B)				
54	World Union of Catholic Teachers (B)	X			
91	World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (B)		X		
	World Union of Jewish Students (C)				
56	World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth (B)	X			
113	World University Service (B)			X	

		87	EX/20
		87	EX/20 Add.
		88	EX/20
		88	EX/20 Add.
41	World Veterans Federation (B)	X	
16	World Young Women's Christian Association (B)	X	
106	Young Christian Workers (B)		X
	Zonta International (C)		

II

Replies of non-governmental organizations to the Director-General's request for additional information or clarification of replies

4 X - WCOTP/CMOPE

Washington, 27 August 1971

Thank you for your letter of above reference dated 2 August. The appropriate response to DG/8/A.1417, 11 June 1971, paragraph 9 a, b and c is as follows: (a) yes; (b) no; (c) no.

Would you kindly note the new address of WCOTP:

5 Chemin du Moulin
1110 Morges
Switzerland

Very truly yours,

(sgd.) Raymond J. Smyke
Assistant Secretary

22 X - WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS

London, 5 August 1971

In reply to your letter of July 30th, the reason we had not written again after receiving the Director-General's letter of June 11th was that we have nothing further to add.

The information contained in our letter to Mr. Doo Kingue of September 11, 1969, for inclusion in the Sexennial Report has not altered. The Girl Guides Association of South Africa is a full member of the World Association; the Girl Guides Association, Rhodesia, is an Associate Member.

I would point out that membership in the World Association is entirely voluntary and for a national association to be accepted, it must adhere to the fundamental principles of the World Association. These were clearly stated to the Director-General by the Chairman of our World Committee in her letter of April 16th.

I hope that this is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Mrs. P.F. Raymond-Cox
Public Relations Executive

New York, 13 August 1971

We are pleased to reply to your letter of August 2nd, requesting clarification of statements made in our letter of January 25th.

Concerning the question you raise in the second paragraph of your letter, you will note that we stated in our letter of January 25th we have no membership from South Africa on our Board of Directors at this time. Formerly Mr. Johannes Botha, who was Secretary for Sport and Recreation for the Government of South Africa had been a member of the Board of Directors for a few months succeeding Dr. Op't Hof of the Department of Cultural Affairs. After Mr. Botha died in March 1970 there was no replacement.

Checking our records for information supplied to you in 1968, we have found a listing headed "Countries in which the organization has affiliated associations or individual members". In this list were included Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. We presume this is the source of your inquiry concerning "two affiliates" in this area.

It should be explained that the word "affiliate" as used by us is actually a reference to membership and does not connote control or policy involvement with another organization in any way. We are enclosing a copy of our membership application form to illustrate this point. You will notice it refers only to membership and does not use the word "affiliate" in any context. We do not have any other forms or agreements that introduce the word "affiliate".

Our relationship with our members is strictly on a service basis, containing no direct or implied involvement in their policies or actions. Membership is open to any person or organization with an interest in recreation. Membership in IRA by an individual or organization not only entitles the person or organization to specified services, but also implies a belief in the overall goal of IRA - namely the provision of recreation opportunities for all peoples of the world regardless of race, religion, colour, political persuasion or economic condition. In this sense affiliates are joined together in striving to reach this goal. This spells out more fully what we stated in our letter of January 25th when we said:

"... we serve all nations without regard to origins, religions, or political persuasions."

There is one exception to this "no involvement" position. This is the Geneva Office of the IRA which, as a forerunner of a European Recreation Association, now in a formative stage, does have policy responsibility to IRA. It is also expected that the new European Association will have policy responsibility to IRA and be an "affiliate" in the more formal sense of the word.

In Rhodesia we have no memberships at this time, nor do we have memberships in Portuguese-dominated African territories.

In South Africa we currently have two memberships as follows:

1. Mr. Julien Cadieux, Recreation Officer for the City of Germiston. His responsibility is the development of recreation programmes for 84,000 Bantus living in the township of Katlehong. (Enclosed is a report which will give you more background information on Mr. Cadieux and the IRA.)
2. Mr. T.A. Linley, Director, Parks and Recreation and Beaches Department, City of Durban.

These memberships are not "branches, sections or constituent parts" of IRA, nor are they "affiliates" in the formal sense of the word. They are simply entitled to the IRA services afforded to all members in all countries (see membership application for outline of services to members).

Regarding the Unesco Director-General's second circular letter dated June 11, we did not reply to this letter as it was instruction to non-governmental organizations which had not replied to the first circular letter of January 14. Our letter of January 25 was our response to the original request.

We hope that our original response of January 25, plus the additional information provided above, serves to answer your questions. Of course we will be happy to respond again if there is more explanation that you might wish to have.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) T.E. Rivers
Director-General

62 X - INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE PHONOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY

London, 20 August 1971

Subject: Resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session (October-November 1970)

Thank you for your letter of 2 August 1971 regarding the relations of this Federation with the Republic of South Africa.

You are quite right in saying that there are six members of this Federation in South Africa, namely those listed in the 1970 list of members supplied to you.

In my letter of 10 February to Director-General Maheu on this subject, I regret that there was a typing error. The date given in the last sentence should have been 1965.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) (Miss) G. Davies
Barrister

Paris, 4 August 1971

I would confirm the terms of my letter 6031 dated 8 April 1971 and would like to explain any apparent discrepancy between it and information supplied by us in 1969 for preparation of the sexennial report.

The position is as follows:

The IFTC has two categories of member organizations - full and associate.

The full members are all of them international bodies and the IFTC did not until recently have any provision in its statutes for the full membership of any kind of national organization in individual countries. It was indeed the disadvantages of having no organization or juridical form of association with individual countries which has led to the creation in our statutes of a further category of full members, i.e. national IFTC committees. So far none of these has been admitted to membership. There is, I would add, no question of any such IFTC committees being established in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

The second category of membership - associate - has been granted to national organizations of international scope in certain countries. None of these associate members is situated in or belongs to the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories.

The international organizations in membership of the IFTC do have their own national member organizations and/or correspondents in individual countries. Four have member organizations or correspondents in South Africa. But these latter are not branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts of the IFTC.

In these circumstances, the Director-General's letter of 11 June 1971 did not on the face of it seem to call for further reply.

I am sorry if the manner in which the information we supplied for the sexennial report was presented was unclear and so misled you into the conclusion given in paragraph 3 of your letter of 2 August 1971.

I trust the above information meets your requirements. We shall be glad to supply further information and co-operate in this matter in any other way you consider appropriate.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) John Maddison
President

London, 28 August 1971

Referring to your letter of August 2nd, I was under the impression that the President of the Alliance had already answered your inquiry about presumed sections of the Alliance in Africa. I therefore forwarded your letter to Mme Leroy-Boy, at the time in Brussels, and my impression was confirmed and the letter returned to me.

In order to eliminate any possibility of misunderstanding I repeat the information sent in my letter of June 28th to which you refer, namely that the Alliance has no section in Rhodesia, South Africa or African countries under Portuguese rule and does not entertain relations with them.

If you will please refer to my communication of August 30, 1966 (to which you have previously referred) you will note that, in answer to your letter of August 3rd, we state that we have no sections in these countries (do not include them under sections) and only some individual members. The latter have now dwindled to two, one a visitor shortly returning to the United Kingdom. This, all that remains of a one-time small South African section, established by the late Miss Challoner and even at the time noted for its non-discrimination.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) F.M. Shattock
Vice-President

III

Replies received from non-governmental organizations to the Director-General's circular letters from 4 August to 6 September 1971

11 X - INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

Utrecht, 24 August 1971

Sir,

I herewith acknowledge receipt of your circular letter DG/8/A.1417 of 11 June.

On behalf of the Officers of the Council I have the pleasure to furnish you with information additional to that contained in my letter of 1 February, which will enable you to report further to your Executive Board.

I have sought information from the International Scientific Unions which would permit me to provide information not only about ICSU but also about the sixteen International Scientific Unions federated in ICSU.

A typical reply is the following:

"The Union has no relations of any kind with 'Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories'. Our only connexion with South Africa is that the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is one of our Adhering Bodies. Our Statute 3.1 states: 'The members of the Union are its Adhering Bodies'. This status appears to parallel that of the National Members of ICSU. I note that the South African Council is also a National Member of ICSU. The Unesco resolution refers to 'branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts'. It does not seem that one of our members can be construed to be a branch, section or affiliate and I very much doubt whether a member is a constituent part."

This is a point of view which was put forward at the meeting of the ICSU Officers in January when the Unesco recommendation was first discussed. All of the Unions have stressed strongly the fact that national membership is decided entirely on scientific merit, and it is now the accepted policy that members seeking admission have drawn to their attention the resolutions adopted by the 8 and 10 General Assemblies of ICSU, given in my letter to you dated 1 February.

A number of the Unions have drawn to my attention the fact that they have organized meetings in South Africa. The replies indicate that: "no racial discrimination or racial segregation was practised", and "symposia held in South Africa under Union sponsorship have not involved restriction on attendance by scientists from other member nations".

The Officers have not been able to decide if a national adhering body, which is entirely autonomous, does constitute a constituent part of the Council. If, as we believe, it does not then the recommendation of the sixteenth General Conference does not apply to ICSU.

If, however, the body set up to investigate the non-governmental organizations should rule that a national adhering body is a constituent part then the answers to the questions posed in the Annex to DG/8/A.1417, paragraph 9 b and c, would be: (b) ICSU has no evidence that racial discrimination or racial segregation is practised by its national adhering organization in South Africa; (c) ICSU has no evidence that its national adhering organization in South Africa co-operates with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

Inasmuch as two General Assemblies of the Council have made recommendations concerning various discriminative practices and that these have been reaffirmed by the Executive Committee at its X Meeting, and by the Officers at their meeting on 5 June, ICSU would consider it a most serious matter if it was shown that any member was party to such practices.

I trust that the information given above will be sufficient to enable the Unesco Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to complete a critical analysis of ICSU. I believe it would be appropriate to close with the statement unanimously adopted by the Officers of ICSU at their last meeting:

"The Officers reaffirmed the resolution on non-discrimination adopted by the 8 General Assembly of ICSU in 1958 and specifically the policy of recognizing the rights of all human beings, regardless of race, religion, nationality or sex, to freedom of access to collaborative efforts of science, to international scientific meetings, and specifically to all positions, committees, activities, and assemblies of ICSU."

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) F.A. Stafleu
Secretary-General

25 X - INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU

Geneva, 4 August 1971

Sir,

In reply to your circular letter DG/8/A.1417 in which you asked those NGOs which answered your letter DG/8/A.318 of 14 January to supply further information, I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that the very nature of my reply of 2 February to your letter of 14 January precludes the need for any further information.

In my letter of 2 February I informed you that ICCB has no "branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the South African Republic, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated territories". This situation remains unchanged.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(sgd.) J. Moerman
Secretary-General

The Hague, 3 August 1971

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 11 June 1971 (ref. DG/8/A.1417) concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

The Bureau of the International Statistical Institute will meet during the 38th session of the ISI which will be held in Washington D.C. from 10-20 August 1971. Resolution 8 and our subsequent correspondence about this resolution, will be brought to the attention of the Bureau. If the Bureau would wish to make any further statement in the light of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Executive Board decision, I shall communicate this to you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) J.Ch.W. Verstege
Secretary-General

Brussels, 3 August 1971

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular letter of 11 June concerning resolution 8, I have the honour to confirm my reply of 9 April last referring to sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 9.

In case it may be of use to you, I shall repeat the information given:

- (a) IFLA "has one member, the 'South African Library Association' and four associate members, namely, the State Library, Pretoria, the South African Library, Cape Town, the University Library, Cape Town, and the University College, Salisbury, which have no vote. IFLA has never yet met in these territories and there is no citizen of these countries among the members of the various committees of IFLA. A delegate from South Africa usually attends the annual meeting of our General Council".
- (b) "Since IFLA is an NGO of a professional and scientific nature, it does not wish to become involved in political or moral issues which are not within its competence. It has been concerned thus far only with the professional character of its members and has no intention of departing from that principle. An investigation among its members, as the resolution proposes, might constitute a dangerous precedent and could do serious damage to voluntary international co-operation which is based upon what unites and not what separates men."

Note: The underlining in this paragraph was done by you when the various replies were circulated.

(c) See (b).

The replies of the NGOs, which you were good enough to publish, point to two important conclusions which the Executive Board will not fail to note:

- (1) The great majority of NGOs feel that resolution 8 is strongly reminiscent of a steamroller being used to crack a nut.
- (2) An even greater majority fear that resolution 8 may have just the opposite result to what was intended.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Herman Liebaers
Vice-President

126 X - INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

New York, 4 August 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

In my letter of June 30, 1971, I noted that the Executive Board of the IASSW would consider the matter of its affiliate in South Africa, the Joint Universities Committee on Social Work. The Board did discuss this matter thoroughly.

The members of the Board were unanimous in their condemnation of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination. Those who argued for retention of the relationship to the Joint Universities Committee did so primarily on these grounds: to maintain a link to the outside world with those who really wished to see change take place, and needed the encouragement and stimulus of participation in an international group; that, if there were any among the South African group who were apartheid advocates, the exposure to contrary feeling might have some persuasive power; and that disaffiliation would raise difficult questions about where to draw the line with respect to other nations. Those who felt that it might be desirable to sever relationships with the South African group argued that: continued recognition could imply acceptance of the apartheid situation, and severance of relationship was essential as a matter of principle; those in South Africa who were not in favour of apartheid might prefer to see sanctions by an international group as a form of pressure.

The secretariat was asked to explore certain facts, including the attitude of our African membership towards this issue, as well as to get the direct experience of prominent social workers who have recently visited South African schools of social work, to determine what their analysis of the situation would suggest as the most reasonable and responsible course of action.

The tabling of the issue by the Board, therefore, does not represent inaction or indecision, as much as it does the initiation of steps to acquire additional information and views in preparation for a definite position to be taken by the Board at its next meeting. The Board considered this matter of signal importance and, therefore, addressed it at length and from many points of view.

Please accept this statement, therefore, as our present response to your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Herman D. Stein
President

141 - INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Paris, 12 August 1971

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your circular letter No. DG/8/A.1417 of 11 June 1971 concerning the resolution No. 8, paragraph 9, adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

In this connexion I confirm that the International Economic Association is an association whose object is to promote the advancement of the knowledge of economics and the collaboration of economists throughout the world. Its activities are exclusively scientific; it makes no discrimination, whether on the grounds of race, religion, politics or ideology. The IEA has no branches or affiliates in Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories. Its member association in South Africa - The Economic Society of South Africa - is known to us as a body of academic economists whose objects are "to promote the thorough discussion of and research into economic questions, in particular those affecting South Africa, and, to this end, to enlist the active co-operation of all persons, whatever school of economic thought, capable of throwing light on them". Its membership seems to be open to all bona fide economists. We have never had the opportunity to organize a round table or any other research project in South Africa. One economist from South Africa is invited to the meeting of our Council every three years. We have no means of inquiring about racial discrimination in South Africa. It is really a problem which is beyond the scope of our activities.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Luc Fauvel
Secretary-General

Milan, 2 August 1971

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to be so late in replying to your circulars concerning resolution 8 adopted by the General Conference in November 1970.

The International Society for Photogrammetry now has 55 member countries, elected by existing members. Of the countries mentioned in your circular, only South Africa is, and has long been, a member of our Society. I should however make it clear that the International Society for Photogrammetry is a purely scientific and technical organization and that the admission of national societies has never been affected by political considerations.

Article 2 of the Society's statutes states that the Society pursues its aims without any discrimination as to race, religion, nationality or political opinions. In particular, it endorses the declaration adopted by the eighth session of the General Assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions concerning political non-discrimination.

I hope that this information is sufficient for Unesco's purposes.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) Prof. Luigi Solaini
President

London, 19 August 1971

Dear Mr. Maheu,

I regret that your letter of the 14 January was not answered and that I have taken sometime in replying to your letter of 11 June. This is because the nature of that request was such that required very considerable discussion and work before an adequate answer could be given.

(1) You should already have received a copy of a letter from Mr. Tolon of the Standing Committee of NGOs to the effect that we considered the request to provide information on the basis of which the consultative status with Unesco would be determined as highly questionable. Because of this, certain NGOs who are resident in London met together and had considerable discussion about the nature of the request for information. At one time we had thought to supply a common letter from all NGOs based in London. The terms of that letter would have been to point out the danger of basing any consultative status upon what appears to be a political issue. We were not so much fearful of the question that you are asking now, but the kind of questions that we might be asked in the future.

However, after discussion, it was considered better for each NGO to reply separately. Some of the NGOs in London have branches in South Africa and some do not, therefore the nature of the reply would have to be different in each case.

(2) The WACC, which enjoys consultative status with Unesco, and has found this relationship helpful as well as stimulating, does have relations with South Africa. We should regret any steps taken by Unesco to sever the consultative relationship because of our relations with churches in South Africa. However, if the choice had to be made, we should have to choose working with our fellow religions in South Africa rather than with Unesco.

(3) It has been the declared policy of the World Council of Churches, to which we are very closely associated, that racism must be eradicated. In fact, the World Council of Churches had planned to hold a meeting in South Africa to discuss the whole question of aid given to freedom fighters. You will know that this meeting was not held because of objections from South Africa. It is with these churches in South Africa, which are member churches of the South African Council of Churches, that we are working. I think therefore it is better for me to quote the statement by the South African Council of Churches rather than to give a view of the London office of the WACC. It is this statement which should in fact commit us because all our work in South Africa and all our relations with South Africa are through such churches.

(4) The following is the statement made by the South African Council of Churches after the cancelled meeting, or rather indefinitely postponed meeting of the World Council of Churches and its member churches in South Africa:

"It needs to be stated clearly and simply that the South African member churches of the WCC are formally committed to the eradication of racism. This is not remarkable when it is realized that the majority of the membership of these churches is black. What is remarkable however, is that this commitment is contrary to those social norms and widespread practices in our country which are both blatantly racist or subtly so.

Moreover, these churches are increasingly seeking effective ways whereby this commitment can be carried out. Racism exists in many countries around the world, but few have the problem in the intense form we encounter. Is it therefore to be wondered that the churches in South Africa may not appear to be very effective? That we are guilty of racism and many failures in seeking to overcome it, goes without saying, but we sometimes wonder which churches in the world would do very much better. Indeed we would like to know what they would do, and in saying this we are not being facetious but seriously asking a question.

This brings us back to the postponed WCC meeting. The issue at stake was not the programme to combat racism, but those parts of the programme which implicitly support violence as a means of achieving social justice. Any fair assessment of the situation must see this clearly.

The South African member churches of the WCC are caught in a cross-fire. It may not be a safe position but it provides an interesting vantage-point from which to observe those who accuse them of being racist on the one hand, and those who condemn them as liberal - communist - revolutionary on the other hand!"

I hope that this statement will be sufficient to show that the mind of the WACC is very much in line with that of the United Nations. I would hope that this would satisfy you although I must protest against the procedure which requires NGOs to state policy concerning relations with their own members. It is of the utmost importance that, at the earliest possible date, there be a clarification of the extent to which Unesco wishes to interfere with the relations of international NGOs with their member national bodies.

I hope that this gives you a reply to your letter and that you will be able to use it.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) E.H. Robertson
Associate-Director

144 - THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN

New York, 19 August 1971

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to reply to the captioned communication from you and to inform you that this organization, which enjoys relations with Unesco, is affiliated with an organization known as the Civil Rights League with headquarters in Cape Town. The organization's postal address is Box 3807, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa.

The International League for the Rights of Man has been affiliated with the Civil Rights League for a number of years. The latter organization is devoted to the promotion of the civil and political rights of all persons in South Africa. It does not practice racial discrimination or racial segregation in its policies, activities or membership. It does not co-operate in any way with the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa.

Enclosed for your reference is a photocopy of the issue of our affiliate's News Letter dated June 23, 1971.

Please do not hesitate to write to us if we may be of any further assistance.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) John Carey
Chairman
