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Item 9 of the provisional agenda

MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND OTHER FORMS OF RACIAL
PREJUDICE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE OF A SIMILAR NATURE

Note by the Secretary-General

As requested in resolution 6 (XVI) on manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance of a similar nature, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session, the Secretary-General has arranged, in consultation with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and with the appropriate non-governmental organizations, as well as with UNESCO, to obtain information and comments relevant to such manifestations and public reaction to them, the measures taken to combat them, and their causes or motivations.

Material received from UNESCO is communicated to the members of the Sub-Commission herewith. Material received from Governments and non-governmental organizations has been communicated separately (E/CN.4/Sub.2/208 and Add.1 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.216).

Study by the Secretariat of UNESCO on Anti-Semitic and Racist Manifestations

(Resolution 6 (XVI) of the Commission on Human Rights)

1. In resolution 6 (XVI) the Commission on Human Rights:

"Urges States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take all appropriate action to prevent effectively such acts and to punish them where they have been committed;

"Calls upon public authorities and private organizations to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of the racial prejudice and religious intolerance reflected in such manifestations and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting such prejudice, and to take appropriate measures so that education may be directed with due regard to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1386 (XIV);

"Requests the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in whose territory such manifestations have occurred, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to obtain any information or comments relevant to such manifestations and public reaction to them, the measures taken to combat them, and their causes or motivations."

2. The Executive Board of UNESCO examined this text at its 56th session and, adopted the following resolution:

"Noting with deep concern the recrudescence of manifestations of racial hatred, anti-Semitism and discrimination, which have occurred in various regions in recent months, particularly in the Union of South Africa, leading to serious social disorder and loss of life;

"Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the Constitution of UNESCO, which condemn all discrimination against any person on ground of race, religion or sex;

"Recording with pride UNESCO's constant and active loyalty to these and other basic texts, and to the principle of racial equality;

"Calls upon the Governments of all Member States to take all steps in their power to combat every form of racial discrimination, anti-Semitism, violence and hatred which may occur within their territories;

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"Invites the Director-General, bearing in mind the request addressed to him by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 14 April 1960 (document 56 EX/22.Add.II), to use every opportunity open to him in the fields of education, science, culture and public information to combat racial hatred, anti-Semitism and discrimination, and to propagate and sustain the doctrine of the total equality and kinship of all men and women everywhere."

3. UNESCO's role in the extensive survey instituted by the Commission on Human Rights is not specified. There can be no doubt, however, that UNESCO should, in accordance with its functions, under its constitution, direct its attention to the sociological aspects of the incidents and to their possible consequences in the educational field. In other words, the purpose of this study is not to enumerate and describe such incidents but merely to offer some comments and considerations on the factors which produced them and on the steps taken or contemplated to prevent their recurrence.

4. In preparation for this study the Director-General, in a circular letter (CL/1438) of 29 July 1960, requested the assistance of the UNESCO National Commissions and approached a number of non-governmental organizations which were in a position, by reason of their nature and purposes, to supply information on the events complained of and to assist in clarifying them.

5. Replies were received from twenty-eight National Commissions. Most expressed their sympathy with UNESCO's action and deplored the anti-Semitic and racist manifestations, but stated that they were not affected by the incidents reported. Seven National Commissions, however, reported the occurrence of such manifestations in their countries and contributed material to this study.

6. Of the many non-governmental organizations consulted, nineteen replied but only nine submitted comments and documents on the recent outbreaks of racism. The most important of the documents submitted to UNESCO were also transmitted by the organizations to the United Nations Secretariat.

7. The National Commission for the Federal Republic of Germany furnished a particularly detailed report on the incidents, which reflects the special attention paid to them by the Government and Press of the Federal Republic as well as by non-governmental organizations. This concern to investigate the origin, nature and extent of the acts in question has resulted in the production of a wealth of official documentation for which there is no counterpart elsewhere.

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The outbursts of anti-Semitism are the subject of a Government "White Book" and have also been analysed by various scientific and educational organizations.

8. Cases of aggressive racism were reported at the same period in many other countries. Unfortunately while the reaction to these incidents was one of disgust, they were not, regarded in most cases as serious enough to warrant investigations as thorough as when mentioned in the previous paragraph. The resulting imbalance in the available documentation distorts the picture and localizes the nature of an evil which in fact affects many countries and is very general in character.

9. Other incidents of a "racist" nature occurred between whites and negroes in 1959 and 1960, especially in the Union of South Africa, where the Government pursues an official policy of "apartheid", and in the United States where, in contrast, the highest authorities unequivocally condemn such incidents. The latter have no connexion with the manifestations of anti-Semitism with which this study will be exclusively concerned. Such clashes are symptoms of a state of crisis and reflect the changing relationships between two ethnic groups, one of which refuses to accept the status imposed on it by the other. The considerations and interpretations suggested by these events belong to the history of the efforts of minorities to achieve equality of rights. The acts of violence reported in the Press are not new and their causes have been discussed in official reports (see for example the third report of the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa, General Assembly Official Records, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/2953)) and in innumerable learned works. It has therefore been considered unnecessary to include an analysis of such incidents in this report since they have been fully discussed in other studies.

I. The Underlying Causes of Manifestations of Anti-Semitism

10. The underlying causes of the recent manifestations of anti-Semitism can only be understood in terms of a complex and paradoxical situation which has had a variety of effects on the state of mind of young people, especially in Germany.

11. During the Nazi period, anti-Semitism had priority over all other forms of demagogy. On the Nazis' own admission, the planned extermination of the Jews was

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intended to increase the nation's internal solidarity and fighting spirit. After the collapse of the Third Reich and the outlawing of the Nazi ideology, the swastika became a symbol not merely of racism and anti-Semitism but also, in the last analysis, of rebellion against the existing order and its moral imperatives rooted in the Judaeo-Christian tradition. This symbol, in a slightly modified form, has been adopted by fascist or extreme right-wing organizations in various European countries.

12. Educational action was obviously needed to alert the rising generation to the nature and dangers of anti-Semitism. In Germany, however, coalitions of interests concerned to conceal the past for many years, hampered and nullified any stocktaking of this kind. The systematic massacres of Jews remained largely unknown. At the most varied levels, the recent past is considered an awkward topic that should be dealt with very cautiously. In consequence young people in Germany have been given very inadequate guidance in this matter in the schools, the only places where a systematic effort could have been made.^{1/}

13. Moreover almost one-third of the teaching profession are in the paradoxical position of being expected to teach their pupils about the sins of an ideology which, as teachers under the Third Reich, they were formerly required to inculcate.

14. Even teachers who are not in this equivocal position have to be cautious in order to avoid conflict with parents who were formerly militant Nazis and who are still Nazi sympathizers.^{2/}

^{1/} The "White Book" issued by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reprints a speech in which Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, while acknowledging that young people in Germany are ignorant of the past, rebuts the charge of negligence levelled against the Federal authorities. He draws attention to the difficulties faced by teachers in teaching historical and political subjects and also concedes that many teachers may have failed in their duties. It was for those reasons that the Federal Government decided to appoint a committee of educators, theologians, philosophers, historians and political scientists to advise the Government on "the essential areas on which political education with regard to our recent past should concentrate and the best methods of providing such education".

^{2/} Indifference or ill will on the part of parents is mentioned by Dr. Eduard Orth, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs in the Rhineland-Palatinate (Political Education in Our Schools, The Bulletin, Bonn, Vol. 8, 19 January 1960, page 4).

15. In addition many teachers are inadequately informed. Although school textbooks of modern history do not completely ignore the crimes of the Hitler regime, most of them cover the subject inadequately. At any rate until very recently, no school book dealt with the problem in sufficiently clear and comprehensive terms. It is true that in order to do so it would be necessary to analyse the underlying causes of anti-Semitism, which, for the German historian, would have entailed a considerable revision of the traditional school material.^{1/}

16. The extent to which young Germans are ignorant of the massacres of the Jews and related matters is illustrated by the results of sample surveys made in the Federal Republic. For example, sixty of 226 twelve to sixteen year-old pupils at one school had never heard of the persecution of the Jews and only a quarter knew that Hitler had ordered their annihilation. At another school only one in three of thirteen and fourteen year-old pupils had heard about the concentration camps and the gas chambers. On the other hand a great many knew that the Jews had killed Christ. Seventy-six per cent of the pupils thought that Jews had certain undesirable moral traits. Although the results of other surveys did not reflect the Nazi stereotypes, they were disquieting because they were coloured by veiled hostility.^{2/}

17. At the higher educational level Germany, although rich in learned societies, has today only one university centre engaged in research on national socialism as a whole, the Munich Institut für Zeitgeschichte. The Institute does excellent work, but its researches and publications appear to be limited by lack of funds. Furthermore they elicit little interest even in university circles.

1/ See in this connexion the records of the Bergneustadt Conference of the Verband der deutschen Studentenschaft (31 May-4 June 1960). Reference may be made to: Erziehungswesen und Judentum. Die Darstellung des Judentums in der Lehrbildung und im Schulunterricht, Munich, 1960, published by the Verband.

Reference may also be made to an American Jewish Congress report on the subject: The German Dilemma, Commission of International Affairs of the American Jewish Congress, 1959.

2/ Report of the World Jewish Congress, Appendix V: "What do German Children Know about the Nazi Period and the Persecution of the Jews?"

II. Influence of anti-Semitic propaganda on the manifestations of 1959-60

18. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine how far the anti-Semitic propaganda rife in many countries was responsible for the outbreak of wall-daubing and more serious manifestations reported in the Press. Even if there is no direct connexion between the incidents and such covert or overt incitement to hatred, there is no question that such propaganda has in many cases created a climate favourable to outbreaks of anti-Semitism.

19. In Germany various quarters are concerned to whitewash the nazi past. The memoirs of prominent nazis are very popular and are frequently published in mass circulation periodicals. Many readers see the Third Reich as an era of great achievements and great hopes, brought to nothing by the Fuhrer's tactical errors. Such apologies for the Hitler era enter thousands of homes and are a major factor in shaping the public's ideas about the country's recent past.^{1/}

20. Side by side with this "passive Nazism", there is a specialized frankly nazi and anti-Semitic literature which is being circulated on an increasing scale. Since the German booksellers' association (Börsenverein deutscher Buchhändler) has refused to handle such publications, the publishers concerned have set up their own distribution organization. The literature they circulate, which ranges from works with scientific pretensions to pamphlets mailed in plain envelopes, is devoted to glorification of the works of Hitler, denigration of the democratic ideal and the propagation of racist theories and the old anti-Semitic myths. It consists partly of re-issues of books and pamphlets published under the Third Reich and partly of translations of works recently published abroad (such attestations from foreign sources seem to be regarded by the readers as having special authority).^{2/}

21. The Federal Republic of Germany is far from having a monopoly of such literature. In Sweden a certain Einar Aberg^{3/} heads what is in fact an anti-Semitic propaganda agency. In France a number of right-wing dailies and weeklies keep up the pre-war anti-Semitic tradition, though with some precautions as to

^{1/} See The German Dilemma, published by the Commission of International Affairs of the American Jewish Congress, 1959.

See also Rheinische Merkur, 1960.

^{2/} German Government White Book, passim. See also Thomas Gnielka, Man hebt den rechten Arm zum Gruss, Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 September 1959.

^{3/} Einar Aberg's name appears in articles on world anti-Semitic propaganda. See inter alia "Resistance", March 1960, page 16; The Status of Anti-Jewish Activities in 1956, report of the World Jewish Congress.

language. There are also reports of anti-Semitic propaganda centres in the United States, with branches in Latin America. The wave of anti-Semitic incidents in the United States was accompanied by a recrudescence of anti-Jewish propaganda, and some increase in the circulation of racist books and pamphlets has been reported.^{1/} In Argentina some nationalist organizations were implicated in the anti-Semitic outbreaks. In their campaigns they tend to bracket Jews and Americans.^{2/}

III. Influence of anti-Semitic groups

22. The activities of groups which publicly profess anti-Semitism cannot be ignored, particularly as they appear to have considerable means at their disposal. Apart from the Deutsche Reichspartei (D.R.P.), which is organized as a political party, most of the organizations concerned are small groups or splinter groups which compete among themselves and dissipate their efforts.

23. Other organizations aim at the young people. The seven main organizations of this type already have a membership of between 50,000 and 100,000 adolescents. They are led by former active nazis and also by the neo-nazi student association, the Bund deutscher Studenten (B.D.S.).

24. These groups have links with foreign organizations. The groups themselves emphasize their international affiliations, as such names as "Fascisme international", "Mouvement social Européen" and "Nation-Europa" show. No serious inquiry has yet been made into their real structure and ramifications.^{3/}

IV. The persons and motivations responsible for the incidents

25. Only in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States have sufficient arrests been made to permit conclusions to the drama concerning the age and motivations of the persons convicted of such offences. According to the "White Book" issued by the Federal Government in February 1960, the culprits were

^{1/} Report prepared for the National Community Relations Advisory Board.

^{2/} World Jewish Congress report on "Neo-Nazism and Anti-Semitism in Latin America".

^{3/} The World Jewish Congress has compiled a very detailed list of neo-nazi and neo-fascist organizations.

identified and arrested in 234 out of nearly 700 cases. Of the 234 cases, 34 per cent of the offences had clearly political motivations; 50 per cent were committed by hooligans with no political affiliations or leanings and 16 per cent were committed by children or mentally unbalanced persons. Several of the acts analysed in some detail in the "White Book" were committed by D.R.P. militants, although the party leaders vehemently denied responsibility (the arrest of the first two offenders at Cologne was based on information supplied by the Chairman of the local section of the D.R.P.).

26. Detailed analysis of the trial proceedings provides a better basis for analysis of the offenders' motives and state of mind. Militants of extreme right-wing or left-wing parties account for 4 per cent of the offenders in the political category. In the other cases the political aspect appears to have been latent and the motivations were emotional - jealousy, quarrels with Jews, irritation with the reparation measures, and inability to break with the past.

27. The "blackshirts", who account for 50 per cent of the individuals in the non-political category, stated that anti-Semitism and nazism were completely foreign to them, and that they had done what they did simply in order to draw attention to themselves, to get a thrill or to have some fun, or that they were "carried away by a stupid idea". They admitted that they had been influenced by reports in the Press and on television and radio.^{1/}

28. In the United States almost all the 150 individuals arrested in connexion with the epidemic of swastika-daubing were under twenty-one years of age. The average age of the offenders was fifteen to sixteen years; some were only nine or ten years old. In the first six months of 1959 groups of college or university students, who were organized as admirers of Hitler and who had committed a variety of offences, were discovered in Ohio and California. The police inquiries, however, established no link between the half-dozen outbreaks. Each was probably a case of spontaneous generation or imitation.^{2/}

29. In New Zealand young people were arrested for painting swastikas on private houses and public buildings. Here again the trial proceedings appear to indicate

^{1/} Report of the German National Commission for UNESCO.

^{2/} Report of the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

that neither anti-Semitism nor nazism was involved and that the offences were merely the result of hooliganism or irresponsibility on the part of a few adolescents.^{1/}

30. The information media have been accused of contributing to this anti-Semitic outburst by giving undue prominence to the incidents complained of, but it is astonishing that these acts, which were the subject of so much adverse comment, should have been so blithely and quickly imitated despite the exhortations of statesmen and educators. It would seem odd that this collective madness - if it is madness - should take the form of old-style nazi anti-Semitism.

31. The search for a satisfactory explanation of this curious outbreak is made more difficult by the fact that the incidents occurred in countries which are relatively stable socially and politically and are not undergoing a major economic crisis. In some cases the manifestations occurred in countries where there are very few Jews and where the Jews have never attracted attention. Moreover no Government today gives official encouragement to anti-Semitism, and with few exceptions no political party espouses anti-Semitism - at any rate openly.

32. Psychologists and sociologists believe that these incidents, most of which were the work of very young people, are the expression of latent frustration and resentment. They attribute this to the basic uncertainty among young people, to the erosion of traditional moral values, and to the absence of any ideology capable of canalizing energies and giving a purpose to life. Some regard these anti-Semitic outbreaks as a clumsy expression of the young people's opposition to any form of authority; others feel that, in committing outrages against one group, the adolescents were giving free rein to repressed hate born of their dissatisfaction and of a desire for revolt that is as vague as it is uncontrolled.

33. It has been asked why young people, who are certainly unsettled and rebellious, should have been attracted to anti-Semitism. It is suggested that they gave way to subconscious racist prejudices. The answer is too simple to be completely correct. It would seem more likely that their acts are a gesture of defiance, symbolized by the swastika, which is associated with images of cruelty and violence. The defiance of humanitarian feeling implicit in nazi anti-Semitism undoubtedly has an attraction for rebels without a cause who wish

^{1/} These incidents are described in Press cuttings transmitted to UNESCO by the New Zealand National Commission.

to place themselves above conventional sentiments and who revolt against their society's values without creating new ones.

34. Although the incidents occurred in many countries simultaneously, they do not appear to have been the outcome of a concerted effort. There is no doubt that anti-Semitic groups encouraged them in some cases, but there was certainly no understanding among such groups.

V. Measures advocated to educate public opinion concerning the nature of racism and to combat prejudice among young people

35. Paradoxical as the statement may seem, the incidents under discussion have, despite their number and contagious character, shown that except in a very few countries racism is condemned both by Governments and by public opinion. Indeed an anti-racist ethic solidly based on the principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights appears to have taken shape in the world since the war. The indignant reaction of both Governments and public opinion to such manifestations of racism is indicative of the substantial progress that has been made since the pre-war years when much graver incidents were met only with apathy and indifference. Today racism and anti-Semitism in particular are regarded as both a threat to freedom in general and a national disgrace. They are even repudiated, at least overtly, by certain reactionary parties which no longer dare voice their hatred of certain ethnic groups openly and instead express their deep-rooted hostility obliquely and in roundabout terms.

36. Nevertheless, as several reports point out, it would be wrong to underestimate the anti-Semitic aspect of a phenomenon whose real causes are unrelated to anti-Semitism as such. In a sense it would have been better if the incidents had been provoked by openly anti-Semitic groups and had not been so general in character. The manifestations, whatever their origin, must be interpreted as symptoms of social tensions or moral unrest that cannot be treated lightly. They can be compared to the slight fever which gives warning of an illness that may become serious if it is not cured in time. The remedial action called for is undoubtedly complex but the fact that action is principally required in the economic and social fields should not obscure the importance of education and of legislative measures.

37. Recent research has shown that economic and social factors are not the sole causes of racial prejudice, which often reflects a poor state of mental

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health.^{1/} Deliberate efforts should be made to see that children grow up with a positive sense of their identity and their place in society, lest they should seek to assert themselves by violent attacks on representatives of groups different from their own.

38. The aid of the natural and social sciences must be enlisted to destroy the stereotypes on which racism is founded. Public ignorance in the matter, even in an educated society, is enormous. It is safe to say that there is a gap of half a century between public opinion and expert views on the subject. The word "race" itself is employed in the most arbitrary way in everyday language, and is the subject of substantial misunderstanding. The radio, cinema, Press, and publishing firms could perform a useful service by bringing the results of scientific research to the knowledge of the mass audience they serve. In response to a request from the Economic and Social Council in 1948, UNESCO has taken steps to keep the public informed of scientific developments with regard to racial questions. Two series of pamphlets, "The Race Question in Modern Science" and "The Race Question and Modern Thought", written by well-known scientists, are specifically intended to make information on the forms and causes of racial discrimination available to educators and information personnel. The most important of the pamphlets have been collected in a book published by UNESCO in English (1956)^{2/} and in French (1960).^{3/}

39. In these publications anthropologists, ethnographers, psychologists, sociologists and biologists discuss the race question in the light of the knowledge contributed by their respective sciences. They have attempted to give some account of the present state of research while avoiding any assertion of a moral or sentimental nature. Since racism is primarily an irrational attitude of mind it may appear useless to combat it with the weapons of science, but it is surely the duty of scientists to prevent exponents of racism from salving their consciences by attributing to injustice the dignity of an order established by nature. If the real specialists were silent the falsest ideas and most cruel theories would be accepted as unquestionable and unquestioned truths. It is for that reason

^{1/} Recommendation of the World Federation for Mental Health.

^{2/} The Race Question in Modern Science, UNESCO, 1956.

^{3/} La question raciale devant la science, UNESCO, 1960.

important that the public should know that no scientific discipline provides any argument, however flimsy, in favour of racism.

40. The most powerful educative influence is exercised at the school age and level since it is during childhood that the strongest prejudices are crystallized. There can of course be no question of overburdening the curriculum by adding a special course of instructions on racial problems, but teachers could be given the opportunity of informing their pupils of the facts and scientific theories that prove the futility of racist myths. With this end in view UNESCO arranged for the preparation of a book by Professor Cyril Bibby (United Kingdom), "Race Prejudice and Education" (Heinemann, London, 1959), which has already been translated into German and Hebrew and will doubtless be translated into other languages. As part of the same project Professor Juan Comas (Mexico) has written a book, "la educación ante la discriminación racial" (Mexico National University, No. 5, second series, 1958), intended more especially for school teachers in Latin America. With the same end in view, "What is Race?", a small illustrated pamphlet for use in schools, was produced by the UNESCO Department of Mass Communication in 1951.

41. The proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-1962 submitted by the Director-General to the UNESCO General Conference states that UNESCO "will co-operate with one or more non-governmental organizations in organizing an international seminar on educational techniques for combating discrimination and prejudice and promoting inter-group understanding" (Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-1962, chapter I - Education, resolution 1141, paragraph 135).

42. The eleventh session of the UNESCO General Conference has at present before it a draft convention and a draft recommendation concerning discrimination in education (Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-1962, chapter I - Education, resolution 1141, paragraphs 132-136). If these draft instruments are adopted their ratification by Member States will certainly lead to the undertaking of measures to combat racial prejudice.

43. UNESCO will follow up and reinforce the action taken by the National Commissions and education authorities in the matter of education for international understanding and co-operation. The activities envisaged by UNESCO include studies on certain aspects of human rights, particularly race relations (Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-1962, chapter I - Education, paragraph 143).

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44. The social sciences have made a major contribution to the better understanding of the causes of prejudice and of its effects. They have also supplied valuable information on the most effective means of combating prejudice. In the hope of finding a solution of the problem of the racist aspect of juvenile delinquency, the Director-General proposes to undertake in 1961-1962 "a number of sociological and psychological studies of youth attitudes towards the race problem, with the aim of shedding light on the underlying causes of recent evidences of race prejudice in certain youth groups" (Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-1962, chapter III - Social sciences, resolution 3.6, paragraph 189). In addition, "a seminar will be organized in 1962, in co-operation with the UNESCO Youth Institute at Gauting, to consider the results of the above survey and their educational implications. The findings of this seminar will be used for the guidance of youth organizations concerned with the question of race relations" (Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-1962, chapter III - Social sciences, paragraph 189).

45. Finally, "consideration will be given to the circumstances in which UNESCO could help to found a special international agency for the permanent centralization of documentation and studies in race relations" (Proposed Programme and Budget for 1961-1962, chapter III - Social sciences, paragraph 190).

46. Such are the principal activities which UNESCO has undertaken or is preparing to carry out in its campaign against what has rightly been denounced as the social cancer of our time. It thus remains faithful to the high purposes assigned to it by its Constitution, which refers to the "great and terrible war which was made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races". Conscious of the responsibilities in this matter which devolve upon it as a member of the United Nations family, UNESCO will not fail in its mission.

ANNEX

UNESCO Publications on the Race Question (in French)

- Loiris, Michel: Contacts de civilisation en Martinique et en Guadeloupe, UNESCO, 1955
- Berger, Morroe: Problèmes raciaux: l'égalité par la loi, UNESCO, 1954
- Wagley, Charles: Races et classes dans le Brésil rural, UNESCO, 1952
- Azevedo, Thales de: Les élites de couleur dans une ville brésilienne, UNESCO, 1953
- Comas, Juan: Les mythes raciaux, UNESCO, 1951
- Little, Kenneth L: Race et société, UNESCO, 1952
- Shapiro, Harry L.: Le peuple de la terre promise, UNESCO
- Loiris, Michel: Race et civilisation, UNESCO, 1951
- Lévi-Strauss, Claude: Race et histoire, UNESCO, 1952
- Dunn, L.C.: Race et biologie, UNESCO, 1951
- Morant, G.M.: Les différences raciales et leur signification, UNESCO, 1953
- Shapiro, Harry L.: Les mélanges de races, UNESCO, 1954
- Rose, Arnold M.: L'origine des préjugés, UNESCO, 1951
- Klineberg, Otto: Race et psychologie, UNESCO, 1951
- Jahoda, Marie: Relations raciales et santé mentale
Le concept de race: résultats d'une enquête, UNESCO, 1953
- Congar, Le Rev. P. Yves M.J.: L'église catholique devant la question raciale, UNESCO, 1953
- Roth, Leon: La pensée juive, facteur de civilisation, UNESCO, 1954
- Visser't Hooft, W.A.: Le mouvement oecuménique et la question raciale, UNESCO, 1954
- Malalasekera, G.P. et Jayatilleke, K.N.: Le bouddhisme et la question raciale, UNESCO, 1958

(The titles marked with a dash have been reissued in the series "Le Racisme devant la Science" UNESCO, 1960).

UNESCO Publications on the Race Question (in English)

The Race Question in Modern Science:

- Loiris, Michel: Race and Culture
- Klineberg, Otto: Race and Psychology
- Dunn, L.C.: Race and Biology
- Comas, Juan: Racial Myths
- Shapiro, Harry L.: Race Mixture
- Rose, Arnold M.: The Roots of Prejudice
- Lévi-Strauss, Claude: Race and History
- Little, Kenneth L.: Race and Society
- Morant, G.M.: The Significance of Racial Differences
- Shapiro, Harry L.: The Jewish People: A Biological History
- Jahoda, Marie: Race Relations and Mental Health
- The Race Concept: Results of an Inquiry (a collection of some of the above titles)

The Race Question and Modern Thought:

- Congar, O.P., the Rev. Yves M.J.: The Catholic Church and the Race Question
- Roth, Leon: Jewish Thought as a Factor in Civilisation
- Visser't Hooft, W.A.: The Ecumenical Movement and the Racial Problem
- Malalasekera, G.P. and Jayatilleke, K.N.: Buddhism and the Race Question
