

---

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 6th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. SOBHI (Egypt)  
later: Mrs. DE REYES (Colombia)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 73: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 86: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued)

- (a) REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
- (b) STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
- (c) STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

---

\* This record is subject to correction. Corrections should be incorporated in a copy of the record and should be sent *within one week of the date of publication* to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, room A-3550.

Corrections will be issued shortly after the end of the session, in a separate fascicle for each Committee.

Distr. GENERAL  
A/C.3/34/SR.6  
5 October 1979  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

The meeting was called to order at 10.45 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 73: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued) (A/34/411, A/34/3/Add.22, A/34/357, A/34/389 and Corr.1)

AGENDA ITEM 86: ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued) (A/34/357, A/34/389 and Corr.1, A/34/499)

- (a) REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (A/34/18)
- (b) STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (A/34/441)
- (c) STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID (A/34/442)

1. Mrs. HENRY (Grenada) recalled the suffering which the people of Grenada had had to endure during two and a half centuries of colonial domination. Their courage and dignity had enabled them to triumph over insults and scorn, and since attaining its independence Grenada had consistently denounced racism in all its forms, wherever it existed, in Europe, in the United States or in southern Africa. Racism was a chameleon: colonialism had been eliminated, only to be replaced by the economic exploitation of the third world countries, and in so-called developed societies minorities were subjected to threats and criminal acts. Moreover, although the situation in southern Africa was almost universally condemned, the racist régimes were able to remain in power because certain countries gave them military, economic and other types of assistance.

2. Racism and racial discrimination violated the Charter of the United Nations, and her Government accorded top priority to their elimination. It was for that reason that it had made a financial contribution to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and had recently become a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, which was participating actively in the fight against those two evils.

3. When the President of the Republic of Zambia had visited Grenada, the Prime Minister had expressed Grenada's total support for the Government and people of Zambia, who had made major sacrifices to help the refugees from Zimbabwe and to combat racism in southern Africa. All Governments and peoples should follow their example in order to eradicate that cancer, which seriously threatened world peace.

4. It was the duty of Grenada, as a victim of racism and colonial exploitation, to denounce their consequences: economic exploitation, imperialism, oppression and dictatorship. It was for that reason that at the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Havana the Prime Minister of Grenada had reaffirmed the resolute and unwavering opposition of that country to imperialism in all its forms, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism including zionism, and racial discrimination. Grenada pledged continuing support for the struggle of the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

5. Miss HONORE (Trinidad and Tobago) said she had noted with satisfaction the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/34/18). She was pleased to note that racial discrimination was the first question taken up by the Third Committee, for six years after the declaration of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination that evil was far from being eradicated.
6. The United Nations had undoubtedly played a major role in making the international community conscious of the effects of racial discrimination and apartheid, and her country supported any measures which the Organization might see fit to take in order to combat those evils.
7. Since her Government had been unable to make its third periodic report available in time to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, she intended to outline briefly the legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures it had adopted to implement the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The preamble to the Constitution reaffirmed the principle of social justice and the equitable distribution of the country's natural resources. Chapter I, part I, of the Constitution, entitled "The recognition and protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms", guaranteed the rights embodied in article 5 of the Convention and reflected clearly the Government's commitment to respect the racial, cultural and religious equality of all citizens and to create equal opportunities for all, irrespective of race, creed or sex.
8. Her country was seriously concerned about the tardiness of some countries in giving effect to article 4 (b) of the Convention, a concern that had also been expressed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In that connexion, she inquired whether the Secretariat had considered undertaking an analytical review of the provisions adopted by the countries that in the view of that Committee had implemented the provisions of article 4 (b) and, more generally, of the Convention in its entirety.
9. Her country's position regarding racial discrimination and apartheid was unequivocal: its legislation prohibited all imports from and all exports to South Africa, and it had sponsored several General Assembly resolutions calling for the breaking of all economic, trade and sporting ties with that country. Furthermore, her Government did not consider the current régime in Southern Rhodesia to be legally constituted and condemned the attacks on Angola, Mozambique and Zambia perpetrated by the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury. At the current stage it was for the international community to demonstrate the will and courage needed to ensure that the relevant United Nations resolutions would not remain a dead letter.
10. Mrs. COYE (Jamaica) said it was important to ensure that the activities undertaken in the remaining four years of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination gave effect to the provisions of the Programme for the Decade. She had noted with satisfaction the proposals formulated by the Secretary-General in document E/1979/15, particularly that concerning the round table on the role of mass communication media in combating racial discrimination, to be

(Mrs. Coye, Jamaica)

organized during the second half of 1980. The round table would have even greater value if a follow-up session were planned for 1982, at which the participants could assess the progress made and report to the second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be held in 1983.

11. Her Government's grave concern about the situation in southern Africa did not prevent it from paying particular attention to various forms of racism in other parts of the world. It was worried about the resurgence of certain racist and Fascist groups which operated under the cloak of freedom of expression. It was also concerned about discrimination against black people in the economic and educational fields.

12. She congratulated the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on the high quality of its report (A/34/18), and emphasized that co-operation between UNESCO and CERD on the elimination of racial discrimination was an important aspect of that report. Jamaica acknowledged the important contribution which UNESCO made to the implementation of article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and supported CERD resolution 2 (XIX) aimed at increasing co-operation between UNESCO and CERD.

13. The reservations expressed by certain members of CERD with regard to the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice were a matter for concern. There was no question of that Declaration replacing the Convention: on the contrary, it was aimed at enlarging its scope. In order to avoid duplication, UNESCO should limit transmission of its questionnaires on the implementation of the Declaration to States not parties to the Convention. The States parties to the Convention might also be asked to include in their reports to CERD comments on their implementation of the UNESCO Declaration. Lastly, in the context of the implementation of the Declaration, UNESCO should encourage States not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to it.

14. Her delegation welcomed the proposal put forward by CERD with a view to simplifying the preparation of the reports submitted by States parties to the Convention. Certain States, especially smaller ones like Jamaica, had had difficulty in submitting their periodic reports within the prescribed time. That was not indicative of a lack of goodwill: in addition to the difficulties inherent in the preparation of such reports, her Government had had to take account of questions raised by CERD during its consideration of the third periodic report of Jamaica. Her Government had entered a reservation at the time of its ratification of the Convention, and had felt that, since racial discrimination was not a problem in Jamaica, it had accorded no priority to enacting new legislation in that area. However, it had noted the views of CERD and was now considering withdrawing its reservation and drafting the required legislation.

15. She reiterated her country's commitment to the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. She appealed to States not yet parties to the Convention to accord high priority to ratifying or acceding to it.

/...

(Mrs. Coye, Jamaica)

Lastly, as a State party to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, Jamaica appealed to States which had not yet done so to ratify or accede to that Convention as soon as possible.

16. The CHAIRMAN announced that draft resolutions on item 73 and on each of the three subitems of item 86 were being prepared.

17. Mr. MOMPOINT (Representative of the Director, Division of Human Rights) introduced, on behalf of the Director of the Division, who had been unavoidably delayed at Geneva, the Secretary-General's report (E/1979/15) prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/99 and 33/100. That document contained concrete and detailed suggestions concerning activities which could be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in order to implement fully the Programme for the Decade. An important task entrusted to the Committee at the current session was the preparation of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the Decade. As indicated in paragraph 4 of the document, the Secretary-General's suggestions were based on the Programme for the Decade, approved by the General Assembly in 1973; on the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, convened at Geneva in 1978; and on General Assembly resolutions 33/99 and 33/100, adopted in 1978. They were also based on decisions adopted by other United Nations bodies, particularly the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session, 1979, after having considered the Secretary-General's report, had recommended to the General Assembly in resolution 1979/3 the adoption of a draft resolution under which it would adopt a five-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade. In the course of the debate in the Council on the draft resolution, two of its sponsors had indicated that the annex to the draft resolution containing the programme of activities had been omitted in view of the possibility of amendments being proposed at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly. Another sponsor had indicated that the annex would be based mainly on the programme set forth in document E/1979/15, taking into account any amendments that might be made to it during the Assembly's thirty-fourth session.

18. Attention was drawn in particular to paragraph 27, which contained the programme of activities for 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983. With regard to the role of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, that body had adopted measures at its thirty-second session, held in August/September 1979, relating to studies on three kinds of questions (discriminatory treatment of members of certain racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic groups at the various levels of the administration of criminal justice; political, economic, cultural and other factors underlying situations leading to racism; and recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination). The Sub-Commission had recommended that the Economic and Social Council should authorize a member of the Sub-Commission to prepare the first of the studies mentioned. The Sub-Commission had requested the Secretary-General

/...

(Mr. Mompoint)

to prepare a report on recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination and a background document on the dissemination of information, based on its reports and studies, with a view to informing the public at large of the nature of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

19. As the Director of the Division had indicated to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1978, the activities recommended could be carried out only if the Division had sufficient resources, which was not currently the case.

20. With regard to activities carried out in 1979 pursuant to decisions taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, he referred to the regional seminar for Europe and North America on recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination, held at Geneva in July 1979, attended by participants from 30 countries. The report of the seminar, to be published later, would be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1980. The Division was currently preparing the round table of university professors and directors of race relations institutions on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination, which would be attended by participants from 25 countries and would be held at Geneva from 5 to 9 November 1979. A study on educational activities and activities of the mass communications media in the fight against racial discrimination would be submitted to the Council at its first regular session, 1980.

21. The international community attached great importance to the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination. As various organs of the United Nations had mentioned in their resolutions, racism and racial discrimination persisted, in varying forms and degrees, in many regions of the world. Even in countries where it was affirmed that racial discrimination did not exist, vigilant efforts must be made to prevent any manifestation of it. As everyone was aware, the success of the struggle against apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination would depend on political will and vigorous efforts at all levels to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The activities carried out in the last years of the Decade would be very important for the attainment of the objectives of the Decade, and the Committee would undoubtedly wish to make every effort at the current session to ensure that concerted action was taken by Governments, agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

22. Turning to agenda item 86, he drew attention to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/34/18), and in particular to the third paragraph of the Chairman's letter of transmittal to the Secretary-General.

23. With reference to the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to which 104 States had been parties as at 1 September 1979, note should be taken in particular of paragraph 4 of the report in document A/34/441. The fact that there had been no increase since the previous session in the number of States Parties which had made the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention, despite the appeal by

/...

the General Assembly in its resolution 33/101 of 16 December 1978, was an obstacle to the full implementation of the Convention, which had played an important role in the struggle against racial discrimination throughout the world.

24. After a brief review of the various chapters of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, he drew attention to certain paragraphs of document A/34/442, which gave a report on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

25. Mr. ALKUTTAB (United Arab Emirates) noted that the Committee was again dealing with problems which it had considered repeatedly in the past, namely, racial discrimination, apartheid and the right of peoples to self-determination. The forces of oppression and evil were still at work in the dark, and sometimes even in broad daylight. In South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Israel, racial discrimination was a political creed and a daily practice. The international community had sought to preserve fundamental human rights, but there remained the great problem of implementing the decisions taken. Many Governments continued to practise racial discrimination, particularly in occupied Palestine, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, where it took its most despicable form, apartheid. It was no longer enough simply to talk about and denounce racial discrimination. The peoples who suffered from it now expected that strong measures would be taken immediately and that effective pressure would be exerted by the international community, and particularly by the Western countries.

26. In continuing to occupy the Arab territories and deny the Palestinians their rights, Israel was committing continuous aggression and was violating the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In those circumstances, continuing to supply arms to Israel amounted to supporting the racist policy of that State, which had made Lebanon a testing ground for the most modern and most destructive weapons. His Government could not understand the attitude of the international community, which was doing nothing in the face of that aggression by the racist Israeli régime, and it unreservedly supported the rights of the Palestinians, including their right to return to their country and set up an independent State. It appealed to all peace-loving peoples to condemn zionism.

27. The racist practices of the fascist military minorities in southern Africa or in occupied Palestine left the peoples of those regions and their liberation movements only one course if they were to regain their freedom and exercise their right to self-determination: armed struggle. It must be apparent to all countries that the despicable policy of racial discrimination could not have been pursued without the assistance provided by certain countries, which had thus become accomplices in the crimes of the racist régimes. The United Arab Emirates had always taken the side of the States which were combating discrimination and had provided moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in Africa. It had participated in all meetings held on the issue by the international community and had supported all decisions taken at those meetings, in the belief that racial discrimination was harmful to international peace and security.

(Mr. Alkuttab, United Arab Emirates)

Furthermore, the Council of Ministers of the United Arab Emirates had decided in 1975 to impose a political and economic boycott on the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and similar legislation had been adopted with regard to Israel. Those measures were in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations, of the non-aligned countries, of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and of the League of Arab States.

28. His Government hoped that the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly would give all peace- and justice-loving States an opportunity to take effective action to combat the fanatical racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the Zionist régime. It was convinced that increased assistance to the national liberation movements could change the course of history.

29. Mrs. de Reyes (Colombia) took the Chair.

30. Mr. CABRERA (Spain) said that his delegation attached great importance to the consideration of the question of racism and racial discrimination, since it believed that the denial, in theory or in practice, of rights as fundamental as those relating to racial equality was an affront to human dignity. Article 14 of the Spanish Constitution, which had been adopted by means of a referendum, stated that all Spaniards were equal before the law, without discrimination of any kind on grounds of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance. In addition, although Spain did not in practice encounter any problems of racial or ethnic discrimination, procedures for dealing with racist practices were prescribed by law. Thus, article 251 of the Penal Code provided penalties for any person engaging in propaganda which promoted discrimination based on race, religion, sex or economic status.

31. Spain accorded high priority to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It had participated with great interest in the World Conference at Geneva in 1978, when it had supported the Declaration and the Programme of Action, despite some reservations. Similarly, at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council, Spain had voted for resolution 1979/3, on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, and his delegation intended to continue to pursue that course.

32. With regard to the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/34/441), to which Spain had acceded in 1968, it was encouraging to note that 104 States had either ratified or acceded to the Convention as at 1 September 1979, which indicated that that important legal instrument would be universally accepted.

33. With regard to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/34/18), he pointed out that the statement of the representative of Spain had been misreported (para. 113, last sentence). The sentence should read: "He informed the Committee that, although Spain had diplomatic relations with South Africa, it strictly observed the recommendations concerning that country adopted at international gatherings". He asked the Secretariat to make the necessary correction. It should be noted, however, that the International



(Mr. Cabrera, Spain)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was not applicable to bilateral relations with South Africa.

34. In any event, his Government unequivocally condemned the South African Government's policy of apartheid, as evidenced by the statement made by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs in the General Assembly on 24 September, expressing Spain's concern over the situation in South Africa and the persistence of a policy of apartheid which constituted a serious infringement of human rights, a challenge to the international community and a cause of serious tensions that jeopardized peace and security in the region.

35. Mr. ROS (Argentina) said that the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination had highlighted the obstacles to the total elimination of those evils before the close of the Decade in 1983. The last bastions of colonialism, a system based on the notion of racial supremacy as a justification for the domination of one people by another, were refusing to yield, as evidenced by the injustices committed daily in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. The presence of racist colonialism in southern Africa constituted a permanent threat to international peace and security.

36. Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was a good indication of a State's political will to commit itself fully to the struggle against racism, but in the view of Argentina, which was itself a party to the Convention, ratification of the Convention was only the first step which a State Member of the United Nations could take in response to the ever more urgent appeals of the international community. The struggle against racism required States to improve their conduct, a task which it was not always possible to complete overnight, but which was made easier for States parties to the Convention by the fact that they could rely on the co-operation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. That Committee had initiated an exemplary dialogue with States parties, which accepted its recommendations in the framework of co-operation based on mutual respect and the common desire to attain fully the objectives of the Convention. The preceding year, the Committee had also strengthened its relations with UNESCO, and its nineteenth session, held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, had laid the foundations for a collaboration which would make it possible to avoid any duplication of efforts.

37. Efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination were an integral part of the general system for the protection of human rights, which were predicated on freedom and equality. It was hard to imagine how a State which claimed to respect human rights could in practice ignore the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of race, and it was even more difficult to understand those States which said that they were unable to ratify the Convention. Racism was due in part to fear, whether individual or collective, insecurity and economic exploitation, which gave rise to aggression and a desire to dominate. Education and the promotion of development benefiting all were therefore the best means, at the national level, of eliminating racism.

/...

(Mr. Ros, Argentina)

38. The protection of the cultural identity of minorities, indigenous groups or migrants of different ethnic origin should not lead to their isolation or separate development. In that connexion, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination could provide a detailed interpretation of the articles of the Convention so as to ensure that none of those groups would be excluded from programmes designed to foster equal opportunity for all. In addition, the Committee should differentiate more clearly the articles of the Convention relating to the elimination of racial discrimination from those dealing with religious intolerance.

39. The Committee had endeavoured to make progress in the struggle against racist colonialism, although its efforts had not always been successful. His delegation believed that the General Assembly should endorse the Committee's expression of regret that, despite its frequent requests to the relevant United Nations bodies, sufficient information relating to its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention was still not forthcoming. United Nations bodies should, at the current critical stage in the struggle against racism, put the necessary resources at the disposal of the international community. His delegation was concerned over the fact that the appropriation requested for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the budget estimates submitted to the General Assembly did not take into account the order of priorities that had been set by Governments. Only 8.5 per cent of the total budget for the Division of Human Rights would be allocated to the subprogramme relating to the Decade, thereby making it the least well provided for in terms of resources. Argentina opposed that policy, which seemed to underestimate the importance of the evil of racism.

40. Mrs. LORANGER (Canada) said that it was necessary only to read the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to realize that, despite the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and although numerous bodies had been established to eliminate that evil, racism was far from being eradicated.

41. For its part, the Canadian Government had adopted numerous measures to ensure the elimination of all forms of institutionalized racism. It had established human rights commissions in all the provinces, thus enabling every individual who felt that he or she was the victim of discrimination to lodge a complaint with an independent body. It had acceded to all the international covenants, including the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Canada's fourth periodic report had been favourably received by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Knowing that it was impossible to legislate against prejudices, Canada had endeavoured to create a climate that was conducive to eliminating them.

42. At the international level, Canada had on many occasions condemned the policy of apartheid of South Africa and had imposed an embargo on the shipment of arms to that country well before the United Nations had adopted a decision to that effect. It was also participating in the efforts being made by the United Nations and the Commonwealth to solve the political and racial problems that existed in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

(Mrs. Loranger, Canada)

43. Her delegation urged all countries to undertake to improve the effectiveness of international machinery established during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and to establish effective machinery at the national level to enable citizens to obtain justice speedily when they were subjected to discriminatory practices on grounds of race.

44. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) expressed regret that the Committee was unable to give due consideration to the two items on the agenda; she had hoped that, as in previous years, the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would be discussed separately. Although grouped under one item, the three subitems concerned with the elimination of racial discrimination - Report of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid - showed that the international community would have to spend many more years working towards the eradication of that terrible scourge which left no continent unscathed.

45. Questioned in the course of a survey, one child had said: "Racism is a natural dislike of everything that is different from us; it doesn't matter as long as it is not expressed". It was precisely the desire to try to put an end to racism expressed and manifested in the most reprehensible forms that had led to the adoption of numerous international instruments whose purpose was to awaken consciences and arouse public opinion in one part of the world which either did not recognize, or did not choose to recognize, the scale of the misery and oppression prevailing in the other. Such tireless effort on the part of the international community and of all people of goodwill was essential if the evil was to be eradicated. In a world where social, economic and scientific considerations were inseparable from politics, international policy could change only if all individuals resolutely put pressure on the State of which they were citizens.

46. Great progress had been made, particularly as a result of international action, but the objective pursued would be more quickly achieved if all individuals realized the evil which affected them or which surrounded them. Her delegation had accordingly always insisted on the need to encourage the education and instruction and disseminate the information which would ultimately make it possible to eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid. In that connexion, she welcomed the initiative taken by UNESCO in studying the means by which the mass media could be enabled to participate in the struggle against racial discrimination.

47. Her delegation fully supported the recommendations made in September of the previous year by those participating in the seminar on national and local institutions for promoting and protecting human rights, held at Lesotho in 1978, particularly the recommendation that each individual should be able to be informed by national institutions of the means by which he could enjoy his rights, defend himself and defend others. Not only should provisions concerning the individual's fundamental rights and freedoms be included in a country's Constitution, but those rights and freedoms should also be guaranteed by legal remedies. In that respect

/...

(Mrs. Warzazi, Morocco)

it would be useful if the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination undertook a more extended study of the legal remedies available to the victims of racial discrimination in order to determine how effective they were or, if they were ineffective, to ascertain the reasons why. The study should not be confined to the States Parties to the Convention since it would also be useful to know why there were no legal remedies in certain other countries.

48. With regard to legal remedies, she said that consideration should at the same time be given to the question of the impartiality of the judicial authorities. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, for example, had felt the need to adopt a resolution on the appointment of a special rapporteur to prepare a study on the impartiality of judges and judicial authorities.

49. Despite the innumerable resolutions and decisions adopted by international bodies, South Africa was continuing its policy of oppression and apartheid. Her delegation hoped that on the occasion of the International Year of the Child UNICEF would supplement the dossier of accusations against South Africa, a dossier which was already voluminous, with a study on the status of children, who had been tortured, beaten, abandoned and imprisoned.

50. She was glad that in one of its recommendations the seminar held in Lesotho had urged UNESCO to undertake projects to ensure the preservation and enrichment of the cultural heritage in such fields as poetry, music, art, crafts and folklore. The international community must not only strive to ensure the restoration to the peoples of southern Africa of their freedom and dignity but must also do everything it could to guarantee them a promising future.

51. The various resolutions adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in March in Morocco (A/34/389), showed the great concern with which apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and zionism were viewed by the participating States, which had also requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to co-ordinate the activities of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations directed towards the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

52. Her delegation was amazed by the attitude taken by the Zionist authorities in the occupied Arab territories: they scorned Mosaic law, which held human freedom - a concept embracing personal freedom, the right to freedom of speech and private property, and above all inviolability of life and person - to be the most fundamental of rights. The fact was that the fate of the Arabs living under the Israeli yoke was torture, imprisonment and annexation. Comparing the shameful policy of the Zionist authorities to that of the authorities in South Africa, she concluded by recalling that the South African nationalist, Nelson Mandela, addressing the racist authorities of Pretoria 10 years earlier, had warned that coercion and the constant repression of its aspirations were increasingly leading his people to violence, and that no one could say what price the country would have to pay at the end of that struggle.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.