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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR
ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, the General Assembly designated the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and adopted a Programme for the Decade annexed to that resolution. Paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme provides that Governments should forward a report every two years on action taken under the Programme, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, and that these reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration. Paragraph 18 (f) provides that the Secretary-General shall also submit to the Economic and Social Council an annual report containing information submitted by specialized agencies concerned with the question of racial discrimination and apartheid and information submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerning activities undertaken or contemplated during the Decade.

2. Paragraph 18 (h) of the Programme provides that the General Assembly shall consider annually the item entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council and of other relevant reports which it may receive from the Secretary-General, and shall review the implementation of the Programme for the Decade.

3. The present report was prepared pursuant to the above-mentioned paragraphs of the Programme and contains, in chapter II, an analysis of replies received from the following Governments subsequent to the last report of the Secretary-General (E/1978/25 and Add.1): Algeria, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Kuwait, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia. The analysis of the replies follows the outline of headings in the questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General to all Governments. Additional information received from specialized agencies concerned with the question of racial discrimination and apartheid, as well as from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council is summarized in chapters III and IV, respectively.*

4. The Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session in 1978, considered the item entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" and adopted resolution E/1978/7 of 4 May 1978, containing a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

* The full texts of all of the replies received are available for consultation in the files of the United Nations Secretariat.

II. ANALYSIS OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

A. Measures taken to promote the purposes and principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

5. The Governments of Algeria, Ecuador, Hungary, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Cameroon draw attention to the specific provisions contained in their respective Constitutions which prohibit all forms of racial discrimination.

6. The Belgian Government states that, in connexion with the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, it has initiated and completed the procedures for ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Furthermore, various measures aimed at promoting the purposes and principles, both of the Declaration of 23 November 1963 and of the Convention itself, have been adopted in various spheres, such as: the revision of history textbooks with a view to eliminating any trace of prejudice; official recognition of the Islamic religion, thereby taking into account the spiritual needs of a community which is expanding significantly among the inhabitants of the Kingdom; the normalization in August 1974 of the status of illegal migrant workers; the re-examination of the status of aliens; and the establishment of advisory councils elected by and for aliens in several pilot communes. These measures are aimed at educating youth, at reducing the differences between nationals and non-nationals and at further facilitating, should that be necessary, contacts between all inhabitants of the Kingdom. The Belgian Government points out that the best proof that a climate of understanding prevails in Belgium is the fact that the total population of nearly 10 million includes more than 800,000 aliens.

7. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic reports that the principle of equality and the prohibition of racial prejudice and of all manifestations of racism are reaffirmed in the draft of its new constitution published on 18 March 1978.

8. The Government of Chile reports that it has ratified all relevant conventions and has incorporated them in its legislation.

9. The Government of Cyprus states that its Constitution guarantees the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms to every person in Cyprus without distinction as to race, religion, language, colour, national or social descent.

10. The Government of Guatemala states that the Constitution of the Republic stipulates that any discrimination based on race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinions is prohibited.

11. The Government of Kuwait reports that its legislation prohibits racial discrimination in accordance with the relevant international instruments.

12. The Government of Mexico reports that it is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which it

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ratified on 20 February 1975. In this connexion the Government emphasizes that, once a treaty has been ratified and promulgated, it becomes part of the "Supreme Law of the Land" regardless of any conflicting provision in the Constitution or in other laws.

13. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the principles contained in the Declaration and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are embodied in its legislation.

B. Legislative, administrative or other measures which have been or are being taken and other methods which have been or are being applied to guarantee in particular the right of everyone to equality before the law without distinction as to race, colour or national or ethnic origin

14. The Governments of Algeria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Kuwait, Mexico, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Cameroon report that the right of everyone to equality before the law without any distinctions is guaranteed in their respective constitutions and by specific laws. They further point out that any violation of this right is an act punishable by law.

15. The Belgian Government states that article 6 of the Constitution of 17 February 1831 stipulates that "Belgians are equal before the law". Article 6 bis, adopted in 1970, stipulates that enjoyment of the rights and freedoms granted to Belgians must be guaranteed "without discrimination".

16. Furthermore, article 128 stipulates that "any foreigner on Belgian territory enjoys the protection granted to persons and property, except as otherwise provided by law". The status of Belgian (Constitution art. 4) is acquired, maintained and lost in accordance with rules which apply equally to all persons. Furthermore, Belgium ratified on 14 June 1955 the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, article 14 of which states expressly that the enjoyment of the various rights guaranteed by the Convention and its Additional Protocols "shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status".

17. The right of eligibility to hold public office and the right to vote are political rights which are reserved exclusively for nationals, in view of the fact that these rights involve participation in the exercise of sovereignty. However, Communal Authority Councils for immigrants have been established in many communes of the Kingdom, starting in 1968, and, since 1975-1976, the foreign members of many of these councils, who were initially appointed by the authorities, have been elected by the foreign population itself. Official subsidies to establish and operate the Councils have been granted. Their sphere of competence, which varies from one to the other, includes, in particular, informing the authorities of the needs of immigrants, informing immigrants concerning the operation of the administrative services of the commune, school-related problems, culture, sports and recreation, reception, housing, health and social security and promotion of joint efforts on the part of Belgians and immigrants to improve local living

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conditions. All this is an expression of the wish of communal officials, citizens and the Government to see non-Belgians participate at the communal level in political life to the extent possible under the Constitution. It should be noted in this connexion that foreigners may join, participate actively and assume responsibilities in political groups and trade unions.

18. The Government of Fiji states that the administration of justice in the country is regulated by the Constitution and by specific laws which protect the rights of equal access to the courts without distinction as to race, colour, national or ethnic origin. The official language of the courts is English, but section 186 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that "whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open court in a language which he understands".

19. The Government of the Ukrainian SSR states that the equality of citizens before the law and the court in the Ukrainian SSR is laid down in the Law on the Judicial System of the Ukrainian SSR of 30 June 1960. In particular, article 5 of the Law states: "Justice in the Ukrainian SSR shall be administered on the principles of equality of citizens before the law and the court, irrespective of their social, property and official status, nationality, race and religion".

20. The Government of Yugoslavia states that the Constitution guarantees the right of every person to equal protection in proceedings before a court of law, State and other agencies and organizations which decide on his rights and duties. The Constitution also guarantees to everyone the right to appeal against the decisions taken.

C. (a) Legislative, administrative or other measures taken or applied with a view to reviewing governmental, national and local policies and to amending, rescinding or nullifying any laws or regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination

21. The Belgian Government states that there exists in Belgium no law or regulation which aims at or has the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination.

22. The Governments of Chile, Cyprus, Kuwait, Mexico and the United Arab Emirates report that there are no laws, regulations or policies in their respective countries which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination.

23. The Government of Pakistan reports that as the country is composed of a relatively homogeneous racial group, it has not faced the problem of racial discrimination. It has, therefore, not been necessary to enact any new laws or administrative measures to deal specifically with racial discrimination other than those already existing. However, in order to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the National Assembly promulgated Act VI of 1973 which amended the Penal Code with a view to making it specifically applicable to acts of racial discrimination.

- (b) Legislative, administrative or other measures taken or applied with a view to discouraging and preventing, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other United Nations instruments in the field of human rights, public authorities and private organizations, individuals or groups from engaging in any act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions

24. The Belgian Government states that, for the purpose of the specific implementation of its obligations assumed under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, amendments have been introduced by the Government to a draft act aimed at preventing certain racist or xenophobic acts. The specific aim is to discourage any demonstration of racial intolerance (insults, denial of goods or services, incitement to violence and hatred, and so forth) or any defence of racist theories on the part of individuals.

25. The Government of Kuwait reports that it has taken legislative measures to make discrimination illegal.

26. The Government of Mexico states that under the Constitution public officials, on assuming their functions, must declare that they will both comply with and ensure compliance with the Constitution and the laws ensuing from it. The Law on the Responsibilities of Federal Officials and Employees stipulates, in section V of article 13, that the acts of senior Federal officials which violate individual guarantees "shall constitute crimes of an official character." Furthermore, there exists a special procedure designed to safeguard the individual guarantees laid down in the Constitution against any law or act of authority which may restrict or interfere with such guarantees.

27. The Government of Pakistan states that Section 505 of its Penal Code has been amended to make dissemination of any information, rumour or news likely to create enmity or hatred between different races or castes punishable as an offence. Under section 3 of the Political Parties Act (1962) the formation of a Party which propagates superiority of one race over another, or which tries to achieve the domination of one race by another would be prohibited.

28. The Tunisian Government states that the implementation of these principles, set forth in the Tunisian Constitution and in international constitutions, is prescribed in the body of texts which make up Tunisian positive law.

29. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that any activity by individuals or groups (organizations) aimed at any direct or indirect limitation of the rights of citizens or at the establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds of race or nationality, and any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt, shall be viewed as a violation of the law and, as such, a punishable offence.

30. The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon refers to articles 241 and 242 of the Penal Code which read as follows:

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"Article 241: Offences against races and religions

(1) Any person who commits an offence as defined in article 152 in regard to a race or religion to which several citizens or residents belong shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of from six days to six months and a fine of from 5,000 to 500,000 francs.

(2) If the offence is committed through the press or the radio, the maximum fine shall be increased to 20 million francs.

(3) The penalties provided for in the two previous paragraphs shall be doubled if the offence is committed for the purpose of arousing hatred or contempt among citizens.

Article 242: Discrimination

Any person who refuses access to places open to the public or to employment to another person on account of his race or religion shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of from one month to two years or by a fine from 5,000 to 500,000 francs."

(c) Legislative, administrative or other measures taken or applied with a view to preventing and to declaring illegal the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and hatred as an offence punishable by law

31. The Government of Algeria points out that in addition to relevant provisions contained in the Constitution, article 298 of the Order of 10 November 1965 provides for the punishment of "any person who defames one or more persons belonging to an ethnic or ideological group, or to a specific religion, when the intent is to incite hatred between citizens or inhabitants".

32. The Belgian Government refers to the explanatory declaration, which it deposited along with the instrument of ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in connexion with the interpretation of article 4 of the Convention and the reconciliation of that article with the right to freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association. In accordance with Belgian law, no proscriptive measure has been adopted with regard to small groups which indulge in a certain amount of propaganda in favour of racist ideas. However, in certain cases the authorities have seen fit, in the interest of protecting public order, to take certain measures to prevent demonstrations and meetings of such extremist groups. Furthermore, the draft act mentioned above 1/ calls for penal sanctions against membership in organizations of this kind.

33. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the draft of its new Constitution provides that "advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt, are punishable by law".

1/ See para. 24 above.

34. The Government of Chile states that the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and hatred "would be deemed to be for an unlawful purpose".
35. The Government of Fiji states that the Public Order Act (1969) section 15 makes it an offence to disturb the public peace by inciting racial hatred or contempt against any class of person. The offence carries a penalty of a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both. The Government points out that in 1976 the Public Order (Amendment) Act was passed which further strengthens constitutional rights and freedoms. Section 17 as amended, deals particularly with attempts to generate racial discord and makes it an offence to promote or cause feelings of ill-will, fear, alarm or insecurity among members of a race or community other than that of the person being charged with the offence. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding \$500 or both.
36. The Government of Kuwait notes that articles 7, 8, 29 and 30 of the Constitution prohibit dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and make it an offence punishable by law.
37. The Government of Mexico reports that the Federal Law on Radio and Television (article 63) prohibits broadcasts which stir up racial discrimination and "characterizes them as crimes against the principle of equality which is enshrined in the Constitution".
38. The Government of Pakistan reports that Section 153-A of its Penal Code (1860) now specifically provides that inciting feelings of enmity on the basis of race or caste or organizing any movement to incite racial feelings is an offence. Section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (1898) authorizes the provincial governments to prevent the circulation of publications which propagate racial discrimination. The Government further observes that the Security of Pakistan Act of 1952 authorizes the imposition of restrictions on the movement of persons who act or are about to act in a manner prejudicial to the external affairs of Pakistan. Since support for the movement to end all forms of racial discrimination is a cardinal principle of the foreign policy of Pakistan, dissemination of ideas which encourage racial discrimination would be punished under the Act.
39. The Government of the Ukrainian SSR notes that article 66 of its Criminal Code provides that "propaganda or agitation for the purpose of arousing hostility or dissension between races or nationalities, and any direct or indirect restriction of rights of citizens or the establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds of race or nationality, are punished by imprisonment for a period of from six months to three years, or exile for a period of two to five years".
40. The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon observes that Articles 29 and 34 of Act No. 66/LF/18 of 21 December 1966 provide that:

Article 29

"Publications, whether periodical or not, must contain no illustration, comment, account, report, news item, insertion, publicity or advertisement casting a favourable light on any acts held to be felonies or misdemeanours or of such a kind as to corrupt children or young people, and in particular banditry, lying, theft, idleness, hatred, debauchery, tribalism and racism."

Article 34

"The author of a document whose purpose is to promote disunion between communities shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of from six months to one year and by a fine of 25,000 francs, or by one of these two penalties only."

- D. Legislative, administrative or other measures taken to guarantee in particular the right of everyone to equality in respect of economic, social and cultural rights without distinction of any kind or on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin
41. The Belgian Government points out that the draft now under consideration deals in particular with discrimination in the supply of goods and services. Foreigners in Belgium enjoy the same rights as national workers with regard to labour legislation. This equality is not explicitly laid down in the texts but results from the fact that their sphere of application is not limited by conditions relating to nationality. The principle of equality of treatment between foreign and Belgian workers with regard, on the one hand, to social advantages and working conditions and, on the other hand, to social security, is set forth, inter alia, in the recruitment agreements and in the social security conventions concluded by Belgium with a number of foreign countries. Legislation and regulations governing immigration do not contain any discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, and, in general, civil, criminal, social and economic legislation contains no racial discrimination. The only differences which do exist, and they are rare, have to do with the distinction made in some laws between Belgians and non-nationals. Furthermore, Belgium has ratified International Labour Convention No. 97 adopted by the International Labour Conference at its thirty-second session of 1 July 1949. As regards culture and religion, the Act of 19 July 1974 adds an article 19 bis to the Act of 4 March 1970 on religious temporalities and recognizes the administrative authorities which manage the temporalities of the Islamic religion. This article 19 bis organizes the administrative services of this religion in the same manner in which the other so-called "recognized" religions (Protestant, Anglican, Jewish) are organized, namely on a provincial basis.
42. The Government of Cyprus reports that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which has been ratified by Cyprus, forms part of its municipal law. Furthermore the cultural rights of all ethnic groups are guaranteed. They are free to pursue the realization of their identity by the free use of their mother tongue and by operating their own educational institutions.
43. The Government of Ecuador refers to article 30 of the Political Charter which reads as follows:
- "The State shall contribute to the organization and promotion of the various lower income groups, in particular agricultural workers, in moral, cultural, economic and social matters, in order to enable them to participate effectively in the development of society. It shall promote programmes for low-cost and sanitary housing.
- It shall provide a livelihood for persons who have no means, are unable to obtain means and have no person or institution legally obliged to provide them with means.
- It shall promote social and community service by women and shall encourage the formation of women's groups with a view to their integration into the

active life and development of the country. It shall provide training for women in rural areas and for marginal groups."

44. The Government of Fiji points out that it is currently in its 7th Development Plan (1976-1980) which aims at the improvement of the quality of life of all of its people.

45. The Government of Finland reports that in order to improve the vocational training facilities of the Lapps, a trade school centre planned particularly to meet the needs of the Lapp population was founded by Act No. 994 of 23 December 1977. Its task is to provide training for the Lapp population in the field of their main means of livelihood with a view to preserving and developing the traditional culture of the Lapp. Instruction in the centre is given in Finnish and Lappish language and is free of charge.

46. The Government of Kuwait points to several provisions of its national Constitution which in its view guarantee the equality of all persons in respect of economic, social and cultural rights.

47. The Government of Pakistan states that its constitution and laws guarantee that there shall be no racial discrimination in the field of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights.

48. The Tunisian Government states that the Tunisian Constitution, in order to put public rights in a modern framework and give political democracy economic and social substance, has recognized the right of each individual to education, work and health and guarantees trade-union rights and the right to property. Furthermore, in the interest of international solidarity, of protecting certain values essential for human life and of liberating man from all forms of servitude, but not out of any need to deal with an internal problem, Tunisia has ratified or acceded to all of the international conventions on the elimination of racial discrimination.

49. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the equality of all citizens, irrespective of their race and nationality, in the political, economic, social, cultural and other fields is one of the most important achievements of the country. Strict and consistent practical application of the principle of the equality of citizens in their daily activity by all State bodies and by public and other organizations has made it possible to suppress racial discrimination and national antagonisms. The Government cites the Labour Code, adopted in 1971, as reflecting the aforementioned policies.

50. The United Arab Emirates report that the right of everyone to equality in respect of economic, social and cultural rights is constitutionally guaranteed, and that legislative measures have been taken to ensure these rights.

51. The United Republic of Cameroon reports that Article 5 of Decree No. 74/138 of 18 February 1974 provides that:

"Article 5. Access to employment in the public service is open, with equality of rights and without distinction as to sex, to all Cameroonians who fulfil the conditions laid down in Title IV of this Decree, subject to the satisfaction of the requirements regarding physical aptitude and to the conditions attaching to certain types of employment as specified in special regulations."

E. Machinery and recourse procedures which may be invoked against any acts of racial discrimination which may be suffered by an individual and which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms

52. The Belgian Government states that, as of 5 July 1955, Belgium has recognized the right of any person (Belgian or not) under its jurisdiction who feels that his rights have been violated, to submit a complaint against Belgium to the European Commission of Human Rights, thereby agreeing to allow the jurisdictional bodies established by the Convention to study whether Belgian legislation and practice are compatible with the commitments Belgium has assumed with regard to protecting human rights.

53. The Government of Chile states that victims of acts of racial discrimination may apply to the judicial and administrative authorities without any limitation whatsoever.

54. The Government of Cyprus observes that articles 28, 35, 146 and 172 of the Constitution safeguard the right of every person to claim compensation for any damage that he may suffer as a result of any act of a state organ which discriminates against him.

55. The Government of Fiji reports the establishment of the office of an Ombudsman who can, inter alia, recommend changes in the laws or in the policies of the Government.

56. The Government of Kuwait reports that the Constitution and internal legislation of Kuwait guarantee protection against racial discrimination.

57. The Government of Mexico states that the Law of Safeguards is designed to protect the individual against any law or act of authority which may restrict or infringe his rights as laid down in the fundamental law.

58. The Government of Pakistan states that its Constitution and laws contain adequate provisions guaranteeing people belonging to all races effective protection and remedies through the competent national tribunals against any act of racial discrimination.

59. The Government of the United Arab Emirates reports that it has established adequate machinery and recourse procedures which may be invoked against any acts of racial discrimination suffered by an individual. Furthermore, in addition to various courts, persons may submit complaints to other competent authorities.

60. The Government of the United Kingdom reports that the Race Relations Act of 1976 gives individuals a right of direct access to civil courts for legal remedies against acts of racial discrimination. The Act which replaces the Race Relations Acts of 1965 and 1968 also strengthens the criminal law against incitement to racial hatred. The Commission for Racial Equality provided for under the Act plays an important role. It is empowered to help individual victims of discrimination and is entrusted with the task of supporting and co-ordinating the work of local community relations councils. The Commission is an independent body with wide-ranging powers. It has, in particular, the power to investigate unlawful discriminatory practices and to issue "non-discrimination notices" enforceable in the courts by way of injunction or order. The Government further notes that the Commission, which works together with the Government, has a most important part to play in educating the public and in changing public attitudes with a view to giving reality to the idea of equal opportunities. The Commission is a principal source of advice and guidance both on the legislation and on good race relations practices. For example, it can issue codes of practice in the employment field.

61. The Government of Yugoslavia reports that for protection of their rights citizens may appeal to courts or to administrative organs. The court or administrative organ is obliged to render a decision on each request.

F. Measures taken in using the available information media to educate the public continuously and systematically in the spirit of respect for human rights and, in particular, against the policies, practices and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination

62. The Government of Algeria reports that racism and racial discrimination are constantly denounced in the educational establishment as well as in the press, radio, television and cinema.

63. The Belgian Government states that Belgian radio and television in particular regularly broadcast programmes condemning the wrongs of racial discrimination. The spoken and written press also deals freely with all situations figuring in world current events and consistently condemns the sad reality of discrimination based on race, colour or national or ethnic origin. Non-governmental organizations working in the human rights field and in particular those working to eliminate discrimination of any kind, receive State subsidies. The Pedagogical Centre for a New Approach to the Teaching of History, working with the Teacher Training School of Gand, has published a study on prejudices in Dutch-language history textbooks used in secondary education in Belgium. A French translation of this report has received wide circulation in the Cahiers de Clio, the organ of the Centre for History Teaching (French-speaking). It was approved and distributed in various languages by the Council of Europe through the Publications Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Cahiers de Clio referred to above also provide teachers with a large bibliography on the problems of immigrants in Belgium. Finally, in the framework of the bilateral policy for revising history textbooks, organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Service for International Cultural Relations, special attention has been devoted to eliminating any ideas which might tend to support racial rivalry and to eliminating the tendency to pass

over in silence any excesses which might have been committed in the area of racial rivalry or the tendency to single out unduly the merits of some specific nation or civilization. The revision is now under way and has even been completed in the case of Belgium and the following countries: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Egypt, Spain, Norway, Poland, Romania and other countries with which international cultural agreements have been concluded.

64. The Government of Kuwait reports that it uses all available information media to mobilize public opinion against racial discrimination.

65. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the public is engaged in many activities aimed at unmasking the crimes of racism and apartheid. Numerous protest meetings were held in connexion with the massacre which took place in Soweto and the assassination of outstanding African freedom fighters. The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Day of Solidarity with Political Prisoners in southern Africa and Human Rights Day are stated by the Government to be extensively observed every year by public organizations, the press, radio and television.

66. The Government of Chile states that the teaching of respect for human rights is encouraged in the educational establishments.

67. The Government of Cyprus states that its mass media prepare special programmes which are transmitted on the occasion of the anniversaries of the Human Rights day, the United Nations day, and the day to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. On the same occasions special messages are sent out by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education. Wide publicity is also said to be given by the radio, television and newspapers to all United Nations resolutions and international conferences which condemn the policies of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

68. The Government of Finland reports that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has been given wide publicity both in schools and through the mass media. The Government further reports that non-governmental organizations functioning in this field have annually submitted relevant material to schools and disseminated information to adults through various channels. Programmes on radio and television have been included in their schedules aiming at the enlightening of public opinion on the equality of all human beings regardless of their race, colour or national or ethnic origin.

69. The German Democratic Republic reports that its press, radio and television play a significant role in promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations, peoples and races and in intensifying solidarity and assistance in support of the struggle waged by peoples oppressed by colonialism and racism. Newscasts, reports, commentaries and exposés, are said to keep readers and viewers informed on progress and problems in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination and in the relevant activities within the United Nations. The Government further states that the mass media in the German Democratic Republic report on the measures undertaken to fulfil the objectives of the United Nations Programme for the Decade,

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on sessions of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Decolonization Committee, and the United Nations Council for Namibia. In many instances, documents were reported to have been published in full, e.g. the Programme of Action against Apartheid, the Maputo Declaration, and the Lagos Declaration.

70. The Hungarian Government states that its radio and television broadcast programmes on international events, carry interviews and documentaries with a view to publicizing the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

71. The Government of Mexico reports that its information media, such as radio and television, exercise a social function and contribute to the strengthening of the integrity of the nation and to the improvement of harmonious coexistence between all groups of the population.

72. The Government of Pakistan states that the question of promotion of equal rights for all is given adequate coverage in the mass media.

73. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic reports that its mass information media devote great attention to educating the population, particularly the youth, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, intolerance of racial and national prejudices, and friendship and mutual understanding among peoples. The press, radio and television acquaint the broad masses with the international struggle against racism and racial discrimination. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic also reports that its press, radio and television give extensive coverage to public meetings in which foreign students, including representatives of the indigenous populations of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe studying in educational establishments of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, participate together with representatives of all sectors of Ukrainian public life.

74. The Government of the United Arab Emirates reports that it spares no effort, in co-operation with neighbouring countries and countries of the Third World, in the utilization of the information media to promote awareness of human rights and to combat racial discrimination.

75. The Government of Yugoslavia reports that in the period under review, its information media has devoted particular attention to questions relating to racism and racial discrimination, especially to apartheid. Public opinion has been continuously informed about the situation in countries in which racial discrimination is practised, about the political struggle for the abolition of racism and about the armed struggle being waged in southern Africa. Regular news reports on these topics have been carried as well as reports and photographs by correspondents of the most important dailies and weeklies; films and documentaries have been shown on the television networks and in cinemas. The media of mass information is further said to devote great attention to the activities of the United Nations in the area of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, particularly against apartheid, as well as to debates in working bodies of the United Nations, and their resolutions, proposals and conclusions.

- G. (a) Educational or other measures, particularly as regards children and youth, taken to combat prejudice likely to give rise to racial discrimination and to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, and in particular to include the subject of human rights in the curricula of education

76. The Belgian Government states that the entire school system promotes comprehension, tolerance and friendship among countries and racial or ethnic groups. Nursery, primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education in all sectors are open to school-age children of any person residing in Belgium of whatever origin. All pupils of all ethnic groups mix with Belgian pupils in all the school activities. School fees have been abolished for all pupils in pre-school, primary and secondary education, and schooling, which is compulsory from 6 to 14 years, is free of charge. At the primary school level, courses have been organized for the children of migrant workers who have been in Belgium less than three years to adapt them to the local language of instruction (French or Dutch). The School Inspectorate regularly informs and encourages the teaching staff to adopt educational attitudes which promote racial equality. There is no evident xenophobic sentiment among the teaching staff. It is unfortunately true that the selection process based on school performance puts the culturally deprived at a disadvantage, and that group inevitably includes a large number of children of migrant workers. Efforts have been made in that connexion to provide such children with special assistance: "catch-up" courses, the organization of group study periods for homework assignments and so forth.

The basic curriculum includes a course on civic and social education for primary education, created in 1970, and provides for the study of differences of opinion, dissent, conflicts between unequals at the international level relating, for example, to influence, territory, race, caste, minorities, oppression, the slave trade, life styles and so forth. These activities are based as far as possible on topical questions and current events, so as to make them as vivid as possible. The course, which is now under revision, is compulsory for State primary schools and the provincial and communal schools for which it has been selected by the local authorities in charge. The secondary school curriculum includes race, racial discrimination and racial prejudices as topics in social training courses (especially in the introductory classes). The history course provides for the inclusion of lessons dealing with race, either on an occasional basis (in all classes and sections) or as a topic in its own right.

77. The Government of Cyprus reports that educational measures are being taken on a long-term basis with a view to combating prejudice likely to give rise to racial discrimination. The development of curricula and the introduction of teaching methods providing for the maximization of individual abilities are cited as examples. The Government further reports that in order to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations, it has joined two relevant programmes of UNESCO: "the Associated Schools project in Education for International Understanding" and "the UNESCO Clubs". Also for the same purpose the Government participates in International Children's Art Exhibitions and other international events such as the UNESCO Youth Day.

78. The Government of Ecuador points out that Article 27 of the Political Charter provides that education shall be based on the principles of democracy, social justice, peace and the protection of human rights, and shall be open to all schools of thought.

79. The Government of Fiji reports that racial discrimination in educational institutions is discouraged by the granting or withholding of Government aid, as appropriate.

80. The Government of Finland reports that in the curricula of the comprehensive schools emphasis is laid upon the promotion of understanding, tolerance and friendship among the various ethnic and racial groups. Textbooks have been revised in order to meet these objectives. Teachers have been given supplementary training in order to enable them to meet these requirements. For the same purpose, seminars have been arranged for the authors of textbooks.

81. The German Democratic Republic reports that a basic principle underlying the entire process of education and training in the country is the education of the young generation in the spirit of international friendship and solidarity, against racism and racial discrimination. It further reports that children and young people are educated at school and at home by State and social institutions including radio and television, and by political organizations for children and young people, to make them realize that peace, international friendship and solidarity are the basic conditions for continued social progress both in their country and in the world.

82. The Government of Kuwait reports that curricula of education at all levels as well as cultural activities inculcate in the minds of all students the idea that there should be no prejudice or racial discrimination and that there should be understanding, friendship and tolerance among all nations and groups.

83. The Government of Mexico states that recent reforms in the educational system and in school curricula, at both the primary and the medium levels, have included the question of the abolition of slavery the condemnation of racial discrimination, and references to the importance of strengthening human relations, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. The Government reports that campaigns are constantly carried out in schools with a view to strengthening the principles described.

84. The United Arab Emirates indicate that their school curricula deal extensively with racist theories for the purpose of exposing the fallacies and untruths on which they are based.

85. The Government of the United Kingdom states that under its decentralized educational system it assists and encourages Local Education Authorities to develop their activities in the improvement of race relations. It points out that it does this through the provision of funds and through various publications. The Government states that much has already been achieved through multi-denominational morning assemblies in schools. The Government further states that to co-ordinate policy and to ensure that the best information is available for policy formulation

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it has established two permanent advisory committees and a Centre for Information and Advice on Educational Disadvantage. It also sponsors research into educational matters associated with ethnic minorities.

86. The Government of Yugoslavia reports that faculties of law, economics and political science of Yugoslav universities have devoted time in their programmes to the consideration of the problems of racism. The problems have been dealt with at seminars and have been the subject of doctoral dissertations. The Government also states that during the Decade numerous activities will be undertaken with a view to educating youth on the need to eliminate racial discrimination. The activities envisaged are the publication of popular works against racism and efforts to eliminate it, and encouraging research on the subject of racism.

- (b) Educational or other measures, particularly as regards children and youth, taken to provide that no discrimination whatsoever shall exist in education and school systems after the end of the first half of the Decade

87. The Government of Algeria states that, according to the Constitution, all citizens shall have the right to education. The State is to ensure everyone equal access to education, vocational training and culture.

88. The Belgian Government states that schools associated with UNESCO have been expressly requested to take a special interest in teaching about race and racial discrimination and human rights in general. This is one of the main topics in courses dealing with moral issues and is also dealt with in courses on biology and social and civic education. A study of human rights in general has been included in courses on history and social and moral training. The aim of the "new approach" to teaching is to encourage the personality of each individual to develop within the framework of social harmony. It should be pointed out that courses in the French language (or Dutch) for immigrant children have been organized at both the secondary and the primary levels. Some technical training institutions give intensive "catch-up" courses, amounting to approximately 11 hours per week, during the first year of common core curriculum before specialization. Courses in improving one's standard of living (evening courses) also incorporate Dutch- or French-language courses for immigrants. Future teachers are, of course, trained in the higher-level teacher-training courses to apply measures aimed at improving understanding, tolerance and friendship among countries and racial or ethnic groups.

89. The Government of Ecuador reports that education in Ecuador is available to all the inhabitants of the country without discrimination of any kind, as is expressly laid down in articles 26 and 27 of the Political Constitution.

90. The Government of Fiji points out that it inherited a system of school enrolment which was restricted on the ground of race. However, the Government states that in the eight years since Independence there has been a determined policy of multiracialism in schools, both in staffing and enrolment, so that multi-racial schools are now the norm.

91. The Government of Finland reports that continuous efforts have been made to improve the educational and social standard of the Gipsies.

92. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that its national education system, which is said to play an important role in bringing up the younger generation in the spirit of racial and national tolerance, is being developed and perfected every year. In the educational sphere, it notes that the freedom to choose the language of instruction is guaranteed by the Education Law of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Government further reports that in those regions of the Ukraine where representatives of other nationalities reside in compact settlements, there are schools where instruction is often given in the pupils' native tongue.

93. The Government of the United Kingdom points out that discrimination is unlawful under the Local Government Act as regards admissions to, and the provision of facilities in, educational establishments in both the public and private sectors. Bodies in the public sector of education are further placed under a duty to ensure that the facilities for education are provided without racial discrimination. The extension of the definition of discrimination to cover indirect discrimination came into force in relation to the education provisions on 1 September 1977.

H. Publicity of the contents of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

94. The Belgian Government states that the public and private mass media have widely disseminated the contents of the Programme for the Decade and devote many broadcasts to the problems of human rights and the struggle against racial prejudice. In general, it may be said that adults of every category are reached by these programmes, since the press and the mass media penetrate all social milieux in Belgium. Radio and television broadcasts aimed at schools often organize programmes devoted to the United Nations and the bodies linked with it and to the major subjects dealt with by them. Activities having to do with the United Nations are most frequent at the secondary school level. UNESCO clubs, adult clubs and school clubs also include in their programmes many activities relating to the major areas of activity of the United Nations.

95. The Government of Chile states that the Programme has received publicity specifically in educational establishments, more as a contribution to the ethical instruction of the students than as a solution to a problem that is said by the Government to be unknown in the country.

96. The Government of Cyprus reports that educational magazines, school newspapers, pamphlets, as well as relevant programmes on the radio and television give wide publicity to the contents of the Programme for the Decade and to ways and means for the eradication of racism and racial discrimination.

97. The Government of the German Democratic Republic reports that the aims of the Decade are propagated through exhibitions of various kinds. An exhibition of posters on the subject, "solidarity - a commitment" was organized in December 1976 by the Solidarity Committee and the Sculptors and Painters Union of the Republic.

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In April 1978, the Ministry of Culture and the GDR Committee for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination held another exhibition dedicated to the struggle against racism and apartheid.

98. The Hungarian Government points out that the implementation in Hungary of the Programme for the Decade is the responsibility of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The activity of the Committee during the Decade consists of channelling and co-ordinating the pledges of solidarity from the Hungarian people and taking appropriate action, together with progressive-minded people everywhere, against all forms of colonial oppression and racism.

99. The Government of Mexico states that it has given wide publicity to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination and it draws attention to the inclusion of the subject in textbooks.

100. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic reports that its press, radio and television give extensive publicity to existing international documents devoted to human rights, to the struggle against racism and apartheid, and to the purposes and objectives of the Programme for the Decade. It notes the role played by the "Znanie" (Knowledge) society, whose lecturers give talks and conduct discussions explaining the anti-humanistic nature of racism and racial discrimination. The Government further reports that various activities corresponding to the objectives of the Programme for the Decade and as called for by the United Nations are carried out every year in the Ukraine.

101. The Government of the United Arab Emirates reports that the contents of the Programme for the Decade have been widely publicized by all means at the Government's disposal, i.e. the press, radio and television.

102. The Government of the United Kingdom states that it has tried to ensure that all appropriate Departments of State know about the contents of the Programme for the Decade. The Government however points out that it does not directly control television, radio or the press, and that British universities are autonomous institutions, funded through an independent body known as the Universities Grants Committee.

103. The Government of Yugoslavia states that for the purpose of realizing the aims of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, it has established a special national committee for the Decade. The Committee consists of outstanding social, political and scientific figures as well as experts dealing with pertinent problems in their respective fields of activity. The Committee has held a number of meetings, has adopted a programme of action and organized a number of demonstrations for the purpose of realizing the objectives and programme of the Decade.

I. Preparation and publication of studies based, in particular, on the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

104. The Belgian Government states that the Belgian Association for the United Nations disseminates United Nations publications and those of specialized world organizations to the public at large and to schools. The Belgian Human Rights League has instituted various informational activities dealing, inter alia, with the situation of immigrant workers. Mention should also be made of the study on prejudices in history textbooks, which was approved by the Council of Europe and widely distributed in various languages by the Publications Service of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

105. The Government of Cyprus reports that the preparation and publication of studies are based on the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Individual assignments published in school magazines and contributions to the local press in this area are being encouraged by the Ministry of Education, educational authorities and other institutions.

106. The German Democratic Republic reports that it has produced, free of charge, booklets dealing with apartheid. Under the guidance of the Republic's Committee for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, several scientific studies have been published, including a study entitled, "Against Racism and Racial Discrimination - United Nations Decade for Action".

107. The Government of Kuwait reports that it encourages the publication of studies based on the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and that such studies have been prepared.

108. The Mexican Government indicates that it is collaborating with the Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean against Apartheid. One of the goals of the Committee is to apply pressure for the full application of United Nations resolutions on apartheid.

109. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that it has published the texts of the declaration and the convention in periodicals and, in addition, has published many articles dealing with racism and racial discrimination, particularly in the review Radyanske Pravo. The subject is also being studied by research institutions and scholars.

110. The Government of the United Arab Emirates reports that it is in the process of preparing studies related to the United Nations Declaration on Racial Discrimination.

- J. (a) Steps taken with a view to ensuring that not later than by the end of the Decade there will be no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin in the laws and policies of immigration

111. The Belgian Government states that neither Belgian law nor Belgian policies on immigration contain any discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin. In this connexion, the Act of 28 March 1952 on the regulation of aliens (now under revision), which governs the entry, settlement and removal of foreigners, states clearly in article 1 that "any person who does not provide proof of Belgian nationality is considered an alien". This definition recurs in the draft Act on the status of aliens which is now under study in Parliament. It shows quite clearly that no racial considerations are involved. The Ministry of Justice has always recognized the right of aliens who have received permission to stay in Belgium to have their family (spouse and children) living with them. This principle has been formally written into the draft Act mentioned above, which automatically grants the right of sojourn or settlement to certain members of the family of an alien who has been admitted or has received a permit for sojourn or settlement. "Preferential" treatment (from the view point of ordinary law) which derives from international instruments and international or bilateral conventions may, however, apply to aliens of certain nationalities with regard to entry, sojourn, settlement or removal of such aliens and with regard to their engagement in remunerative or non-remunerative activities. These may be either bilateral international conventions waiving the necessity for aliens of certain nationalities to obtain a travel visa or possibly a permit to stay in the country or else multilateral provisions applying to nationals of the Benelux countries under the Convention of 19 September 1960 in application of articles 55 and 56 of the Treaty instituting the Benelux Economic Union and the provisions applying to nationals of the European Economic Community under the Treaty of Rome and the Community regulations and guidelines. These facilities, customary in international law and generally granted on a basis of reciprocity, can in no way be considered discriminatory and have no racial basis.

112. The Government of Mexico reports that there is no discrimination at all on grounds of race in the country's immigration laws or policies. Under the "General Law on Population", which covers immigration, any person may enter or leave the country freely, provided that the legal requirements for entering or leaving the country are fulfilled.

113. The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic reports that no restrictions based on race or national origin are applied as regards travel.

114. The Government of the United Arab Emirates states that there is no discrimination of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national origin.

115. The Government of the United Kingdom states that since the introduction of control on immigration from the Commonwealth in 1962, the immigration authorities are required to administer the law on immigration without regard to the race, colour or religion of people seeking to enter the United Kingdom.

- (b) Steps taken with a view to preventing the activities of persons and groups which incite sectarian and racial passions, provoking people to leave their land and settle in lands belonging to others or to settle natives in reservations

116. The Government of the United Kingdom reports that section 70 of the Race Relations Act (1976) has strengthened the law against incitement to racial hatred by removing the need to prove a subjective intention to stir up hatred. It is a criminal offence to publish or distribute written matter, or use in any public place or at a public meeting language which is threatening, abusive or insulting and likely to stir up hatred against any racial group.

- K. Co-operation of countries parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination with the Committee operating under the Convention, in particular in the preparation of full and comprehensive reports under article 9 of the Convention

117. The Belgian Government states that it submitted its first report on 21 and 22 March 1978 to the Committee established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

118. The Government of Guatemala reports that it has signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and that this instrument is currently undergoing the constitutional procedure laid down for the ratification of international agreements and is now awaiting the approval of the Congress of the Republic.

119. With respect to the optional declaration in article 14, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Government of Italy states that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals, subject to Italian jurisdiction, claiming to be victims of a violation of the Government of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

120. The Government of Yugoslavia states that as a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, it has been closely co-operating with the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and has been regularly forwarding reports to the Committee. The Government states that the Committee has thus far considered four reports submitted by the Government and a fifth report will be submitted to the Committee for its consideration shortly.

- L. States not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination:

- (a) Considerations which may have prevented ratification or accession to the Convention;

- (b) Steps taken with a view to the ratification or accession to the Convention, such as bringing it before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action

121. The Government of Sri Lanka states that Sri Lanka is not yet a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in ratification after the promulgation of the proposed new Constitution which will embody a comprehensive chapter on human rights including the rights of racial minorities.

- M. The need for any further international instruments regarding the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and the suppression of the crime of apartheid

122. The Governments of Chile, Cyprus, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates state that there is no need for any further international instrument regarding the elimination of racial discrimination.

123. The Governments of Cyprus, Pakistan and the United Kingdom express the view that every effort should be made to secure the effective implementation of existing international instruments relating to racial discrimination.

124. The German Democratic Republic states that it believes that it is necessary, in order to achieve the objectives of the Decade and the international isolation of the racist régimes, to give full effect to the Security Council resolutions, especially those relating to the arms embargo, to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, and to widen the scope of existing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Government also feels that it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of existing international instruments such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

125. The Government of Kuwait reports that its Council of Ministers promulgated Legislative Decree No. 5 of 1977 which ratified Kuwait's accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. The Government is not of the opinion that other international instruments should be drawn up.

126. In the opinion of the Government of Mexico, the solution to the problem of racial discrimination and of apartheid depends essentially upon the political will of States to respect the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Government feels that greater pressure must be exerted on the minority racist régimes to force them to abandon their inhumane practices. It proposes that if necessary, the procedures set out in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations should be invoked.

127. The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon reports that it acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on 18 July 1976.

- N. Assistance provided on a bilateral basis to peoples who are victims of racial discrimination and support being denied to Governments or régimes which practise racial discrimination, with a view to preventing them from perpetuating racist policies and practices

128. The Belgian Government states that it has contributed to several funds established by the United Nations for the benefit of victims of racial discrimination in southern Africa, such as the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. It is planning to make a contribution to the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the region. It also assists the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and has prepared a programme of fellowships for students from southern Africa. The Belgian Government feels that it would be more advisable to ensure the universal implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination rather than to prepare new conventions in this field. A plethora of international instruments does not necessarily contribute to the elimination of racial discrimination: the main instruments which have already been adopted would suffice if they were respected throughout the world.

129. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that it has consistently and resolutely supported, and still supports, the struggle of the peoples against racism and racial discrimination. It states that the development of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet people and the peoples of other countries, and the strengthening of solidarity with peoples struggling for their liberation from the yoke of racism and colonialism, determine the position of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic in various international forums. The Government expresses total political support to the peoples struggling against racism and apartheid and favours the isolation and boycott of the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

130. The Government of Chile states that it does not support policies tending to perpetuate racist practices.

131. The Government of Cyprus states that it does not maintain diplomatic or other relations with South Africa, nor with the illegal minority régime in Rhodesia which it has never recognized. It further states that Cyprus faithfully complies with the relevant Security Council decisions concerning the imposition of sanctions against Rhodesia. The Government also reports that it bans, in accordance with United Nations decisions, all imports and exports originating from countries practising racial discrimination. The Government further notes that it contributes annually to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia, and the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid.

132. The Government of Fiji states that while it has consistently condemned the practice of apartheid and the persistence of racial discrimination, its relatively limited resources prevent it from providing financial assistance to peoples who are victims of racial discrimination. The Government further states that it continues to support United Nations resolutions on apartheid and racism and racial discrimination.

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133. The Government of Finland states that in accordance with the decision taken by the Security Council on 4 November 1977 imposing an arms embargo against South Africa, a decree was passed on 23 December 1977 prohibiting the exportation of arms to that country. Furthermore, Finland has annually contributed to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid and in 1976 tripled its contribution to the Fund. It also contributes to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the Educational and Training Programme and the United Nations Fund for Namibia which was created on the proposal of Finland. In 1976 Finland quadrupled its contribution to the Institute for Namibia. In order to assist Mozambique in its efforts to implement the United Nations decisions concerning sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, Finland has made a special contribution to Mozambique in response to the recommendation by the Security Council.

134. The German Democratic Republic reports that it provides peoples who are victims of colonial or racial oppression, political, moral and material assistance. This help is effected through governmental agreements and by means of fund-raising solidarity campaigns. Large-scale assistance is thus rendered particularly to the national liberation organizations of the peoples in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. It states that large shipments of urgently needed goods, such as medicaments, medico-technical equipment, textiles, shoes, foodstuff and children's clothing worth several hundred million marks were handed over to the liberation organizations. Financial assistance is also said to be given in order to ensure medical care for freedom fighters, the training and education of students and cadres and the production of documentation and information material.

135. The Government of Hungary reports that the Hungarian Solidarity Committee granted scholarships during the academic year 1976-1977 to five students from the African National Congress of South Africa, who fled to Hungary, and to four students from ZAPU, the liberation organization of Zimbabwe. For the academic year 1977-1978 Hungary granted seven scholarships to the South African liberation movements. In 1977, the Solidarity Committee received 20 wounded persons - 10 from the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and 10 from the African National Congress - for medical treatment in Hungary. Furthermore, the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions lends moral and material support to the activities of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. During the first three months of 1978, five South African and five freedom fighters from Zimbabwe are reported to have received medical treatment in Hungary.

136. The Government of Kuwait reports that it denies support to Governments practising racial discrimination and calls for full support for peoples struggling for racial equality.

137. The Government of Mexico reports that it does not maintain diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa or Rhodesia and that commercial exchanges have been limited to the utmost. It further states that immigration authorities do not grant visas to South African citizens who want to enter Mexico. The Mexican Government expresses its support for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

138. Pakistan reports that it has extended material support to the people of southern Africa and that it has been making the following contributions every year as an indication of solidarity with the people of southern Africa struggling against the system of racism and racial discrimination: (a) contribution for relief and Assistance to families of opponents of the South African policy of Apartheid; (b) contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia; (c) contribution towards the expenses of the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In addition, under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa, Pakistan contributes annually to this programme by reserving seats in various educational institutions to provide training and educational facilities to the people of southern Africa. The Government of Pakistan points out that it has whole-heartedly complied with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. It has neither recognized nor established diplomatic relations with the Governments of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; nor has it entered into any other kind of relationship with these two States.

139. The Ukrainian SSR states that it has always supported actively the cause of peoples struggling against all forms of racism and racial discrimination, and it gives political, moral and material assistance to those fighting against apartheid, racism and the remnants of colonialism. The Ukrainian SSR also states that it has no relations with racist régimes and condemns those States which give political, military or economic assistance to the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The Government considers that full and effective international isolation of the racists will assist the liberation struggle of the peoples still under the yoke of these régimes.

140. The Government of the United Arab Emirates states that it provides assistance to liberation movements of southern Africa. It also emphasizes that it maintains no relations with the racist régimes of this area.

141. The Government of Yugoslavia reports that it maintains close ties with the liberation movements which have been recognized by the Organization of African Unity and with the patriotic and democratic forces which have been the victims of racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, foreign domination and aggression. Assistance to these movements has been in the form of financial aid, food, medicine, medical equipment, sanitary equipment, blood and blood plasma, transportation vehicles, footwear, clothing, tents, blankets and other forms of material and humanitarian aid. The Government further points out that an important aspect of assistance given to the liberation movements in southern Africa is the training of cadres.

0. (a) Participation in regional and international activities in line with the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade, such as international and regional seminars, conferences and other similar activities.

142. The Belgian Government states that private organizations, often enjoying financial support from public authorities, organize lectures, conferences, seminars or informational meetings aimed at promoting or advancing the cause of human rights in general and the struggle against discrimination in particular. In the framework of the Council of Europe, Belgium plays an active role in a broad campaign of

education and information on human rights, which is aimed at making those concerned more aware of their rights and at ensuring that the public authorities are aware of their duties with regard to those rights.

143. The Government of Cyprus reports that it participated in all regional and international activities undertaken in the context of the struggle against racial discrimination, such as the Maputo Conference and the World Conference for Action against Apartheid (Lagos, 1977). During the last (34th) session of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, it co-sponsored two resolutions regarding violations of Human Rights in southern Africa.

144. The Government of Hungary reports that it participated in the World Conference on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in southern Africa, held at Lisbon on 18 and 19 June 1977, and in the World Conference for Action against Apartheid held in Lagos under United Nations auspices.

145. The Government of Kuwait reports that it has initiated and participated in regional and international activities along the lines described in subparagraph (a) above.

146. The Government of Mexico states that it complies with all the United Nations resolutions dealing with the problem of apartheid.

147. The Ukrainian SSR states that it is taking an active part in the international struggle against racism and racial discrimination, and has repeatedly been among the initiators of a number of important documents prepared within the United Nations and the specialized agencies aimed at the suppression of the crime of apartheid and the search for new forms and methods of struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

148. The United Arab Emirates reports that it has participated in several seminars and conferences and attends, as an observer, the meetings of the Human Rights Commission; it also participates as a member in meetings held in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

- (b) Participation in regional and international activities in line with the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade, such as activities reflecting the importance of women's effective contribution to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

149. The Belgium Government states that Belgium has taken upon itself to ensure that women enjoy the same opportunities as men for contributing to any activities aimed at improving society. Belgium is aware of the vital role which women can play in establishing a climate of tolerance and brotherhood free of all prejudice.

150. The Government of Hungary reports that the National Council of Hungarian Women took part in the International Seminar which was held at Conakry in February 1977 under the auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Women and called upon the women of the world to increase their participation in the anti-apartheid struggle. The National Council of Hungarian Women has also established contact with the women's section of the liberation organization of Zimbabwe.

151. The United Arab Emirates reports that it has participated in activities reflecting the importance of women's contribution to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

- (c) Participation in regional and international activities in line with the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade, such as consideration of ways and means of preparing concrete proposals in support of the efforts of all oppressed peoples suffering from racism and racial discrimination, including the establishment of regional funds on a voluntary basis to support the efforts of those peoples

152. The Belgian Government states that it encourages and participates in all humanitarian assistance activities undertaken by the European Communities for the benefit of victims of racism and racial discrimination and in support of the programmes of humanitarian institutions, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations specialized agencies.

153. The Ukrainian SSR reports that as a member of the Special Committee on Apartheid, it is supporting the Committee's efforts to mobilize world public opinion against apartheid and the policy of the racist régimes in southern Africa.

- (d) Participation in regional and international activities in line with the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade, such as consideration of ways and means of ensuring the international and regional isolation of racist régimes.

154. Belgium states that it supports efforts aimed at concluding negotiated agreements to put an end to racist régimes and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. With regard to this last point, it has adopted, along with its partners in the European community, a "code of conduct" under which European enterprises with subsidiaries, branches or agencies in South Africa are urgently requested to reject any practice based on apartheid and to respect all of the legitimate rights of their black workers. Belgium has also decided to suspend implementation of the cultural agreement concluded with South Africa in 1954.

155. The Government of Finland states that as regards ways and means of ensuring the international and regional isolation of racist régimes, it has scrupulously implemented the decision of the Security Council of 16 December 1966 concerning sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

- (e) Participation in regional and international activities in line with the goals and objectives of the Programme for the Decade, such as supporting and assisting, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the relevant United Nations declarations and resolutions, national liberation movements struggling against colonialism and racial discrimination, and/or extending support to Governments that wish to embark on concrete programmes to eradicate racial discrimination.

156. The Government of Pakistan states that it has fully supported the just aspirations of the people of southern Africa, within the United Nations and outside, for self-determination and independence and considers that no solution short of independence on the basis of majority rule can be acceptable to the people of southern Africa.

157. The United Republic of Cameroon reports that various legislative decrees and acts prescribe measures against South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

- P. Other information relating to the objectives set out in the Programme and observations and suggestions concerning ways and means of achieving these objectives

158. The Government of Cyprus, during the meeting of the Heads of State and/or Governments of the Commonwealth Countries held in London in June 1977, supported the proposal for the preparation of a programme of action concerning southern Africa, which will include economic, psychological, diplomatic and other measures on an international basis.

159. The Government of Pakistan expressed the view that all measures for the full implementation of the United Nations instruments and decisions concerning the elimination of racial discrimination by the Member States should be taken.

160. The Ukrainian SSR states that it considers it essential to activate the efforts of the United Nations aimed at the rapid eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

161. The United Arab Emirates suggests that practical and effective steps be taken, particularly on the part of the major powers, to exercise pressure on racist régimes to force them to abandon their racist policies, and that further assistance be provided to peoples suffering under racial discrimination.

III. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
CONCERNED WITH THE QUESTION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND
APARTHEID

A. International Labour Organisation

162. The International Labour Organisation reported that in June 1977 it considered a wide range of developments in the Republic of South Africa affecting the rights of Africans in that country. It also reviewed international action taken by the United Nations against apartheid.

163. The ILO further reported that the Second International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid was held in Geneva in June 1977, at the time of the 63rd International Labour Conference.

164. The ILO reported the publication of several studies and booklets on the racial situation in southern Africa. The organization further indicated that it had participated in international conferences on racism and had established programmes of direct assistance to the peoples of southern Africa.

B. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

165. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization reported that it had already adopted four declarations on race and racial prejudice, in 1950, 1951, 1964 and 1967. Another draft declaration on race and racial prejudice is being sponsored by UNESCO as part of its action under the Programme of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Preliminary meetings towards the draft were reported to have taken place at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France in April 1977 and in March 1978. A final draft will be presented at the UNESCO General Conference in October 1978.

166. UNESCO indicated that a Round Table on Apartheid was organized at its headquarters in March 1978.

167. The organization further noted and described a number of studies published, or to be published, by it on the racial situation in southern Africa. It also described in some detail the nature of its financial assistance in the field of education to the peoples and liberation movements of southern Africa.

C. World Health Organization

168. The World Health Organization reported that it had published in the December 1977 issue of World Health an article on "Racism, apartheid and mental health". The organization also stated that it has continued and intensified the collection and dissemination of information on the effects of racial discrimination and apartheid on health and well-being. It also reported that its existing studies on the health and psychosocial implications of apartheid will be revised and updated on an ongoing basis.

169. The WHO indicated that it has established an extensive programme of

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medical assistance and training to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to refugees.

170. The organization also informed that it would participate at the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in August 1978 in Geneva and that it would submit to the Conference a report reviewing WHO activities in the field of apartheid.

IV. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNING ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED DURING THE DECADE

A. Non-governmental organizations in Category I

1. International Alliance of Women

171. The International Alliance of Women indicated that it holds its Triennial Congresses in different parts of the world to bring together women from different countries with a view to promoting international understanding and combating racism. The International Alliance of Women also reported that it organizes and participates in seminars in developing countries for the same purpose.

172. The International Understanding Commission of the International Alliance of Women was reported to be actively promoting international understanding.

2. Women's International Democratic Federation

173. The Women's International Democratic Federation reported that it has been waging a relentless fight for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. It reported that this has been done through the co-ordination of its activities with those of the international community, as well as through collaboration with national organizations affiliated to the Federation.

174. It expressed support for economic sanctions against South Africa as well as support for liberation movements in southern Africa. It further reported that it has sent missions to the countries of southern Africa and has forwarded all relevant documentation concerning these missions to the Division of Human Rights and to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

175. The Federation also reported that apart from passing numerous declarations condemning racism it has participated in, as well as organized, international conferences and seminars on racism.

B. Non-governmental organizations in Category II

1. Howard League for Penal Reform

176. The Howard League for Penal Reform reported that it will publish, jointly with the Runnymede Trust, a pamphlet on the Problems of Asians in Penal Institutions in the United Kingdom.

2. International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

177. The International Federation of Women in Legal Careers reported that within the framework of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination it will give priority to the equality of the rights of the child regardless of race or ethnic origin. The Federation further reported to have resolved to take the following measures:

(a) the intensification of public information campaigns, particularly by the presentation of reports on the right to equal opportunity of every child regardless of race in the field of education and choice of profession, protection from trafficking in children, from child labour and from other unjust treatment;

(b) the provision of material and moral support to individuals or groups victims of racial discrimination;

(c) the forwarding of all documents concerning racial discrimination against children to the Secretary-General.

3. International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples

178. The International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples reported that the fight against racism is one of the most significant aspects of its efforts to promote international understanding and co-operation between all racial and cultural groupings. The Movement reported that it encourages its members to mix with one another and to take part in or initiate joint activities at the local level.

179. At the international level the Movement reaffirmed its support for the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and reported that it had participated in a number of international conferences on racial discrimination. The Movement reported that it has published resolutions and reports of some of these conferences in its bulletin.

180. The Movement further reported that it had signed, jointly with other non-governmental organizations, a number of resolutions and declarations against apartheid.

181. For the year 1978, the Movement declared its intention to participate in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and in the International Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations for Action against

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Apartheid, and to keep its members informed of developments in the fight for the elimination of racial discrimination.

182. The Movement further pledged co-operation with the various organs of the United Nations and other organizations involved in the fight against racial discrimination.

4. International Organization of Journalists

183. The International Organization of Journalists reported that its secretariat general has adopted a programme of action for the International Anti-Apartheid Year covering the following measures:

(a) A special illustrated publication containing the declarations of the International Organization of Journalists adopted during the years 1975-1977 and other documentation;

(b) the preparation of a brochure (scheduled for publication in May) containing articles against apartheid and a declaration adopted jointly by the International Organization of Journalists and ZAPU, ANC and SWAPO to commemorate the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

(c) the holding of a meeting in Prague in April 1978 between the representatives of various organizations of journalists and ZAPU, SWAPO and ANC, to chart common action against neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

(d) the publication of three posters against apartheid;

(e) the publication during the course of the year of several articles against apartheid in the bulletin of the International Organization of Journalists, as well as in its review and other publications;

(f) the publication of information gathered by the social commission of the International Organization of Journalists on the situation of journalists in African countries in the review, "Afrique Mass Media" published by Interpress (Budapest);

(g) making arrangements with the co-operation of the social commission of the International Organization of Journalists, for the stay of South African journalists at the International House of Journalists in Varna (Bulgaria);

(h) the preparation of a special publication containing the reports of members of the official delegation of the International Organization of Journalists and of members of the social commission of the organization who have visited certain African countries;

(i) the convening by the International Organization of Journalists of an

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international symposium in Berlin at the International Institute of Solidarity on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Institute;

(j) the holding of a special session of the presidium of the International Organization of Journalists in an African country on the problems of the fight against apartheid.

5. World Jewish Congress

184. The World Jewish Congress reported that it has adopted two important resolutions (one in February 1975, and the other in November 1977) on racism and racial discrimination and in support of the United Nations Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The World Jewish Congress also reported that it has participated in international conferences on racism and racial discrimination including the UNESCO-sponsored meeting in Paris of March 1978 towards elaborating a draft declaration on race and racial prejudice.

185. The Congress further reported that the Institute of Jewish Affairs in London to which it is associated has published a number of research reports on the subject of racism and racial discrimination.

186. The Congress also reported that it had sponsored jointly with the Columbia University Institute of African Studies a conference on "The Search for Roots: The Jewish and African Experience".

187. A course on "Jewish-African Relations" at Brooklyn College was reported to be offered under the sponsorship of the World Jewish Congress and the Departments of Jewish and of African Studies of the College.

6. World Muslim Congress

188. The World Muslim Congress reported that it would give publicity to the United Nations Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination through the publication of an editorial in the 23 October 1976 edition of The Muslim World, a weekly publication of the Congress. The Congress further reported that it has instructed its branches in different countries to do their best to popularize the Programme of the Decade.

C. Non-governmental organizations in the Roster

International Association of Art Critics

189. The International Association of Art Critics reported that it has strived to alert its members to the dangers of racial discrimination and has intervened whenever necessary to prevent it.

190. The IAAC also reported that its members meet annually and that the Association organizes an international congress of art critics every three years as well as other meetings. Among the themes of these meetings is the promotion of international contact and understanding between peoples.