



Nineteenth session

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	5
PART I. ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DECLARATION AND WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)	
Canada	7
Central African Republic	7
Costa Rica	8
Czechoslovakia	9
Ecuador	12
Finland	13
France	13
Gabon	14
Greece	14
Hungary	15
Madagascar	19
Mexico	19
Netherlands	20
New Zealand	20
Norway	21
Philippines	21
Poland	22
Portugal	22

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Thailand	24
United Arab Republic	24
United States of America	25
Venezuela	26
PART II. ACTION TAKEN BY INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)	
International Civil Aviation Organization	27
International Labour Organisation	27
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	28
International Monetary Fund	28
World Health Organization	28
International Atomic Energy Agency	29
United Nations Children's Fund	29
PART III. ACTION TAKEN BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)	
CATEGORY A	
International Co-operative Alliance	30
International Organization of Employers	30
Inter-Parliamentary Union	30
World Veterans Federation	31
CATEGORY B	
Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation	31
Anti-Slavery Society	
Friends World Committee for Consultation	
International Association of Penal Law	
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services	
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples	
International Social Service	

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
International Union for Child Welfare	}
International Union of Official Travel Organizations	}
Pax Romana	}
Associated Country Women of the World	31
All Pakistan Women's Association	32
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations	32
International Catholic Migration Commission	32
International Commission of Jurists	32
International Conference of Catholic Charities	33
International Council of Women	33
International Federation of Business and Professional Women	33
International Federation of Women Lawyers	34
International Recreation Association	34
Pan-Pacific and South-east Asia Women's Association	34
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	34
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession	35
World Young Women's Christian Association	35

REGISTER

International Association of Students of Economics and Commercial Sciences	35
International Catholic Youth Federation	35
International Council of Nurses	35
International Council of Social Democratic Women	36
International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations	36
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	36

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	
American Baptist Convention	37
AMVEIS	37
Boy Scouts of America	37
Episcopal Church Center	37
Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry	37
Indian Federation of United Nations Associations	37
National Catholic Welfare Conference	38
National Council of Women of the United States	38
National Union of Students	38
Pakistan United Nations Association	38
United Nations Association in the United Arab Republic	39
Women's National Farm and Garden Association	39

INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 1905 (XVIII), entitled "Publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", adopted by the General Assembly at its 1261st meeting on 20 November 1963, the Assembly requested all States to undertake all necessary measures in order to implement fully, faithfully and without delay the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Governments of States and non-governmental organizations were requested to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible, using every means at their disposal, including all the appropriate media of communication. The Secretary-General and the specialized agencies were requested to ensure the immediate and large-scale circulation of the Declaration, and to that end to publish and distribute texts in all languages possible. Further, the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned were invited to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration, and the Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on this matter, to be considered by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session as a separate agenda item.
2. The Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session (1312th meeting) decided to include in the provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Measures to Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".
3. The Secretary-General drew the attention of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to resolution 1904 (XVIII), setting out the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and to resolution 1905 (XVIII) referred to above. The present report summarizes information received by the Secretary-General up to 1 June 1964 concerning action taken by those States, agencies and organizations in compliance with the Declaration or with resolution 1905 (XVIII). Information received later will be circulated in addenda to this report. Information from Governments will be found in part I below, information from inter-governmental agencies in part II, and information from non-governmental organizations in part III.

4. In order to facilitate wide distribution of the text of the Declaration, the Press, Publications and Public Services Division of the United Nations Office of Public Information issued 535,000 copies of a four-page leaflet containing the Declaration in the following 16 languages: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Czech, English, French, Greek, Hindi, Japanese, Nepali, Portuguese, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Spanish, Swahili and Urdu. Another 100,000 copies will soon be made available in the following 17 languages: Burmese, Danish, Duri, Finnish, German, Hebrew, Indonesian, Italian, Lao, Malay, Norwegian, Persian, Pushtu, Sinhalese, Swedish, Thai and Turkish.
5. In addition, the Radio Services of the United Nations Office of Public Information produced a half-hour programme ("How High the Tide") and a fifteen-minute feature programme (in the series "Perspective Sixty-three"), both devoted exclusively to the Declaration. These programmes were made available in several languages to some 130 countries and territories for broadcast on Human Rights Day 1963. In addition, the feature programme was played during the intermission on the United Nations Radio broadcast of the Human Rights Day Concert from the General Assembly Hall. Further publicity was given to the Declaration as a highlight of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly in United Nations Radio's summaries and round-ups of the work of the Assembly. A fifteen-minute feature programme (in the series "Perspectives Sixty-four") was prepared in March 1964 on the work done by the Commission on Human Rights at its twentieth session with regard to a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.
6. In the medium of television, similar coverage was given to the Declaration in the daily and weekly output of the Office of Public Information. Thus, some of the General Assembly debates on this subject were transmitted "live", and film summaries were distributed to the North American television networks and to twenty-four other countries.
7. The text of the Declaration in the official languages (Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) is being reproduced in wall-sheet form.

PART I

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE
DECLARATION AND WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)

CANADA

Original: English

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII) concerning publicity to be given to the Declaration, the Canadian Government has forwarded copies of the resolution and the Declaration to the Deputy Attorneys-General of the Canadian Provinces and to approximately 200 non-governmental organizations in Canada with the request that they consider further publicizing the Declaration. Many of the recipients of the resolution and Declaration have in turn distributed additional copies of the documents to other organizations and individuals in Canada.

With regard to the compliance in Canada with the principles contained in the Declaration itself (resolution 1904 (XVIII)), the policies and programmes of the Canadian Government are generally in accord with the principles enunciated in that Declaration, as has been reflected in the periodic reports on human rights submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations over the years by Canada and in the Canadian contribution to the various issues of the Yearbook on Human Rights.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Original: French

In the preamble of the fundamental law which they freely adopted, the people of the Central African Republic "solemnly proclaim their devotion to human rights and to the principles of democracy ...". Since the human person is sacred, the Government makes it the bounden duty of all those responsible for law enforcement to respect and protect it. Equality before the law is based on the fact that no one in the Central African Republic has an inferior status and there is no privilege by reason of place, birth, person or family.

Recognizing that only the inviolability and inalienability of human rights constitute a human foundation for peace and security in the world, the Government of the Central African Republic has promulgated essential concrete measures granting to everyone:

- The right of unhindered access to sources of knowledge;
- The right freely to express and disseminate his views by word, pen and picture, due regard being shown for the law and for the honour of others;
- Freedom of conscience and the profession and free practice of religion, guaranteed to all, subject to public policy [ordre public].

The Central African Republic, State Member of the United Nations, has also taken concrete measures in all fields in order to pursue its international action based on the spirit and letter of the Charter, namely:

- Dignity and equality of all human beings;
- International co-operation, with respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

COSTA RICA

[Original: Spanish]

In view of the outstanding importance to humanity of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Government of Costa Rica is giving to the Declaration the widest possible publicity. In so doing, it wishes not only to acquaint our nationals with the content and purport of such an important document but also to draw attention to a positive achievement of the United Nations in the field of human rights, which are particularly valued by Costa Ricans.

Both because of the spiritual training of our people, which rejects any type of discrimination based on ethnic origin as contrary to human nature and dignity, and because of a long legal tradition which embodies and promotes respect for human values, it can be said not only that discriminatory acts on grounds of race have no place in our legal system, but that they are directly or indirectly prohibited and penalized.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers racism and racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations as one of the most serious negative phenomena of our times which constitutes the violation of human rights, endangers friendly relations among nations, international co-operation and in many instances even international peace and security. It is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and to other international documents aimed at building a society based on the respect for fundamental human rights, dignity and value of human personality and for equal rights of all nations, large or small. The danger emanating from the preaching of racial doctrines and from the practising of racial discrimination, violence and arbitrariness is understood by the Czechoslovak Government all the more since in its past, particularly in the period 1939-1945, the Czechoslovak people was subjected to one of the worst forms of racial and national oppression - to the Nazi occupation - which claimed lives of hundreds of thousands of persons in Czechoslovakia itself.

Consequently, the Czechoslovak Government is rightly disturbed by the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination occurring in various areas of the world and in particular by the revival and growth of activities of various racist and fascist organizations. In this connexion it has many times had the opportunity to draw attention to the danger emanating from the fact that in the closest vicinity of Czechoslovakia fascist, racist, militarist and revanchist propaganda of certain individuals, groups and organizations, which endeavour to poison the international situation, in particular the atmosphere and good neighbourly relations in Central Europe, is permitted and in a number of cases given official support.

A resolute end must be put to racism and racial discrimination as an ideological basis of colonialism and fascism. Consequently, the Czechoslovak Government has fully upheld the efforts of the United Nations aimed at the elimination and eradication of this evil. It appreciates in particular the

Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which was adopted and declared at the eighteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly and in the elaboration of which also the Czechoslovak delegation took an active part. It has attentively followed the preparation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which shall be discussed at the nineteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Czechoslovak public has been informed by means of the Czechoslovak Press, radio and television about the adoption of the Declaration as well as about the preparation of the convention on the elimination of racial discrimination.

The provisions of the significant Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which may serve as an important basis for effective actions against racism, fascism and racial discrimination are fully respected in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

There is no place for racism and racial discrimination in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The basic law of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic - the Constitution of 11 July 1960 - explicitly provides that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic works for friendly relations with all nations and for ensuring lasting peace throughout the world.

As far as the rights and freedoms of man are concerned, Article 20 of the Constitution ensures equal rights and equal duties to and full equality of all citizens without regard to nationality or race. All rights and freedoms of citizens anchored in the Constitution i.e. the right to vote and the right to be elected, the right to work and to remuneration for work done, the right to leisure after work, the right to protection of their health and to medical care, the right to education, the freedom of expression, the freedom of assembly, the freedom to hold public parades and demonstrations, the inviolability of the person, of the mail, the freedom of domicile and confession must be interpreted in connexion with this provision of the Constitution. That means that all those rights and fundamental freedoms are ensured to all citizens without distinction, in particular as to race or nationality. The equality of all citizens is ensured materially by the creation of equal possibilities and equal opportunities for all in all fields of public life (Article 20).

An effective protection against racial discrimination of any kind is constituted by Czechoslovak penal legislation. Czechoslovak Penal Code (Act No. 140 of the Collection of Law of 29 November 1961) shall prosecute every person who "... threatens a group of inhabitants with death, injury to health or material damage of great extent ..." and every person "... who uses violence against a group of inhabitants or an individual or threatens them with death, injury to health or material damage of great extent ... because of their nationality, race ..." (Section 196, Articles 1 and 2 of the Penal Code). The Penal Code further threatens with punishment to everyone "... whoever publicly and in a manner causing indignation defames a nation, its language, or a race ..." (Section 198 of the Penal Code). Under Section 34, subsection g, the court shall consider as an aggravating circumstance if the offender committed the crime as an organizer, a member of an organized group or a member of a conspiracy. The Penal Code also prosecutes action which involves the organization of such a crime, the acquisition or adjustment of means or tools for committing a crime, association, assembly, instigation or assistance for the purpose of committing a crime, or other intentional creation of conditions for committing a crime (Section 7 of the Penal Code). Likewise the attempt to commit such a crime, public instigation to and public approving of a crime are punishable under law (Sections 8, 164, 165 of the Penal Code).

A special section of the Czechoslovak Penal Code deals with the crime of genocide. Section 259 stipulates that actions with the intent to destroy fully or partially a national, ethnic, racial or religious group are subject to severe punishment. Also the failure to prevent or to report such a crime is punishable under law.

Similarly, support and propagation of fascism and similar movements are prohibited by law. Under Section 260 of the Czechoslovak Penal Code any support or propagation of fascism or similar movement which aims at suppressing the rights and freedoms of the working people or which preaches national, racial or religious hatred shall be punished. Whoever publicly expresses his sympathies with fascism or another, similar movement which preaches national, racial or religious hatred shall be punished under law, too (Section 261 of the Penal Code). The Czechoslovak

Penal Code reserves a very severe punishment for an offender who commits similar acts through film, radio or in another similarly effective manner (Section 260, sub-section 2 a of the Penal Code).

In the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic school and out-of-school education ensures through curricula and entire educational activities the education of youth and adults in the spirit of mutual understanding among nations, races and religious denominations. Similarly all information media, including the Press, radio, television and film are aimed to support these ideals.

Therefore, any discrimination based on race, colour or on any other ground is entirely alien to the Czechoslovak people. On the contrary, in consequence of its historical experience the Czechoslovak people is a firm advocate of absolute racial and national equality and tolerance.

It is evident from the above information that in the Czechoslovak Soviet Socialist Republic the implementation of all provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is fully ensured through legislative measures, education, teaching and dissemination of information. As to article 9 of the Declaration which can be considered as its most important provision the Czechoslovak legislative measures are in a number of instances more favourable than those envisaged by the Declaration.

In view of this fact the Czechoslovak Government does not deem it necessary to take additional legislative or other measures.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

Since the first years of the Republic, all forms of racial discrimination have been eliminated from the national territory. Fundamental precepts proclaim the equality of all persons before Ecuadorian law, granting them equal rights and imposing on them equal obligations, and thus preventing such rights and obligations from placing anyone at an advantage or disadvantage compared with others. Moreover, at the present time the 1946 Political Constitution, in the chapters relating to the exercise of the rights of citizenship, the acquisition of nationality and the

existence of fundamental human rights and freedoms, guarantees full compliance with each and every principle referred to in the Declaration, without any distinction based on race, colour or ethnic origin.

The Ecuadorian Government has duly requested from the competent United Nations Information Centre the leaflet containing the text of the Declaration, in order that it may be reproduced and widely distributed among the organs of the Press, radio and television, the competent government departments, the universities and various sections of the Ecuadorian House of Culture.

FINLAND

Original: English

The Finnish Government have not found it necessary to undertake any measures in order to implement the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. As the Finnish Government have had the occasion to point out, for instance in connexion with the United Nations inquiry on "Manifestations of racial prejudices and national and religious intolerance" (A/5473), racial discrimination is alien to Finnish society and to the Finnish way of life. Furthermore, the various types of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin, enumerated in the articles of the Declaration, as well as discrimination based on other criteria, are effectively prevented in Finland by the Constitution and by the appropriate legislation.

FRANCE

Original: French

In pursuance of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII) on the publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the French Government has not failed to take steps to ensure wide publicity for this text. The Declaration in question has been transmitted to all the services concerned and particularly to those in the departments of Education, Justice, Civil Service, Interior, Labour, Public Health and Population, which have been invited to give it the widest publicity in their respective fields.

GABON

[Original: French]

The problems raised by racial discrimination have arisen only accidentally in our country.

The Gabon people live in harmony with other ethnic groups of African, European, American and Asian origin, which meet with open and cordial hospitality inside our frontiers. Admittedly there have been some regrettable racial incidents due to a lack of understanding among irresponsible factions; but they have been forcefully curbed by our Government, which has never tolerated such acts, contrary as they are to the spirit of our Constitution and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which Gabon formally acceded on 23 August 1960 at the time of its admission to the United Nations.

However, the same cannot be said of certain so-called "developed" countries in Africa or America where each day there are alarming cries of segregation and racial discrimination, arousing general indignation. It is in respect of the Governments of these countries, known to all of us, that the Declaration should be given the widest publicity and its implementation most resolutely ensured.

GREECE

[Original: English]

The Greek Constitution includes extensive provisions guaranteeing with appropriate legal safeguards the equality of all citizens irrespective of race, creed or sex. This in fact is the corner-stone of Greek constitutional and common law. In practice, the problem of racial discrimination has never arisen in Greece, where racial and religious tolerance is a deep-rooted tradition from time immemorial.

Appointive and elective offices, educational institutions and public facilities are open to all citizens without distinction, and all irrespective of race, are actually availing themselves of the opportunities thus afforded.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

Statutory provisions of the Hungarian People's Republic and established practice fully ensure the implementation and application of the principles laid down in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Article 49 of the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic reads as follows:

- (1) The citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic are equal before the law and enjoy equal rights.
- (2) Discrimination of any kind against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is a severely punishable offence.
- (3) The Hungarian People's Republic ensures to all nationalities living within its borders the possibility of education in their native tongue and the possibility of developing their national culture.

That is, the Constitution forbids discrimination and makes it a punishable offence.

Constitutional safeguarding of equal rights means that legislation in the Hungarian People's Republic is homogeneous, the same statutory provisions being in force for all citizens of the State. This fundamental principle is reflected, and its realization ensured, by various laws of the Hungarian People's Republic. Certain major provisions of law, echoing the constitutional provisions, also underline the equality of rights.

Thus, for example, Article 8 of the Civil Code (Act IV of 1959) declares that in the Hungarian People's Republic everybody has legal capacity, i.e., may have rights and obligations, and that legal capacity is equal irrespective of age, sex, nationality or denomination.

According to Article 81, any prejudicial discrimination based on sex, nationality or religion, in particular, shall be deemed to be violation of the rights pertaining to the person of citizens and being under the protection of the law.

Hungarian citizens of ethnic origin enjoy suffrage and eligibility, a large number of them exercising functions in elective organs of State authority and State administration, in the National Assembly, in local councils. To ensure the political, economic and cultural rights of the nationalities, Act X of 1954 on the local councils provides that one of the duties of the councils is to ensure the rights of the nationalities.

The Constitution and the Labour Code lay down the right to work, the Labour Code enunciating also the principle of equal pay for equal work. Equality of rights is thus fully prevailing in the fields of occupation, employment and wages. Working people of ethnic origin are eligible to public offices on an equal footing with those of Hungarian origin, and receive for their good work the same awards and decorations. Proof of this is also the great number of various honours conferred by the Government on working people of ethnic origin.

Ethnic groups in the Hungarian People's Republic are not large in numbers compared to the population of Hungarian nationality; they live mostly scattered over the territory of the country, enjoying equal rights in the political, economic and cultural fields alike, and accommodating themselves to the Hungarian community. This is why the Hungarian People's Republic takes so much care of their cultural development in their mother tongue.

People of ethnic origin are free to use their mother tongue. Both the Criminal Code and the Civil Code make provision that in court proceedings the parties may freely use their mother tongue, and ignorance of the Hungarian language shall not be prejudicial to them.

People of ethnic origin may, of course, attend any school where instruction is in Hungarian, but the education of the nationalities in their mother tongue, the protection and development of their own culture are promoted by special statutory provisions.

The teaching of a national idiom as mother tongue at present takes place in two types of school: in schools where instruction is in the national idioms, and in schools where the national idioms are taught. At present there are over 200 textbooks of various national idioms in use. There are also kindergartens and student hotels practising and teaching the national idioms.

Associations of the nationalities, each headed by a secretary-general, have been formed with a view to raising the cultural standards of the ethnic groups and fostering and developing their national culture in their mother tongue. The

secretaries-general are members of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front; the secretaries-general of the German and South Slav associations are Members of Parliament, too. Each national association publishes a newspaper in its mother tongue. These associations organize, among others, cultural study tours, exchanges of experience, festivities of the nationalities; they publish programme guides to promote the activities of the cultural groups of the various nationalities.

The aim of developing culture in the national idioms is promoted also by the broadcasting in German and South Slav languages provided by the Pécs transmitter station of the Hungarian Radio.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is convinced that, as is stressed also in the Declaration, policies based on racial superiority and racial hatred jeopardize international peace. Act V of 1950 on the defence of peace provides for imprisonment of up to fifteen years and confiscation of property to punish whoever commits a crime against peace among peoples.

The Hungarian People's Republic has ratified and enacted by Law-Decree No. 16 of 1955 the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

According to Article 127 of the Criminal Code, whoever commits an act liable to incite others to hatred against any people, nationality or race, shall be punished with loss of liberty ranging from six months to five years; punishment shall be loss of liberty ranging from two to eight years if the incitement has been committed in the Press or by reproduction or otherwise before a considerable public; any preparatory act for incitement shall also be punished with loss of liberty.

No organization based on ideas of racial superiority with a view to justifying or promoting racial discrimination exists and can exist in the Hungarian People's Republic. Such ideas and aims are contrary to the Constitution, and Law-Decree No. 18 of 1955 on associations lays down expressly that the formation and activity of an association shall not be contrary to the Constitution or to any statutory provision.

The Hungarian People's Republic advocates the principles of friendship among peoples, equality of rights and mutual understanding. Racial or ethnic discrimination is inconsistent with these principles.

The principles adopted by the Hungarian People's Republic and the statutory provisions in force, whose implementation and application in practice are fully ensured, are safeguards of the realization in the Hungarian People's Republic of the principles laid down in the Declaration.

As regards dissemination of the text of the Declaration, the Permanent Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic has the honour to supply the following information:

The competent Hungarian authorities have undertaken all necessary measures to publicize the Declaration through all media of information. The Hungarian text of the Declaration is now in the press; it will be published also in separate reprints and distributed with the co-operation of Hungarian social organizations.

The Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs will at a later date give information on the publicity given to the Declaration.

MADAGASCAR

[Original: French]

The Malagasy Government is fully and faithfully implementing the principles contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

In addition, it is stated in the preamble of the Malagasy Constitution that:

"All men have equal rights and duties without distinction as to origin, race or religion, and the Malagasy State shall endeavour to give each of its nationals an equal chance to achieve the full development of his capacities and personality."

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

In this connexion, it should be pointed out that the principles embodied in the Declaration are strictly observed in Mexico and that, since the country's population is in the main mixed as a result of the fusion of the indigenous and Spanish races, any form of racial discrimination is unknown there.

The dignity of the human person is respected absolutely in Mexico, and this respect is enshrined in article 1 of the Mexican Political Constitution which allows every person in Mexican territory to enjoy the guarantees granted by the Constitution, with no distinction on racial grounds. At the same time, article 3, sub-section (c), of the Constitution establishes that one of the aims of education in the country shall be to contribute to the improvement of social life, to the appreciation of the dignity of the human person and to the solidarity of the family, and to maintain the ideals of fraternity and equal rights of all men, avoiding privileges of race, sects, groups, sex and individuals.

In reply to the Secretary-General's inquiry about the measures undertaken by Mexico to publicize as widely as possible the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, we are pleased to inform him that the Declaration has been brought to the attention of the Secretariat of Education in order that the latter, taking into account the Organization's interest in the Declaration's being publicized, may communicate it to children and youth in the country, through whatever channels that Secretariat considers suitable.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

No racial discrimination, either legal or social exists in the Netherlands. Various provisions of the Constitution, especially those concerned with fundamental rights, rule out every possibility of discrimination based on race and/or colour. Moreover, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in Rome on 4 November 1950, is in effect in the Netherlands. Article 14 of this Convention stipulates that the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth therein shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour etc. In accordance with article 66 of the Constitution all legal regulations have to be in compliance with the provisions of this Convention.

Although under Netherlands law no general penal provision exists which applies to the acts mentioned in article 9 of the Declaration, the Penal Code does contain several provisions offering adequate opportunity to deal firmly with all the manifestations described in article 9. With respect to the organizations envisaged in article 9, para. 3, it is deemed possible to proceed against them on the basis of the law concerning control and limitation of the exercise of the right of association and assembly. In view of the foregoing no need is felt to enact new legislative measures for the elimination of racial discrimination. It goes without saying that due publicity is being given to the text of the Declaration.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

The Government of Western Samoa has informed the Permanent Mission of New Zealand that it has studied these resolutions with interest. It has instructed the Mission to communicate this to the Secretariat and to point out that the provisions of the Constitution of Western Samoa - the text of which is available in the Secretariat - give full protection against any form of racial discrimination. The Western Samoan Government has, moreover, made arrangements for the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to be suitably distributed.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

With regard to the first operative paragraph of resolution 1905 (XVIII), which requests all States to undertake all necessary measures in order to implement fully, faithfully and without delay the principles contained in the Declaration, the Permanent Representative of Norway wishes to state that the principles on which this Declaration is based are generally recognized in Norway, and that no measures on implementation are deemed necessary.

As to the second operative paragraph which requests the Governments of States and non-governmental organizations to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible the Permanent Representative of Norway is pleased to inform the Secretary-General that the Norwegian authorities have taken steps to make the Declaration known to the administrative authorities as well as to the public. The different educational institutions in the country have been instructed to make the Declaration and the principles on which it is based, known to the students.

Finally, the United Nations Association of Norway has given publicity to the Declaration through its nation-wide organization and other contacts, inter alia through some 150 newspapers.

PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]

1. No form of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin is allowed in the Philippines.
2. The contents of the United Nations Declaration are already provided for in or may be implied from the provisions of article III of the Constitution, otherwise known as the Bill of Rights.
3. The Philippine Government has taken steps to have the Declaration published in the major Philippine official and private publications.

POLAND

[Original: English]

1. The principles contained in the Declaration have long since been given in Poland the rank of binding legal provisions and have been fully implemented. The principle of equal rights for all, irrespective of race, nationality or religion has been embodied in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic (article 69) and safeguards against discrimination on account of race or nationality are contained in particular Laws and Decrees promulgated in Poland prior to the proclamation of the Declaration by the General Assembly (articles 30-34 of the Decree of 13 June 1946, on offences particularly dangerous in the period of the country's reconstruction - Journal of Laws, No. 30, item 192, with subsequent amendments; article 6 of the Law of 18 July 1950 - General Rules of Civil Law - Journal of Laws No. 34 of 1950, item 311).

2. The text of the Declaration was translated into Polish and published in full in No. 12/220, 1963, of the monthly "Collection of Documents" issued by the Polish Institute of International Affairs (circulation of the monthly about 1,000 copies) and in No. 10/1964 of the bi-weekly "Prawo i Życie" (Law and Life), circulation 20,000 copies. Great publicity was given in the Press, radio and television to the work of the Commission on Human Rights and of the General Assembly on the Declaration. In April 1964 the television and radio devoted special programmes to the Declaration (interviews with professor dr Zbigniew Resich, Polish representative in the Commission on Human Rights), the bi-weekly "Prawo i Życie" published an article by prof. dr Zbigniew Resich and two daily papers with the largest circulation - "Trybuna Ludu" and "Życie Warszawy" carried commentaries on the Declaration.

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]

The Portuguese people were pioneers of multiracial societies in the modern world, for before political ideals or imperatives took shape, they practised miscegenation and cultural interpenetration in which they were led by their humanistic and Christian spirit. In fact, firmly believing in equality of races

and in universal brotherhood of all men, Portugal was the first country, centuries ahead of those who came after her, to base her policy on those concepts.

Thus, racial equality was proclaimed by Portugal five centuries ago, as it is abundantly clear from historical documents which all along demonstrate not only that the laws established racial equality but also that the Portuguese, in their contacts with the peoples of Africa, Asia, America and Oceania, were divested of all racial prejudice. Then as now, Portugal believed that there are no superior or inferior races and that all men, whatever their race, are equal.

In this respect the Portuguese have always been in the forefront; they do not nor did they ever discriminate against any race; they do not seek nor did they ever seek to exterminate other races, even at the time when such practices did not weigh on the conscience of other peoples, and much less did they pursue the objective - attained by others at times by means of genocide - of exceeding other races numerically in order to set up white supremacy in their overseas provinces.

A recent enunciation of this policy, which is not known only to those who either really ignore history or seek to distort it, is to be found in the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal in the Security Council on 24 July 1963. The statement illustrates in unmistakable terms the racial policy enthusiastically pursued at present by the Government of Portugal and which represents fulfilment, by anticipation, of all the recommendations of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It reads as follows:

"The first basic point, the very foundation of Portuguese policy stems from our firm belief that no race in the world is superior or inferior to any other race. Therefore we are strongly opposed to any kind of racial supremacy. We are strongly opposed to any kind of race segregation. We believe that racial democracy is the soundest basis of any given human society. We believe that all races should live together and harmoniously work for the common welfare. It is our centuries-old tradition that all races and all peoples can make useful contributions for the benefit of mankind, and that progress can be achieved only if such contributions are pooled together. And this leads me to the second basic feature of our policy: an integrated multiracial society, drawing on the cultural and moral values of all races and of all peoples. When I speak of a multiracial society I do not have in mind the mere coexistence of different racial or ethnic groups: we have in mind a society where all ethnic groups are closely integrated and knit together with a deep feeling of oneness. We feel that history substantiates this view: nations formed by more than one race have been and

are great nations, and those countries which close themselves to any racial contacts convey an impression of happiness but the fact is that no progress is made and that they become dormant and stagnant communities. And then, Mr. President, we also believe that the healthy growth of a human society is better secured if all are equal before the law and if the same opportunities for advancement in all fields are granted and open to all, irrespective of race, colour, special origin or religion. This means the same rights and duties for all. This also means, and such is our policy, the same political rights for all, the same educational opportunities for all, the same economic and social possibilities open to all. These fields embrace the whole life of any given human society, and its progress should be measured in terms of the full participation of the whole population in the political, educational, economic and social activities of that community. Accordingly, the furtherance and expansion of such participation are, in so far as we are concerned, the guidelines of Portuguese policy in all overseas territories. We do not claim perfection. But the reality is that, within our structure, and in keeping with articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, all are equal, with the same political and civil rights, enjoying the same political representation, having access to the same opportunities for education and social advancement, and all this both in law and in practice."

THAILAND

[Original: English]

The problem in regard to racial discrimination does not exist in Thailand; there is no legislation creating and perpetuating racial discrimination in the country and social welfare services rendered by the Government to the poor people, the needy, crippled and disabled persons, orphans, dependent, neglected and destitute children, victims of natural disaster, are rendered without discrimination as to race, religion or colour.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

The United Arab Republic competent authorities have taken action in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII). For this purpose, the Ministry of Labour has arranged for the circulation, on the widest possible scale, of the resolutions in question, through the labour and industrial unions. Likewise, the Ministry of Social Affairs is taking steps for publicizing these resolutions through the various media of information.

Other communications from the United Arab Republic competent authorities will be forwarded to the Secretary-General upon their receipt.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

The United States has reported regularly on its progress in eliminating racial and other forms of discrimination. During 1963 further measures were initiated at both Federal and State levels to eliminate discrimination, some of which have already been completed. Recognition of the need for such measures was prompted in part by the centenary of the Emancipation Proclamation, which served to focus public attention, on areas of economic and social discrimination because of race.

On the Federal level, Congress began action on an Administration-sponsored Civil Rights Bill which had the full backing of both the late President Kennedy and President Johnson. The Administration Bill, which was adopted by the House of Representatives in its entirety in March 1964, provides for:

- (1) further measures to enforce the constitutional right to vote;
- (2) prohibition of discrimination in public accommodations;
- (3) authorization for the Attorney General to initiate civil actions to protect constitutional rights to public facilities and public education;
- (4) the continuation of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights;
- (5) denial of Federal funds to any programme or activity practising discrimination;
- (6) protection of the right to employment opportunity, including apprenticeship and other training programmes without discrimination by either employers or labour organizations;
- (7) the establishment of an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with jurisdiction over complaints of unlawful employment practices; and
- (8) the establishment of a Community Relations Service to assist communities and persons in resolving disputes, disagreements or difficulties relating to discriminatory practices which impair the Constitutional rights of individuals or which affect or may affect interstate commerce.

In order to become effective, this Bill must also be adopted by the U. S. Senate and signed by the President.

The exaction of poll tax as a requisite for voting in Federal elections was prohibited as the result of the Twenty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which came into effect in January 1964 as a result of ratification by three-fourths of the states. In earlier years, poll taxes were levied in a number of states, where they served to inhibit the exercise of the franchise, particularly by Negro voters in rural areas. The poll tax had disappeared in all but five southern states before the Twenty-fourth Amendment was proposed.

In 1963 laws were enacted in twenty-six states which added significantly to already existing legislation prohibiting discrimination. These dealt with a wide range of practices: fair employment, (elimination of) de facto segregation in public schools, housing, and public accommodations. Three of the new state civil rights laws adopted in 1963 took the form of provisions embodied in state Constitutions.

A California bill to establish programmes for "compensatory education" in public schools is illustrative; it establishes programmes to assist pupils handicapped by "language, cultural and economic disadvantages". A state Consultant on Compensatory Education is to supervise these programmes, which are to be conducted in slum areas, remote rural areas, areas with concentrations of non-English-speaking populations and the like. State funds will be granted to school districts undertaking these programmes, and a seventeen-member Advisory Committee on Compensatory Education was established, four of whom are to be members of the Legislature.

The attitude of the United States Government toward problems of discrimination was summed up by Secretary of State Dean Rusk during memorial services at Gettysburg on 17 November 1963:

"..... we will not be at ease until every one of our own citizens enjoys in full the rights pledged by the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. The National Government is heavily committed to insuring these rights for all."

VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has distributed the Declaration to the offices concerned, so that it may be given due publicity in pursuance of the General Assembly resolution.

PART II

ACTION TAKEN BY INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES IN COMPLIANCE
WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)

International Civil Aviation Organization

The Organization will reproduce the Declaration in the "Bulletin of ICAO", a monthly publication in English, French and Spanish.

International Labour Organisation

The Organisation reported as follows:

"As regards action in compliance with the Declaration, the International Labour Organisation has from the outset been concerned with the elimination of discrimination in fields within its competence, and provisions to this end have been included in a number of international labour Conventions and Recommendations, in particular those relating to forced labour, freedom of association and equal remuneration. Moreover, the International Labour Conference at its forty-second session in June 1958, adopted the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, which, as of the present date, has received 46 ratifications and a supplementary Recommendation. These two instruments, together with the instruments concerning forced labour and freedom of association, deal with fundamental human rights closely related to personal freedom.

"In addition, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its 151st Session (March 1962), set up a special Committee on Discrimination to consider the most effective manner in which to strengthen the action of the ILO in the field of discrimination in employment and occupation. Acting on the recommendations of this Committee, the Governing Body decided, at its 154th Session (March 1963), that the normal arrangements for supervising the application of Conventions and Recommendations should be supplemented in respect of discrimination in employment and occupation by special machinery for the implementation of a comprehensive programme of special measures including promotional and educational activities, clearing house activities, research, and technical assistance, and that this work should be conducted in such a manner as to be mutually complementary to the work relating to discrimination undertaken by

other organizations of the United Nations family, including in particular the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, its Sub-commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Social Commission and UNESCO. The practical arrangements necessary to give effect to this decision of the Governing Body have led to the establishment within the International Labour Office of a Discrimination Division and work on the comprehensive programme is now being initiated."

The International Labour Organisation also informed that the texts of the two resolutions, including full text of the Declaration, were circulated to the members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation at its 158th Session (February 1964) and the Governing Body took note of the information submitted to it in this connexion.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The Organization distributed 275 copies of the Declaration, made available by the United Nations Office of Public Information, to delegations participating in IMCO meetings, as well as to the Staff of the Organization. The copies were in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

International Monetary Fund

The Managing Director of the Fund has asked the Secretary of the Fund to distribute the text of the Declaration to each of the Executive Directors of the Fund and to inform them of the languages in which the Declaration is available from United Nations Information Centres.

World Health Organization

The text of the resolution 1904 (XVIII) was communicated to the Executive Board of the Organization and to the Seventeenth World Health Assembly. It was annexed to the Director-General's report on Decisions of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency Affecting WHO's Activities, which is distributed to all Member States in the two working languages of the Organization. The Director-General is also consulting the Regional Directors of WHO about the possibility of distributing through their Information Services, the leaflet containing the Declaration.

International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agency distributed 275 copies of the Declaration, received from the United Nations Office of Information, to delegations accredited to IAEA, members of the Secretariat, representatives of information media and some members of the general public.

United Nations Children's Fund

The Fund reported as follows: "Both in the basic conditions of aid and in the implementation of projects receiving the aid, provision is made to ensure non-discrimination in accordance with the objectives of the General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII). These same objectives are likewise observed in the eligibility of countries for aid."

PART III

ACTION TAKEN BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH RESOLUTION 1905 (XVIII)

To date, action taken by about sixty non-governmental organizations, national and international, has been reported. Most of the non-governmental organizations have taken steps to distribute the leaflet containing the text of the Declaration, in different languages, direct as well as through their affiliated bodies in various parts of the world. Some of them have reproduced the leaflet in their official publications or otherwise. Many adopted resolutions supporting the Declaration. A number of non-governmental organizations have sponsored studies directed towards an explanation of the Declaration and its various implications, and some are planning to discuss the Declaration in their meetings and seminars, while others have approached the media of information in their respective areas with a request that they publicize the Declaration.

CATEGORY A

International Co-operative Alliance

The Alliance promised support for the principles embodied in the Declaration, and distributed copies of the Declaration to its member organizations.

International Organization of Employers

The Organization, and its affiliates in fifty-four countries, will associate themselves with their respective Government programmes of action and, where practicable, with the activities of other private organizations in their countries.

Inter-Parliamentary Union

The Union has adopted resolutions supporting the Declaration.

World Veterans Federation

The Federation will reproduce the text of the Declaration in the June-July issue of their magazine "World Veteran". It distributed copies of the Declaration at a special session of the Federation on "Institutions for the Protection of Human Rights", held on 6 May 1964; and plans to propose that the twenty-first session of the Council of the Federation adopt a resolution urging the member associations to take all appropriate steps in their respective countries to encourage action supporting the principles of the Declaration.

CATEGORY B

The following organizations reported that they have distributed copies of the Declaration, reproduced them for circulation through their affiliated bodies, or published the text in their magazines and journals:

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation, Anti-Slavery Society,
Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Association of Penal Law, International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services,
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples,
International Social Service, International Union for Child Welfare,
International Union of Official Travel Organizations and Pax Romana.

In addition, the following information has been received from non-governmental organizations in category B:

Associated Country Women of the World

The Association reported that a clause of its Constitution states that "the Associated Country Women of the World is established in the interest of no one particular social, or religious group". It further stated: "While we do not have a specific project to deal with racial discrimination, the whole of our work in practice is concerned in establishing effectual mutual understanding and links of friendship between women all round the world".

All Pakistan Women's Association

The Association passed a resolution supporting the resolution of the General Assembly "giving their whole-hearted support to the principles of the resolution". The Association is also arranging talks and feature programmes about it on Radio Pakistan. The Association also distributed 500 copies of the Declaration through its fifty-six chapters.

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

The Board reported that B'nai B'rith, a major constituent of the Board, has sponsored the publication of a study entitled "Human Rights and the International Community" by Mr. Egon Schwelb. This study was released in both hard cover and paperback in March last. Included in it is the full text of the Declaration and its contents are briefly analysed. This study is being made available to universities, libraries, law schools, and religious, civic and human rights organizations.

International Catholic Migration Commission

The Commission reproduced the Declaration in the "I.C.M.C. Notes", which reaches the Commission's forty-one affiliated agencies in the five continents.

International Commission of Jurists

The Commission reported as follows: "Inasmuch as the Commission is a non-political organization dedicated to the strengthening and promotion of the Rule of Law throughout the world, it is concerned with problems of racial discrimination wherever they may exist. The Commission's publication includes a journal, a bulletin, and special reports. It send observers and information missions to different countries and conducts investigations into systematic violations of human rights including different forms of discrimination". The Commission has regularly participated in international conferences on the rule of law and has "viewed with particular concern" the question of apartheid in South Africa, and issued a 230-page report on "South Africa and the Rule of Law" in 1960. Last year, the Commission submitted a report to the United Nations

Special Committee on apartheid. It has drawn attention to racial discrimination in South Africa in a number of articles published in its bulletin, issued many Press statements on the subject, and sent observers to a number of trials in South Africa. The Commission is conducting similar studies on human rights, and on racial discrimination in other parts of the world.

International Conference of Catholic Charities

The Conference distributed copies of the Declaration in English, Spanish and Italian. It will also refer to it under monthly news service "Intercaritas" and organize study-seminars to discuss the Declaration.

International Council of Women

The Council adopted a resolution at its conference in Washington, June 1963, which pledged "renewed efforts in the promotion of Human Rights" in all countries, and "to seek vigorously to influence all branches of government, civic and other institutions to join the fight to end discrimination in all its forms and all violations of Human Rights". In addition, the Council explained the importance of the Declaration in its publication "United Nations Information from the International Council of Women", which was distributed to the Presidents of the Councils in fifty-six countries and to all the Board members. At their Executive Meeting in Switzerland in the summer of 1964, the Council will discuss the Declaration for further action.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

The Federation reported as follows: "Elimination of discrimination against women is one of the areas of our work. We have not been concerned with the question of elimination of discrimination as such, but have subscribed to and have publicized the Declaration of Human Rights over a period of years, which, of course, has as one of its features elimination of racial discrimination". The Federation has further informed that it will make the new Declaration a matter of information in its publications and include it in its various study materials under preparation. Information regarding the Declaration has been distributed by the Federation to all its members.

International Federation of Women Lawyers

The Federation mentioned the Declaration in its Newsletter, and asked all members to co-operate in publicizing it; distributed copies to its branches in sixty-five countries, asking them to obtain copies in local languages from the United Nations Information Centres concerned; and has promised to bring the General Assembly resolutions to the attention of the 13th Convention of the International Federation of Women Lawyers to be held in New Delhi, India, on 21-24 November 1964.

International Recreation Association

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, a special resolution was passed, solemnly accepting the Declaration and urging all affiliated agencies "to cooperate to the utmost and take all effective measures to make a reality of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights". The Association also sent out a notice to all Board members throughout the world calling their attention to the availability of the Declaration in various languages from the United Nations Information Centres. The Association also distributed the leaflet of the Office of Public Information containing the Declaration.

Pan-Pacific and South-east Asia Women's Association

An international association of eighteen national associations, including members of all races, will distribute copies of the Declaration at the Tenth Triennial Conference, which will meet in Tonga, South Pacific, in August 1964. A representative of the Association followed the development of the Convention, based on the Declaration, in the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (January 1964) and in the Commission on Human Rights (February-March 1964).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

The League reproduced the full text of the Declaration in a publication entitled "Fred og Frihed" (Peace and Freedom).

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession

The Confederation adopted several resolutions which, directly or indirectly, represent action directed against all forms of racial discrimination.

World Young Women's Christian Association

The Association has adopted resolutions supporting the Declaration.

REGISTER

International Association of Students of Economics
and Commercial Sciences

The Association informed that it was "attempting to comply with the Declaration by enforcing the requirement of non-discrimination by our own members; and encouraging the practice of non-discrimination by those institutions and individuals co-operating with our Association".

International Catholic Youth Federation

The Federation distributed copies of the Declaration to its branches in South America, Central America, Africa and Europe, and requested them to publicize it as widely as possible.

International Council of Nurses

The Council, with branches in fifty countries, reported as follows: "In the Preamble to our Constitution and By-Laws, it is clearly stated that national associations (members of the Federation) shall include only professional nurses without regard to religious belief, political affiliation, race or color, and all members shall have equal privileges, opportunities and responsibilities within the association". Furthermore, in Article II of the Constitution, the report says, "the second paragraph states: "The International Council of Nurses, in collaboration with other international organizations, upholds the principle of Universal Human Rights for all people".

The report goes on: "We believe that nurses all over the world, because of their specific work in caring for the sick of all ages as well as for the community, have never envisaged nor carried out in practice any discrimination, nor made any distinction between race, color or religion amongst their patients. This is the fundamental principle laid down by the International Red Cross in 1862, was one of the basic principles of the International Council of Nurses when it was founded in 1899, and on which the nursing profession as well as each individual nurse, bases its strength and its unity".

International Council of Social Democratic Women

The Council published information on the Declaration in the April issue of its monthly Bulletin, and reported as follows: "The eradication of racial discrimination has always been of great concern to our organization and we very much welcome United Nations activity in this field".

International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations

The Federation distributed copies of the Declaration in various languages to its seventeen affiliates in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

The Association reported as follows: "The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts is a non-discriminatory organization whose membership is voluntary, open to all girls without distinction of creed, race, class or nationality. Nevertheless, one appreciates that there is much more involved in the United Nations Declaration which goes far beyond our own membership, touching on attitudes outside it and in relations to it. This is where the non-governmental organizations such as ours can play their part and widen their sphere of influence in appropriate ways". The Association distributed copies of the Declaration to its member organizations in all countries and asked them to publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible.

NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The American Baptist Convention distributes copies of the Declaration to all persons who come to the Church Center for United Nations seminars and visits; discusses it in briefings given on the subject of human rights; and will reproduce it in a number of Baptist publications which are widely circulated within the denomination. Through the Baptist Action for Racial Brotherhood, the Convention attacks the problem of racial discrimination, by distributing pamphlets and reports. It carries out local programmes for the elimination of discrimination and presents Baptist views on the subject to appropriate government personnel. The Convention has also adopted resolutions for the elimination of discrimination inside and outside the Church. Particular attention is being given to such areas as voting, education, housing, employment, the civil rights commission, and demonstration against discrimination.

AMVETS reported that its Resolutions Committee met at the National Executive Committee meeting on 10-12 April 1964 and reaffirmed in a resolution its stand on racial discrimination. It will also publish information about the availability of the Declaration in an article in the AMVETS newspaper.

The Boy Scouts of America distributed 1,000 copies of the Declaration to its top leadership and membership.

The Episcopal Church Center, through the Division of Christian Citizenship, reprinted and circulated 1,400 copies of the Declaration to its leaders in fifty dioceses of the Church in the United States and overseas, and has promised "to use the Declaration in their work with Church members coming to New York to attend seminars and to make it a regular piece for distribution".

The Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry distributed copies of the Declaration to Council members, which include some of the outstanding companies in the United States.

The Indian Federation of United Nations Associations gave extensive publicity to the Declaration by publishing it in its monthly publication IFUNA Newsletter, and by asking its affiliated bodies in various parts of the country to publicize the contents of the Declaration.

The Rotary Club of Delhi distributed 500 copies of the Declaration in English and 250 in Hindi, among members of the Rotary Club and members of the trade organizations.

The United Schools Organization reproduced the Declaration in its quarterly publication WORLD INFORMO, and distributed 1,000 copies of it in English and Hindi to secondary schools.

The Directorate of Field Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, distributed 6,500 copies of the Declaration in English and 2,500 in Hindi. The Government Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity is reprinting 300,000 copies of the Declaration in thirteen languages.

All India Radio broadcast from its central and zonal stations, the United Nations programme in the series "Perspective" on the subject of the Declaration.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference distributed 450 copies of the Declaration, with the March-April 1964 issue of its publication (News Notes), and reproduced another 450 copies for distribution.

The National Council of Women of the United States published in its quarterly United Nations calender and digest, which is distributed within the United States and abroad, a description of the practical application of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

The National Union of Students distributed 18,000 copies of the Declaration in English, French and Spanish, to the local student councils of the universities in different countries. The Union reported as follows: "The International Student Conference has adopted many resolutions condemning racialism in all its forms and wherever it occurs and the Conference and the Coordinating Secretariat have taken specific action in a large number of most flagrant cases of such discrimination. Our Research and Information Commission has made on-the-spot studies of situations in various countries. We issued a leaflet on 1 February 1964, Day of Solidarity with Students Struggling Against Racial Discrimination. Scholarships were raised for approximately 25 Africans who were forced to leave a foreign country due to racial discrimination there. Scholarships have also been raised by the International University Exchange Fund for students who are not able to study in their own countries where university education is not available to them because of their racial origin".

The Pakistan United Nations Association brought the Declaration to the notice of its members and distributed its copies in English, Urdu and Bengali.

The United Nations Association in the United Arab Republic distributed several hundred copies of the Declaration in Arabic.

The Women's National Farm and Garden Association is reproducing the Declaration in the Women's National Magazine, a publication of the Association.
