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ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

PROGRAMME FOR THE CELEBRATION IN 1971 OF THE INTERNATIONAL
YEAR FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

As indicated in document A/7649, the present addendum reproduces the texts of the replies received from Member States in response to the Secretary-General's notes of 4 October 1968 and 17 and 26 March 1969, in which the Governments of Member States were invited to inform him of their views regarding measures for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Any further replies will be reproduced in another addendum.

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AFGHANISTAN

/Original: English/
1 May 1969

The Government of Afghanistan has continuously supported the resolution of the United Nations in the field of human rights, including all measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and the policy of apartheid in particular.

Afghanistan actively participated in the work of the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran and supported all the measures recommended by that Conference.

Afghanistan confirms the decision taken by the International Conference on Human Rights to recognize the rights of peoples under alien domination everywhere for restoration of their freedom, including the rights of freedom-fighters in southern Africa.

The Government of Afghanistan appreciates the Secretary-General's effort in drawing the attention of Governments to operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 2446 (XXIII).

The Government of Afghanistan assures the Secretary-General of continuing its full dedication to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace, and of assisting peoples struggling against all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism and alien domination of peoples everywhere in all its forms and manifestations.

The Government of Afghanistan has no relations with South Africa, Portugal and the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Afghanistan reaffirms its support for the celebration, in 1971, of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Afghanistan has no specific views to advance for the preparation of such a programme at this stage.

The Government of Afghanistan, however, attaches a great importance to measures to be included in this programme to persuade Governments to ratify the international covenants of human rights, adopted by the United Nations, with the view to implementing the provisions of the above-mentioned covenants.

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AUSTRIA

Original: German
7 July 1969

In Austria, all racial discrimination is prohibited under the Constitution. Among the relevant statutory provisions, paragraph 302 of the Penal Code and article 6 of the Austrian State Treaty of 15 May 1955 are particularly deserving of mention. Where the law is concerned, therefore, at least as regards Austrian internal legislation, there is no need for special measures to combat racial discrimination; Austrian law makes full provision for effectively combating every form of racial discrimination. It might, however, be suggested that an effort to bring about ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should be made the focal point of the programme for the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

It might also be pointed out that the problem of effectively combating racism and all forms of racial discrimination is not so much a legal as an educational one. The programme now being prepared by the United Nations for 1971 might therefore place particular emphasis on publicity and the education of young people.

With regard to the request for information on the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), contained in the Secretary-General's note PU 112/2(13) of 4 February 1969, we wish to state that the Austrian United Nations Association, with the support of the Federal Government, dealt with the International Day in numerous press releases and circulars addressed particularly to schools and youth organizations. In addition, many organized debates were held in Vienna and in the provincial capitals of Graz, Innsbruck and Salzburg.

We wish to point out in this connexion that the Austrian Federal Government has set forth its position on the question of racial discrimination on numerous occasions, particularly in the United Nations. Furthermore, non-governmental bodies such as the Austrian United Nations Association and the Austrian League for Human Rights are constantly engaged in instructing the public about racial discrimination and apartheid, and this work is by no means limited to the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

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BULGARIA

Original: French
30 November 1968

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the following measures could be taken:

The Governments of Member States should make use of all the possibilities available to the United Nations under the terms of the Charter to bring effective pressure to bear on countries which are not complying with the United Nations recommendations on the elimination of all forms of racism, including apartheid, colonialism and neo-nazism.

It would be useful to draw up a comprehensive plan for using all United Nations programmes - particularly, the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights - and for co-ordinating the programmes of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations family in an effort to achieve the objectives of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The specialized agencies should hold special meetings of their representative organs to discuss the role of each agency in the campaign for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid.

The United Nations could call upon all countries, and particularly countries in which racial discrimination still exists, to ratify as soon as possible the international conventions and covenants adopted by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations with a view to eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms.

Governments should be recommended to prepare national programmes of legislative or other measures to combat racial discrimination, apartheid, and neo-nazism; and this recommendation should be directed particularly to the Governments of countries in which these phenomena still occur.

Recommendations could be addressed to national public associations, calling upon them to take an active part in celebrating the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

It would be useful, too, if the Secretary-General could prepare a report on the results of the International Year, and on recommendations for further

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measures to achieve the final elimination of all forms of racism, including apartheid, colonialism and neo-nazism; and this report should be considered as a separate agenda item.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]
17 June 1969

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic takes a positive attitude to the idea of observing 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and it considers that the main efforts of the United Nations and all States should be directed towards the practical implementation of measures for the elimination of racism in all its forms and manifestations, including apartheid, colonialism and neo-nazism.

In this connexion the Byelorussian SSR stresses the need:

To arrange for measures to be taken by the United Nations to combat nazism and racism - in particular, to ensure immediate signature and ratification by all States of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, and to ban entirely the activities of nazi and racist organizations and groups;

To arrange for the observance of a Memorial Day for the victims of nazism and racism;

To call on the Governments of all States to proclaim 1 September, the day on which the Second World War began, as International Day for struggle against fascism;

To call on countries which have not yet ratified the international conventions and treaties aimed at banning racism, apartheid, colonialism and neo-nazism, to ratify them by 1971;

To recommend the Governments of all countries to give wide publicity in the Press, on radio and on television to the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and also to publicize the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other United Nations documents relating to the theme of the Year;

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To arrange for the publication by the United Nations of special issues of journals, books, pamphlets and other printed matter (within the limits of the appropriations normally approved for publications) and also to arrange for the issue of stamps and envelopes dealing with the theme of the Year.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]
29 May 1969

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic continues to give political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling against all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism and, subsequently, the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination has its full support. At the same time, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has not expressed any specific views on measures to be included in the programme of the International Year.

DAHOMEY

[Original: French]
29 May 1969

Dahomey confirms its wholehearted support for resolution 2446 (XXIII) on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. It continues to support the struggle of the liberation movements against racism and colonialism, and is providing these movements with financial and material assistance in accordance with its means, since 1963 through OAU in particular.

Dahomey does not maintain relations of any kind with South Africa, Portugal or the illegal Rhodesian minority régime. It has no intention of changing its attitude so long as the authorities of those countries, in spite of the world's condemnation, continue their despicable policies based on racial discrimination and colonialism.

With regard to the celebration in 1971 of an International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Dahomey has the following suggestions to make for inclusion in the programme:

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International pressure on the authorities of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, to induce them to abandon their inhuman policy of racial discrimination and colonialism, should be maintained and intensified;

Pressure on the great Powers, to induce them to stop helping the authorities of those countries, should be redoubled;

Financial and other assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, etc., should be refused to any country with a political régime based on racial discrimination and colonialism;

The United Kingdom Government should be induced to use force to crush the rebellion led by Ian Smith and to introduce universal suffrage in Southern Rhodesia in order to enable that Territory to accede to independence;

Full effect should be given to the United Nations decision to withdraw South Africa's mandate of trusteeship over Namibia;

The policy of assistance of all kinds from States and international organizations to peoples fighting against racial discrimination and colonialism should be continued, and particular stress should be placed on the training of national personnel;

Due recognition should be given to the fact that those who are fighting racial discrimination and colonialism are performing an international service, and such persons should accordingly be assured of protection.

GUATEMALA

[Original: Spanish]
11 November 1968

The Government of Guatemala would like to suggest the following points for inclusion in the programme in each Member State:

1. Establishment of a committee consisting of officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education to co-ordinate the celebrations.
2. Dissemination of a message on the subject from the Head of State.

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3. Organization of round tables and conferences.
4. Issuance of a postage stamp commemorating the Year.^{1/}

Original: Spanish
29 May 1969

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of Guatemala is in favour of all measures designed to eliminate for ever racial discrimination in general and the policy of apartheid in particular. Under my country's Constitution, all human beings in Guatemala enjoy equal rights, and discrimination of all kinds, including racial discrimination, is totally forbidden. Moreover, any violation of the Constitution is punishable under the law. If the constitutions of each Member State were to adopt the same attitude to human beings, this would be a reasonable way of ensuring that these principles were complied with in every country.^{2/}

GUYANA

Original: English
24 March 1969

The Government of Guyana believes that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination could be advantageously launched in 1970.

The programme should aim primarily, though not exclusively, at the young, and should include intensive educational programmes with a visual and practical bias. Emphasis should be directed not only to the concept of racial harmony but stress should also be placed on more detailed knowledge of other races, religions and philosophies. Exchange visits among young people of different and various races would also seem to be worthwhile.^{3/}

^{1/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 4 October 1968.

^{2/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 26 March 1969.

^{3/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 4 October 1968.

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[Original: English]
3 July 1969

The following programme is suggested by the Office of the Prime Minister of Guyana for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(a) Seminar on race relations

This could be arranged for youths between the ages of fifteen to twenty years, the object being to promote an understanding of the philosophies of peoples with a view to developing a better understanding of one another's customs.

(b) Youth exchange visits

This will develop a practical understanding of one another's way of life and develop a closer relationship.

(c) Sports

Sports, athletic or otherwise, will contribute to healthy relationship among peoples.^{4/}

HUNGARY

[Original: English]
31 July 1969

(1) Member States should either set up national committees, or entrust already existing governmental or social organizations to work out programmes corresponding to their national characteristics, and social circumstances. Governments should inform the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly about the implementation of these programmes. The above-mentioned national committees should encourage the means of mass communication and information to deal extensively with the problems of racism, especially regarding the policy of apartheid and the revival of neo-nazism. The postal authorities of Member States should issue commemorative stamps.

(2) The Secretary-General should prepare a report to the General Assembly, giving a list of States which are not parties to the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

^{4/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 17 March 1969.

(3) Member States should inform the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, about the following: the implementation of the relevant international convention; if they are not parties to the convention: what steps are planned in order to adhere to the conventions; detailed information on their national laws or decrees forbidding racial discrimination, on the respective provisions of their Penal Code or on laws and regulations which provide for exercising racial discrimination if any (countries with federal Government systems should include state legislations as well).

(4) On the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Member States the session of the General Assembly in 1971 should discuss with priority the question of the elimination of racial discrimination with special regard to the policy of apartheid and the revival of neo-nazism. The General Assembly should discuss the possibility of compensation, legal, material, as well as social, to the victims of racial discrimination and should declare that Governments have responsibility in this matter.

JAPAN

[Original: English]
13 November 1968

The Government of Japan sees merit in declaring the International Year, which might serve as an opportunity for each country to take co-operative steps for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination. It has no specific comment to make on a programme of measures for the observance of that year.

LAOS

[Original: French]
20 November 1968

The Royal Government of Laos, while strongly in favour of the elimination of these unjustifiable practices, has no specific suggestions to make for the programme celebrating this International Year. It is prepared, however, to subscribe to the programme to be drawn up by the United Nations.

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MALAWI

Original: English
10 January 1969

The Government of Malawi has no suggestions to make on measures for the observance in 1969 or a subsequent year of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.^{5/}

Original: English
17 April 1969

The position of the Government of Malawi remains as expressed in his note DIP 5/6/1 of 10 January 1969.^{6/}

MALDIVES

Original: English
16 November 1968

The Maldivian Government supports fully the concept of declaring 1969 or the following year as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

NEW ZEALAND

Original: English
29 November 1968

While the New Zealand Government is sympathetic in principle to this proposal, it is of the opinion that, if the activities of such a Year are to be effective and worthwhile, it is necessary that full and complete consideration be given to a detailed programme well in advance. New Zealand considers therefore that, as there is little time remaining in 1968 for such detailed consideration, it would be unwise to name 1969 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It is suggested, however, that a programme of measures be drawn up for submission to the twenty-fourth regular session of

^{5/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 4 October 1968.

^{6/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 17 March 1969.

the General Assembly with a view to naming 1970 or a subsequent year as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. New Zealand may submit comments on the content of such a programme at a later date.

NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]
12 May 1969

We are pleased to inform the Secretary-General that racial discrimination does not exist in Nicaragua, that all Nicaraguan citizens have equal rights and opportunities to apply for the highest posts in the country, that there is complete freedom of thought, religion and movement, that Nicaraguan women have the same rights as men in the free exercise of their duties and that Nicaragua is therefore a free, sovereign and independent Republic.

We also wish to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Nicaragua, which strictly complies with the obligations it has assumed in the international organizations in which it is represented, wholeheartedly supports the resolutions adopted, especially when the latter are aimed at emphasizing the mutual understanding and respect which should exist in any civilized country.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua wishes to state at the same time that he has taken due note of the wishes expressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the effect that, in 1971, which has been designated by the General Assembly as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Member States are expected to make a valuable contribution to this world-wide observance in honour of the noble objective of human freedom and dignity, an observance in which the people and Government of Nicaragua will take part with zeal and enthusiasm.

NORWAY

[Original: English]
18 June 1969

In the view of the Norwegian Government the main emphasis of the programme should be on educational activities. One way in which this could be done is by arranging seminars and by special information activities in schools and other educational institutions.

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PAKISTAN

Original: English
19 May 1969

The Government of Pakistan suggests the following measures for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(1) Special messages may be issued during the year in the name of Heads of State or Government reaffirming their faith in the freedom, equality and dignity of all human beings, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin and their dedication to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other similar declarations and instruments.

(2) Efforts may be redoubled to bring about the signing/ratification/accession to all the existing International Conventions or Treaties designed to combat racism and racial discrimination.

(3) Regional Conferences/Seminars may be arranged under the auspices of the United Nations.

(4) The text of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination may be disseminated and pamphlets and posters on the subject be prepared and distributed.

(5) Panel discussions, debates, public meetings and children's parades, etc., may be arranged.

(6) Special programmes may be broadcast from radio and television networks.

(7) Special issues may be published by the newspapers/magazines, etc.

(8) Governments may review their national legislation against provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations on the subject to consider the enactment of new or amend the existing laws, to bring their legislation in conformity with the principles of these instruments, etc.

(9) Special postage stamps may be issued and special cancellations be arranged.

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PHILIPPINES

/Original: English/
23 December 1968

The Philippine Government proposes the following measures for inclusion in a programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(1) Massive United Nations information campaign to show the advantage of inter-racial harmony. This can take the form of posters and films showing children of different races playing together, as well as men and women of different races working together.

(2) Printing and distribution of a publication which may be used as a textbook in schools of Member States of the United Nations, containing stories of the lives of great men from different races, projecting their achievements, their outstanding qualities, their culture and their innate dignity. This should point out the fact that every race has and can contribute to the peace and progress of mankind.

(3) Hospitality programmes, opening homes to students and visitors of different races for short or long periods of time.

(4) Encouragement of civic associations open to all races.

(5) Cultural exchanges between countries of different races.

ROMANIA

/Original: French/
30 December 1968

(1) All Member States should be recommended, in pursuance of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, to intensify their efforts to induce régimes practising a policy of racial discrimination and apartheid to comply with the decisions of the United Nations on the total and final elimination of such practices.

(2) United Nations bodies, and particularly the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, should be requested to intensify their efforts to organize an international campaign against racial discrimination and apartheid.

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(3) The specialized agencies of the United Nations should be invited, in their respective fields of activity, to intensify their efforts to combat racial discrimination in all its forms by holding discussions and issuing publications describing the serious effects of such practices on human rights and international collaboration.

(4) States and national and international organizations fighting racial discrimination should be recommended to encourage the publication of books, pamphlets, reports and other research or informational material, and also to encourage the broadcasting of radio and television programmes, the production of films and the use of all other media for disseminating information on racism and racial discrimination.

(5) All States, and all the specialized agencies, national and international youth organizations and other organizations concerned should be invited to make greater efforts to instil in youth the respect for human dignity and equality of rights for all men and all peoples, irrespective of race, colour, language or ethnic origin.

(6) Measures should be taken to ensure the widest possible publicity for the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and similar international documents.

(7) The United Nations should recommend the organization, at the national level, of special meetings of social organizations and special sessions of scientific organizations on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

(8) The United Nations should issue a postage stamp in celebration of the Year. Member States should also be recommended to do likewise.^{7/}

Original: French
3 June 1969

The Romanian delegation to the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, constantly supporting measures designed to combat racial discrimination, expressed itself in favour of celebrating 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

^{7/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 4 October 1968.

The Romanian Government's suggestions for the celebration of the International Year were transmitted to the Secretary-General on 30 December in a note from the Romanian Mission replying to the note of 4 October 1968.

Since then there have been no changes in Romania's position on this matter.^{8/}

SINGAPORE

Original: English
12 November 1968

The Government of the Republic of Singapore has no comments to make on the measures for the observance in 1969 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

SWEDEN

Original: English
9 May 1969

I have the honour, upon instructions of my Government, to draw your attention to the well-known attitude and policy of the Swedish Government in these matters which has been expressed, inter alia, through statements and votes in the United Nations and other fora. As regards the programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination my Government wishes to stress the desirability of intensifying the efforts to provide assistance in various forms to the victims of racial discrimination.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Original: Russian
13 November 1968

The Ukrainian SSR supports the proposal made by the International Conference on Human Rights (resolution XXIV of 12 May 1968) for the celebration of an International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and it considers that the programme to be prepared in this connexion should provide for

^{8/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 26 March 1969.

a whole series of measures and actions whose basic aim should be the intensification and further expansion of national and international efforts designed to eliminate, everywhere and for all time, all forms and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination, including neo-nazism, colonialism and apartheid.

In the opinion of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR it is essential, in preparing the programme for the celebration of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to follow the spirit and the letter of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and of the relevant decisions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and other United Nations organs.

An important role in the preparation of this programme might also be assigned to the useful proposals and recommendations made by international seminars held under United Nations auspices, such as the Seminar on Apartheid (Brazilia, 1966), the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in South Africa (Zambia, 1967) and the Seminar on the Question of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (India, 1968).

The programme might provide, inter alia, for the following specific measures and action to be taken during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(1) The preparation of a survey and evaluation of the effectiveness of the action taken by the United Nations and its specialized agencies for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (in the form of a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations); and the establishment, in accordance with the recommendation of the International Conference on Human Rights (resolution VII of 11 May 1968), of a new additional programme of United Nations action designed to ensure the immediate and complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

(2) An appeal by the General Assembly to States Members of the United Nations in which the policies of apartheid are still being practised and in which there are still some manifestations of segregation and other forms of racial discrimination, calling upon those States to prepare, at the earliest possible

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opportunity, national programmes for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and also to comply strictly with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

(3) The preparation of an appeal by the General Assembly to all peoples of the world to redouble their efforts to bring about the earliest possible eradication of all forms of racial discrimination, including neo-nazism, colonialism and apartheid, and to ensure the equality of all peoples in the political, economic, social, cultural and other spheres of public life, irrespective of their race, colour or national or ethnic origin.

(4) Revision of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, as necessary in the light of the new programme of action by the United Nations for the elimination of racial discrimination. For example, a broadly based international seminar devoted to the question of action to combat racial discrimination might be held during the International Year.

(5) The planning and implementation, prior to and during the International Year of a number of other measures and actions which proved to be useful and effective in 1968 during the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights; such measures might include the publication of documents and materials on the subject, the broadcasting of radio and television programmes, etc.

It goes without saying that measures and actions taken in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination must, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, be universal in character to enable all countries to take an active part and make their contribution to the noble cause of international co-operation for the purpose of the promotion and protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights in all regions of the world without exception.^{9/}

[Original: Russian]
24 April 1969

The Ukrainian SSR invariably and consistently opposes all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination supports measures to increase the

^{9/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 4 October 1968.

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effectiveness of the struggle against colonialism and resolutely condemns the terrorism and repression carried out by the racist régime in South Africa, the Portuguese colonizers and the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against those fighting against racism and colonialism, supporting and implementing the United Nations resolutions on these matters. In 1969, in particular, the Ukrainian SSR ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

In accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council the Ukrainian SSR does not recognize the Republic of South Africa, Portugal or the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and does not maintain relations of any kind with them.

With regard to operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, the Ukrainian SSR's proposals concerning the programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were set out in detail in note No. 245 of the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations dated 13 November 1968.^{10/}

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Original: Russian
8 November 1968

A recommendation should be made to all Governments to use every opportunity available to them to exert effective pressure, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, on States which violate the recommendations of the United Nations concerning the elimination of racism in all its forms and manifestations, including apartheid, colonialism and neo-nazism.

All countries should be urged to ensure the earliest possible ratification of (or accession to) international conventions and agreements aimed at putting an end to racism, apartheid, colonialism and neo-nazism.

The specialized agencies of the United Nations should be asked to publish special issues of their journals devoted to the struggle against racism, apartheid, colonialism and neo-nazism.

^{10/} Received in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 26 March 1969.

A recommendation should be made to Governments and international organizations to promote the publication of books, pamphlets, reports and other publications, both learned and popular, to assist in the organization of radio and television broadcasts on subjects connected with the Year and in the distribution of films and the utilization of other appropriate information media, and to arrange for the holding of competitions, if that is considered expedient.

A recommendation should be made to Governments to assist in ensuring the widest possible circulation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of other international and national instruments on the subject of the Year, in as many languages as possible.

A recommendation should be made to Governments to assist in arranging in their countries for special meetings of public organizations and for sessions of learned organizations in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

On the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, arrangements should be made for the issue of appropriate postage stamps by the United Nations and a recommendation should be made to Governments to issue an appropriate stamp or stamps.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Original: English
18 October 1968

The United Kingdom Government does not wish to suggest any measures for the observance of an International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination pending consideration by the General Assembly of the question of whether such a year should be designated. It is hoped that in considering this matter the Assembly will take into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1368 (XLV) concerning inter alia the designation of international years and anniversaries.

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VENEZUELA

Original: Spanish
28 November 1968

The Permanent Representative of Venezuela reaffirms Venezuela's traditional position with regard to the question of racial discrimination. As regards the proposal contained in resolution XXIV, Venezuela, as a country where racial discrimination does not exist, will support any measures which may be considered necessary in order to make further progress in the struggle being waged by the international community against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in countries where these evils still exist.
