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DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present addendum supplements the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/5474), and the note containing a summary of information concerning activities undertaken or contemplated by Governments and international organizations in connexion with the Decade (E/5475), submitted to the Council at its fifty-sixth session.

2. In resolution 1863 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the above-mentioned reports and requested the Secretary-General to submit them to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. The Secretary-General was further requested to submit to the General Assembly a report containing information received by him on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade which would supplement the information on the subject submitted by him to the Council, as well as the summary records of the Council's discussion of this item during its fifty-sixth session (E/AC.7/SR.743-746 and 750 and E/SR.1899).

3. On 7 June 1974, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to Governments which had not supplied information on activities undertaken or contemplated by them in connexion with the Decade, drawing their attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1863 (LVI) and advising them that any information, or supplementary information, which they might transmit to him on action taken or contemplated in respect of the Decade would be brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. Similar communications were sent to the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, and to the non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship concerned. The information received from these sources, together with information concerning action taken by United Nations organs and bodies and by the Office of Public Information, is summarized below.

I. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS 1/

4. A summary of the replies received from Governments in response to a note verbale by the Secretary-General is given below.

BAHRAIN

/Original: English/

Responding to General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), the Government of Bahrain, within its capacity and limits, will take steps on the national, regional and international levels to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Programme for the Decade. The Programme has been brought to the attention of the competent authorities in Bahrain.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

/Original: French/

Very vigorous measures had been taken by the Central African Republic with a view to eliminating all forms of racial discrimination. These measures are embodied in the following instruments:

Ordinance No. 66/32 of 20 May 1966, prohibiting all manifestations of racism and tribalism throughout the territory of the Central African Republic (Journal Officiel of the Central African Republic, 1 July 1966, p. 309);

Decree No. 66/264 of 27 July 1966, defining manifestations of racism or tribalism for the purposes of the above-mentioned Ordinance.

Article 3 of the above-mentioned Ordinance states that:

"Any violation of the present Ordinance shall be deemed to be an offence against the internal security of the State and shall be punishable as such."

Crimes and offences against the external or internal security of the State fall within the competence of the Permanent Military Tribunal, in accordance with the instruments establishing that body:

Ordinance No. 66/39 of 3 June 1966 (Journal Officiel of the Central African Republic, 15 July 1966, p. 336);

Ordinance No. 67/39 of 23 May 1967, page 331.

The penalties for such offences are those set out in the Criminal Code of the Central African Republic (Act No. 61/239 of 15 August 1961).

1/ Information received from the Governments of Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Iceland and Malta will be found in document E/5475. The full texts of communications received from Governments are available in the files of the Secretariat.

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FIJI

/Original: English/

At the national level it has continued to implement its economic development programme as contained in its Sixth Development Plan. One of the main features of the Plan is its aim at reducing the economic gap between the rural and the urban sectors of the population and at achieving a more equitable distribution of wealth. The Government notes, in this respect, that the bulk of the indigenous Fijian population lives in the rural areas while other races are largely urban dwellers. The fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual are safeguarded by the Constitution of Fiji; section 15 deals specifically with protection of the individual from discrimination on the grounds of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed.

At the regional and international levels, Fiji will continue to support and implement decisions and resolutions aimed at ensuring the rapid end of discrimination and apartheid, and will continue to support decolonialization measures and self-determination.

GHANA

/Original: English/

After a series of consultations with the competent authorities in Ghana, a national committee, comprising all interested Ministries, such as Foreign Affairs, Education, Information and Justice, and organizations such as the National Committee on Apartheid and the Ghana Assembly of Women, was established in April 1974, to see to the effective implementation of the Programme. The Committee delegated its powers to the National Committee on Apartheid. A national programme, based on the Programme for the Decade, was prepared and is actively under further consideration. The Programme for the Decade was distributed to all appropriate Ministries and organizations for their information and action.

The Ministry of Education instructed elementary schools and higher educational institutions to include the subject of human rights, with emphasis on racism and racial discrimination, in their curricula. About 50 schools have already indicated that they have included the subject in their civics, history or general knowledge courses.

In addition, action contemplated by the Government of Ghana in respect of the Decade includes the following:

During the Decade, the Government will continue to support and strengthen the work of the National Apartheid Committee which was established in January 1970 in response to the General Assembly resolution 2307 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, as "the watchdog" on the South African Government policy of apartheid and racial discrimination generally. The Committee is responsible for:

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- (a) Ensuring that the United Nations resolutions on South Africa are being complied with and that Ghana contributes its share towards the eradication of apartheid;
- (b) Educating the public on the dangers and the evils of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, and promoting at schools and institutions of higher learning the principles of non-discrimination and equality;
- (c) Organizing activities to raise funds for the victims of apartheid and of other forms of racism and racial discrimination;
- (d) Ensuring that Ghana complies with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, signed and ratified by Ghana on 8 September 1966;
- (e) Conducting investigations into specific cases of apartheid and racial discrimination, when necessary.

Some of these objectives could be achieved by the National Committee on Apartheid through the use of the mass media, public lectures, seminars, conferences, symposia, books, articles and posters; essay competitions on racial topics conducted in schools and colleges.

The Government will preserve its unflinching solidarity with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the recognition that the elimination of minority racist Governments and decolonization constitute unfinished business on the African continent. In this connexion, the Government will continue to co-operate with OAU to give financial, material and moral support to the liberation movements in Africa.

The Government recognizes that the forums of international organizations afford opportunities for mobilizing world opinion to combat racism and racial discrimination. Therefore, at the meetings of the United Nations, the Afro-Asian and non-aligned States, and the Commonwealth of Nations, Ghana will vigorously initiate, sponsor and support political, economic and social measures directed towards the elimination of racism and racial discrimination. Exposures of specific cases of practices which support racism and racial discrimination will be made as deemed necessary.

Ghana, as a party to this Convention, will co-operate in its effective implementation, especially by endeavouring to submit full and comprehensive reports under article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The Ghana Government is considering the possibility of acting as host to a world conference on combating racism and racial discrimination during the first half of the Decade.

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For the successful implementation of the Programme the Government will need the active participation of some of its ministries and voluntary organizations. In this regard, the following ministries and organizations will be charged with the following responsibilities.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will keep an eye on the international scene with a view to briefing the Government on issues connected with racism and racial discrimination and making appropriate recommendations. It will also transmit necessary information and guidance for the operational work and services of national organizations concerned with the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, and ensure that reports are submitted every two years on the action taken under the programme in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII).

The Ministry of Information with its responsibility for radio, television and press, will publicize the Programme as widely as possible, and, among other things, supply the Ghanaian public with accurate information on local and international efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination.

Ghana's trade links and economic relations, through local and international interests, will be constantly watched and reviewed by the Ministry of Trade, Finance and Economic Affairs to ensure that Ghana's economic policies against racism remain unimpeachable.

As mentioned above, the Ministry of Education and Culture has requested schools and higher educational institutions to include in their curricula the subject of human rights, including racism and racial discrimination. During the Decade, the Ministry will ensure that all schools and colleges comply with the instruction. The Ministry will also ensure that the Government's policy of non-discrimination in education is scrupulously adhered to in practice. The Bureau of Ghana languages will assume the responsibility of ensuring that some literature on topical matters relating to racism and racial discrimination are rendered in all the Ghanaian languages and made available to the public. Moreover, the Institute of Adult Education will be encouraged and supported to organize, especially on occasions such as Human Rights Day, symposia and lectures on racism and racial discrimination.

The contribution of sports for promoting racial harmony and as a subtle means of countering at racist Governments' machinations will be appraised and Ghana's stance checked against its national principles. In this regard, the Sports Council will be responsible for keeping vigilance and taking decisions when the need presents itself nationally and internationally.

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development will be advised and encouraged to incorporate into its adult and social educational programmes matters relating to racism and racial discrimination. In addition the Ministry, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will give the necessary support and encouragement to the Ghana Trade Union Congress Anti-Apartheid Committee which was inaugurated by the Trade Union Congress on 13 March 1974.

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In view of the influence which Christian and Moslem organizations have on a large section of the population in Ghana, these organizations will be requested on appropriate occasions to incorporate topical issues on racism and racial discrimination into their sermons.

Voluntary organizations, such as the Ghana Assembly of Women, will be encouraged to organize seminars and lectures on racism and racial discrimination with a view to enlightening and involving public opinion in the struggle against this social evil and to promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. During International Women's Year, 1975, the Ghana Assembly of Women, will be given the necessary assistance to give lectures on racism and racial discrimination.

LUXEMBOURG

/Original: French/

The Government of Luxembourg states that no special measures have been taken with respect to the Decade as the problem of racial discrimination does not arise in that country.

MEXICO

/Original: Spanish/

The Government of Mexico, in keeping with its policy of firmly and vigorously condemning all forms of racial discrimination, is currently co-ordinating the activities which will be undertaken in connexion with the Decade with its competent authorities.

PAKISTAN

/Original: English/

Since racism or racial discrimination do not exist in any form in Pakistan and since fundamental rights have been fully guaranteed to every citizen without any discrimination in the Constitution of Pakistan, the question of taking any further special measures to combat racism and racial discrimination in Pakistan does not arise. Copies of the Secretary-General's note dated 30 December 1973 and its enclosures have been forwarded to all provincial governments and ministries divisions of the Federal Government for necessary action.

PHILIPPINES

/Original: English/

The following activities were undertaken by the Government of the Philippines to achieve the objectives of the Decade:

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- (a) Message of the Philippine Government on "Week of Solidarity" with the people of southern Africa and peoples under Portuguese colonial domination, 24 May 1973;
- (b) Message of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- (c) Teaching of human rights in schools and nationwide celebration of United Nations Day on 24 October each year;
- (d) Recognition of Guinea-Bissau by the Philippines on 27 November 1973;
- (e) Active participation of the Philippines in the Special Committee on Apartheid;
- (f) Nationwide celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which included nationwide oratorical and extemporaneous speaking contests among schools from the elementary to the college levels on the theme "Human Rights and the New Filipino" and the establishment of three crisis intervention centres in Manila, Cebu and Davao, which are open 24 hours a day to help persons in crisis situations regardless of age, race, colour, creed or economic status;
- (g) Continuing support financial and moral by the Philippine Government, of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- (h) Teaching of international law in higher education;
- (i) A report on the integrated national efforts to ensure the protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of the national minorities of the Philippines, prepared by the Commission on National Integration of the Philippines;
- (j) Implementation of various legislative and administrative measures by the Philippine Government;
- (k) Total and continuing efforts of the Philippine Government against the racist policies of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia as reflected in (1) certain Foreign Service circulars; (2) Resolution No. 24 of the Congress of the Philippines, dated 19 May 1960; (3) Executive Order Nos. 126 and 162 dated 30 April 1968 and 20 December 1968;
- (l) Observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, including messages, television programmes, and presentation of a film showing the Secretary-General speaking on the question of racial discrimination.

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POLAND

/Original: English/

In addition to continuing its normal activities in opposition to racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism, its programme for the Decade envisages:

- (a) The introduction of special lectures on problems of racism into the standing programmes of schools of every type, as part of civic up-bringing action. The purpose of these lectures will be to bring up the young generation in accordance with the spirit of internationalistic solidarity and equality of all men, regardless of race, colour or religion;
- (b) Priority for this type of information given by mass media; increase in the number of publications and essays dealing with this subject; broad information on the subject of the Decade and norms of international law in this respect;
- (c) Placing the question of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination on the agenda of international conferences, rallies organized by the trade union movement, women's and youth organizations, etc.

TURKEY

/Original: English/

The Government of Turkey reports that there has been no discrimination on grounds of race, religion or nationality in the social and legal structure of Turkey; consequently, any form of discrimination is non-existent. This fact has been reflected in the preamble and in articles 2, 10, 12, 19 and 58 of the Turkish Constitution. Article 141 of the Penal Code stipulates that those who propagate the abrogation, in part or in toto, of the public rights embodied in the Constitution on the ground of race shall be sentenced to 1 to 3 years of imprisonment.

II. SUMMARY OF THE ACTIONS, SUGGESTIONS, TRENDS, ETC., EMERGING FROM THE DELIBERATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND BODIES AND THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, AS WELL AS FROM THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH THE QUESTION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND APARTHEID

A. United Nations organs and bodies

Economic and Social Council

5. At its fifty-sixth session, held in April/May 1974, the Economic and Social Council exercised for the first time the functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in resolution 3057 (XXVIII) and the Programme for the Decade annexed thereto. In paragraphs 5 to 7 of the resolution the Council was requested to assume, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, responsibility for co-ordinating the Programme and evaluating activities undertaken during the Decade as provided in the Programme; to perform those functions in plenary meetings, and to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Programme. In paragraph 18 (b) of the Programme it is stated that the Council shall, during the period of the Decade, submit an annual report to the General Assembly containing, inter alia:

- (i) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other international organizations;
- (ii) A review and appraisal of those activities;
- (iii) Its suggestions and recommendations. In paragraph 18 (b) it is recommended that the Council shall also act as the preparatory committee for the world conference to be convened as a major feature of the Decade.

6. For its consideration of this subject, the Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/5474) prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme. The Council also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/5475) containing a summary of information concerning activities of Governments and international organizations.

7. In resolution 1863 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Council took note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General contained in documents E/5474 and E/5475, welcomed the adoption by United Nations organs and bodies, as well as by the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, of resolutions and/or measures related to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly, at its twenty-ninth session a report containing information received by him on activities undertaken or contemplated in connexion with the Decade which would supplement the information on the subject submitted by him to

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the Council, as well as the summary records of the Council's discussion on this item during its fifty-sixth session (E/AC.7/SR.743-746 and 750 and E/SR.1899). In addition, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution relating to the Decade (A/9666, annex).

Trusteeship Council

8. At its 1428th meeting, on 12 June 1974, the Trusteeship Council considered the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and decided to authorize its president to issue an appropriate statement on the occasion of Human Rights Day in December, pertaining to the observance of human rights in Trust Territories. The Council further decided to draw the attention of the administrative authorities of Trust Territories concerned to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) and the Programme annexed to it, and to request them to take appropriate steps in this regard and to report to the Trusteeship Council at future sessions.

Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

9. As reflected in the statement issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee in observance of the Decade (E/5474, para. 25), and bearing in mind the General Assembly's affirmation that racial discrimination can be eliminated in colonial Territories most expeditiously through the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee has continued to seek the best ways and means to bring about the total eradication of colonialism and thus to enable the colonial peoples to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, thereby restoring to them their fundamental human rights.

10. During the period since submission of the Secretary-General's report to the Council, the Chairman of the Special Committee has had an opportunity to address the 25th Anniversary Presidential Committee Session of the World Peace Council at Paris, as well as a meeting at London, organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the United Kingdom, of a number of non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals active in the field of decolonization (cf. A/AC.109/L.950). An account of these and other activities of the Committee, including those relating directly to the above subject, will be set out in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

Special Committee on Apartheid

11. In accordance with the provision of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), the Special Committee on Apartheid has intensified its efforts, in observance of the Decade, towards ensuring the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination.

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12. Under paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3151 B (XXVIII), the Committee held a special session in Europe between 18 May and 1 June 1974. The purpose of the session was to make a contribution towards wider public awareness of the problem of apartheid, of United Nations concern and activity in the field and of the need and possibilities for action by individuals, Governments and non-governmental organizations, and thereby to promote concerted anti-apartheid action by Governments and non-governmental organizations during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. At its meetings, during the special session in Dublin, Rome, Berlin and Geneva, the Special Committee considered a number of aspects of the struggle against apartheid under the following broad agenda: "Concerted International Action to Eradicate Apartheid, as a matter of Universal Concern, and the Role of Public Opinion".

13. At the invitation of the Special Committee on Apartheid, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in its meetings in Dublin. The Chairman of the Special Committee of 24 sent an important message which was read before the Committee at one of its meetings in Berlin. The Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination participated in its meetings in Rome. The Executive Secretary of OAU at the United Nations in New York took part in all the meetings. The Executive Secretary of OAU at the United Nations Office in Geneva participated in the meetings in Geneva. Representatives of the two South African liberation movements, recognized by OAU, which enjoy observer status with the Special Committee on Apartheid, participated in the meetings in Europe. More than 50 non-governmental organizations also took part in the special session in Europe.

14. The Special Committee on Apartheid has continued to publicize the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination during its special session in Europe, and to appeal for more concerted action against apartheid by all Governments and peoples.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

15. At its tenth session, in August 1974, the Committee considered an item on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. A summary of the discussion in the Committee will appear in the annual report which the Committee presents to the General Assembly in accordance with article 9 (2) of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination. 2/

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618).

16. At the 221st meeting, on 28 August 1974, the Committee adopted the following resolution on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

2 (X) Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

Having examined General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1863 (LVI),

Having studied the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in document E/5474 and in his note E/5475,

Attaching great importance to the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Aware of the fact that its successes would not be measured by what was said but by what was done in the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent, national or ethnical origin,

Noting with appreciation the high value placed on the role and activities of the Committee in General Assembly resolution 3134 (XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1863 (LVI),

Resolved to make its contribution, in the context of the Decade and the Programme for Action, to the total and unconditional elimination of racism and racial discrimination in accordance with the powers vested in it by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, especially by concentrating its efforts, in accordance with articles 3, 9 and 15 of the Convention, on preparing recommendations with regard to the most flagrant and large-scale manifestations of racial discrimination, particularly in areas which are still under the yoke of racist régimes and those under colonial or foreign domination,

Noting the need for continuous international action against all forms of racial discrimination and, in particular, against apartheid,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly:

(a) To make an appeal to all States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to co-operate without exception to the fullest possible extent with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in particular with regard to compliance with the requirements of article 9 of the Convention;

(b) To make an urgent appeal to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto;

/...

(c) To make a further appeal to States which for any reason have not yet adhered to the Convention to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policy;

(d) To draw the attention of States Parties to the Convention to the usefulness of the implementation of article 14 as a means of promoting the effectiveness of the Convention;

2. Considers it necessary in accordance with articles 3, 9 and 15 of the Convention to concentrate its efforts on preparing recommendations with regard to the most flagrant and large-scale manifestations of racial discrimination, particularly in areas which are still under the domination of racist and colonial régimes and foreign occupation;

3. Expresses its readiness to take an active part in the preparation for and conduct of the International Conference on Combating Racial Discrimination;

4. Expresses its readiness to take an active part in a world-wide information campaign with the aim of eliminating racial prejudices and educating society in the spirit of struggle against all manifestations of racism and racial discrimination; to these ends, members of the Committee might:

(a) Assist in publishing a brochure explaining in popular form the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the work of the Committee;

(b) Speak on United Nations radio broadcasts to popularize the provisions of the Convention;

(c) Take part in the seminars provided for in paragraph 15 (b) of the Programme for the Decade;

(d) Take part in preparing the pilot studies provided for in paragraph 15 (d) of the Programme for the Decade;

5. Endorses the recommendation made by the Special Committee on Apartheid in its report to the General Assembly (A/9022) that the General Assembly continue to decline to accept the credentials of the representative of the Republic of South Africa, which practises apartheid as a State policy in flagrant violation of many United Nations decisions and the Committee's recommendations.

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B. Specialized agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 3/

17. To the extent that the elimination of racism and racial discrimination is linked to the development of those African and Asian peoples most often victims of it, all activities publicizing Food and Agriculture Organization/United Nations Development Programme development efforts might be said to contribute to the campaign against such racism and racial discrimination. More specifically, the several branches and sections of the FAO Information Division have made the following contributions to the campaign in 1973:

18. Press Branch: Publicized and distributed widely a press release quoting extensively from the Director-General's statement on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which he welcomed the initiation of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Published and distributed widely a press release reporting the admission to membership in FAO of the newly-independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau and reporting the Governing Conference's authorization to the Director-General to invite members of concerned African liberation movements to attend regional and technical conferences of FAO convened in Africa.

19. Radio Section: Produced taped reports of the Governing Conference action for admission of Guinea-Bissau to membership, for distribution to radio outlets in developed and developing countries, including extracts of statements by various delegations stressing the liberation aspects of this action. Assisted radio correspondents to prepare their own tape reportages on the admission of Guinea-Bissau. Produced on tape and distributed to 16 countries a 10-minute programme on the visit of a delegation from Namibia to FAO headquarters. Produced and distributed many programmes recorded in the field in Africa on such subjects as rural development and the role of women in development; by presenting a positive picture of Africans working in these endeavours, these programmes may be considered to have helped combat racism.

20. Ceres Magazine: FAO's development review, Ceres, published a number of articles in the course of 1973 that contributed to a better understanding of the issues involved in the fight against racism and racial discrimination. Many of the articles in Ceres' special issue on Africa (No. 34) were devoted to the theme that developing countries should take their development in their own hands without seeking to imitate others or let methods and cultures alien to their traditions be imposed upon them. Ceres No. 33 carried an article, contributed by sociologist Ruth Padron, studying racism in European working class circles.

3/ See also E/5474, paras. 52-54.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 4/

21. The Executive Board, at its ninety-fourth session, adopted the following decisions:

4.2.1 - Report of the Executive Board's Committee on Convention and Recommendations in Education: revision of questionnaires concerning the application of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education.

7.3 - Preparation and publication of an educational kit on apartheid in southern Africa: report of the Director-General on the progress made in the implementation of the project.

22. Additional proposals for the Decade will be submitted for approval to the General Conference at its eighteenth session in October/November 1974.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

23. The Bank, having examined the Programme for the Decade, finds that for the most part the activities suggested therein are not the kind in which it normally engages. However, in so far as racism and racial discrimination are products of, or thrive in, conditions of ignorance and illiteracy, inequality of opportunity and low standards of living, the Bank's operations have been making, and will continue to make, an important albeit indirect contribution towards achieving the objectives of the Decade, which the Bank warmly endorses.

International Monetary Fund

24. The Fund will continue to study the Programme for the Decade and initiate action where appropriate to give effect to that Programme. Its activities must, however, remain within its area of competence and purpose as described in article 1 of its Articles of Agreement.

International Civil Aviation Organization

25. In its resolution A18-4, the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization resolved that

"as long as the Government of South Africa continues to violate the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on apartheid ...

(a) South Africa shall not be invited to attend any meetings convened by ICAO, except as provided in Articles 48(b), 53 and 57(b) of the Convention;

4/ See also E/5474, paras. 55-59.

- (b) South Africa shall not be provided with any ICAO documents or communications except (i) in cases where the Convention specifically requires that such documents for meetings which South Africa is permitted to attend."

26. As far as the dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid is **concerned**, the Council of the Organization considered that, while ICAO cannot play a very active role in this field, it is ready to take part in consultation on appropriate arrangements for the publication of information of this nature in the ICAO Bulletin.

27. The decisions taken by the Council of ICAO with regard to various aspects of decolonization (e.g. assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, no assistance to be given to Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, no recognition for Southern Rhodesia, etc.) have a bearing on the question of racial discrimination. The reports on the action taken by ICAO in this regard are contained in the annual reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

III. INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN
CONSULTATIVE RELATIONSHIP CONCERNING ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN
OR CONTEMPLATED DURING THE DECADE

28. Information available concerning activities undertaken or contemplated by non-governmental organizations in connexion with the Decade, supplementing the information set out in chapter IV of the report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade (A/5474), is summarized below.

International Association of Schools of Social Work

29. To ensure the continuation of an exemplary standard of conformity to the principle of non-discrimination, the Association has proposed amendments to its governing by-laws which will be considered at the next International Congress of Schools of Social Work in July 1974. One amendment provides that educational institutions and associations which seek to become full members are required to comply with the principles enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and specifically with the principle of non-discrimination, in the conduct of their affairs. The second provides for suspension or expulsion of members who violate the above provision.

30. The Organization has considered the issue of affiliation by schools of social work in South Africa, and has reached the decision that affiliation will be continued only if the South African Joint Universities Committee of Social Work reaffirms its adherence to the principle of non-discrimination and demonstrates such adherence in action. If the conditions are accepted, the Joint Universities Committee would be expected to demonstrate implementation by April 1975. If they are not accepted, disaffiliation will follow.

International Council of Jewish Women

31. In a recent resolution, the Council requested all its affiliates to urge the accession, ratification, and implementation through national legislation by their Governments of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

32. The Council was to hold a regional Conference for Latin America in Mexico in May 1974, one in Europe later in 1974 and its triennial Convention in Australia in 1975. At all of these, there were scheduled to be discussions on the importance of achieving the objectives of the Decade.

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International Federation of University Women

33. In resolution 3 of the Federation's Seventeenth Conference, held in Philadelphia, in August 1971, the Conference resolved to urge national federations/associations to make every member aware of her personal responsibility to further harmonious relations among racial groups and to develop programmes designed to assist, where appropriate, racially underprivileged groups in the community.

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession

34. The organization undertook to inform its member organizations in 84 countries of the Programme for the Decade and will provide them with the guidelines for action to be taken.

World Young Women's Christian Association

35. The Decade is seen by the World YWCA in the perspective of its ongoing concern for the recognition, both in law and practice, of the basic rights and freedoms of all human beings and its continued efforts towards racial justice.

36. The World YWCA informed its member associations of the Decade and will remind them of it through its various publications. The World YWCA is a member of the Geneva-based NGO Sub-Committee on Racism and Decolonization and served as a member of the planning group for the NGO Conference on that subject, held in September 1974.

37. The elimination of racism is also an ongoing concern for national YWCAs. The Decade will be a stimulus and a support for developing their efforts.

World Association for Christian Communication

38. The Association, which is closely associated with the World Council of Churches and with regional ecumenical bodies such as the All Africa Conference of Churches, keeps its 140 corporate members informed on issues such as the need to combat racism and racial discrimination and provides support for activities which they themselves undertake. It is collecting information on ways in which corporate members have been combating racism and racial discrimination, and what steps they have taken to intensify their efforts in this field.

39. The Association is planning a consultation on racist patterns in media ownership and control, to be undertaken in close collaboration with the World Council of Churches.

Institute on Man and Science

40. The Institute plans a world-wide radio programme in 1975-1976 on which it will work closely with the United Nations and related agencies concerned with justice, amity and understanding among peoples. The option of focusing the social impact of all organized religions on man's injustice to man because of skin colour is one of the points to be stressed.

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International Association of Art

41. The Executive Committee of the Organization, at its 33rd meeting in Baghdad in March 1974, adopted decisions (a) declaring its support of the Decade and requesting the artists of the Association to support the objectives of the Decade, (b) requesting the United Nations and its specialized agencies to hold a series of art exhibitions based on themes to combat racism, (c) requesting its national committees to transmit the request to their countries' delegations to the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

International Peace Research Association

42. The Association intends to give greater attention to combating racism and racial discrimination, partly through their research programme and partly through newly-initiated activities in the field of peace education.

43. One project was the organization of an international summer school, scheduled to take place in Sweden in August 1974.

44. At present, the Association also has research projects under way dealing with the transfer of arms and arms technology, inter alia, to the régimes in southern Africa. The purpose of the research is to provide a better scientific background for the efforts to bring to a halt military, economic and political collaboration with the racial and colonial régimes.

IV. ACTION OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO THE DECADE

45. In accordance with the decision of the General Assembly, in resolution 3057 (XXVIII), to launch the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1973, the Office of Public Information has undertaken additional efforts with a view to stepping up and supplementing its activities aimed at disseminating information on racism, apartheid and related subjects. The work programme of the Office of Public Information for 1974 has been amended to include specific important news and feature items on the problem of eradication of racial discrimination and apartheid, as well as to reflect various political actions and initiatives as laid down in the Programme of Action for the Decade. Consequently, the OPI work programme for 1975 will take into account the policy measures, goals and objectives of the Decade, at the national and international levels which are proclaimed in the Programme.

46. Following is a summary of activities OPI has already undertaken within the framework of the Decade, as well as of future activities which may provide a general picture of the volume, scope and character of this endeavour as requested by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

47. Deliberations of all United Nations bodies concerned, including the Commission on Human Rights, meetings and special events devoted to the questions of eradication of racism continued to be covered extensively by the OPI press, radio and visual services. Printed and visual materials were widely distributed by OPI's Information Centres, and by associated non-governmental organizations, in more than 130 countries. In this connexion, wide coverage was given to the meetings of the Special Committee on Apartheid, held in Dublin, Rome, Berlin and Geneva, which were reported by a specially-assigned OPI Information Officer, as well as to the meetings of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The activities of the Council on Namibia, and the press conferences and statements of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, found their proper reflection in relevant OPI press releases and publications, as well as in radio programmes and NGO briefings.

48. The celebrations of the Human Rights Day and International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination were widely publicized through all existing OPI information channels, e.g., daily and weekly news press summaries, audio-visual broadcasts and relevant publications, special briefings and film-showings for non-governmental organizations. This also included publication and dissemination through the system of United Nations Information Centres of messages received from a number of Government leaders as well as statements made by the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and by various international and national non-governmental organizations.

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49. Relevant publications produced in official languages were special leaflets on the Programme for action to combat racism and racial discrimination (OPI/514), on the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (OPI/513) and on The United Nations and Namibia (OPI/528); and in the background paper series, a reprint from the pamphlet "Suggestions for Speakers", entitled Apartheid and Racial Discrimination.

50. Four issues of Objective: Justice, devoted to various aspects of the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid, were published in English (12,000 copies) and in French (5,000 copies). A third language edition (possibly Spanish or Arabic) is planned in the near future. The July/August/September 1974 issue of Objective: Justice highlighted the special session in Europe of the Special Committee on Apartheid. Other issues of the quarterly carried articles on such subjects as the press in South Africa and infringements of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in South Africa. In addition, the text of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid was reproduced in full. Many relevant documents and publications were translated into local languages by the United Nations Information Centres and were extensively reproduced by the media in the areas covered by those Centres.

51. In line with the expanded OPI endeavours to disseminate information on the evils of apartheid and the struggle against it, as called for in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 3151 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the OPI bulletin United Nations and Southern Africa has been issued monthly, since the beginning of 1974, in English and French. This bulletin carries news stories of the United Nations action against apartheid and racial discrimination and covers, in particular, the activities of the Special Committee on Apartheid and related subjects concerning southern Africa.

52. The subjects of racism and apartheid were covered in five programmes of the weekly radio series "PERSPECTIVE Seventy-Four", broadcast in English, Amharic, Arabic, Portuguese, Spanish and other languages. One of these programmes was specifically devoted to the Decade.

53. Among the radio broadcasts in "The Week at the United Nations" series, four editions produced in November-December 1973 and 16 editions produced in 1974 have reflected such subjects as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, United Nations Convention on Apartheid, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, General Assembly resolutions condemning States co-operating with South Africa, Convention to outlaw apartheid as a crime against humanity, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and others. Special coverage was given to the meetings of African Heads of Government in Mogadishu.

54. The Television News Service of OPI filmed a number of meetings of various United Nations bodies devoted to the question of racial discrimination, including a General Assembly meeting on Human Rights Day, Security Council meetings on Namibia, as well as statements made by the Secretary-General and Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid.

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55. A number of films on general human rights themes, produced by the Television and Film Section of OPI, continue in circulation. These include "Twentieth Century Slavery" (an analysis of apartheid and the race discrimination system in South Africa); "Exile" (a study of apartheid victims living in exile and actively connected with the anti-apartheid movement); "Human Rights Compilation" (film material made last year in connexion with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which shows many people of different races exercising the rights set out in articles of the Declaration).

56. A new film, released in July 1974, concerns Namibia and shows the effects of the introduction of the apartheid system in that Territory.

57. The Television and Film Section is negotiating with a European film production organization with a view to co-producing a documentary to demonstrate the non-scientific basis of theories of race superiority.

58. The Photographs and Exhibits Section of OPI plans to produce a special wallsheet on apartheid for distribution among educational institutions. It is also examining the possibility of setting up an exhibit on Namibia on a semi-permanent basis early next year, as well as preparing a special exhibit about the United Nations activities in connexion with the Decade.

59. A special colour poster devoted to the Decade is to be produced in several languages in co-operation with the Printing Section of the Publishing Service.

60. The External Relations Division of OPI issued special requests for its network of information centres to intensify their endeavours with regard to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Reports, newsletters, press releases and news clippings received from the Centres during the first half of 1974 reveal that extensive publicity was given to the questions of racism in southern Africa, the African Summit Meeting in Mogadishu, the International Day for the Elimination of Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Week of Solidarity with Colonial Peoples. The Centres have also been active in assisting various visiting missions from Headquarters and setting up panel discussions and information programmes for missions and experts dealing with human rights, apartheid and decolonization. Many relevant publications and documents were reproduced in local languages by the Information Centres which provided the basis for a large number of articles carried by local media. Among such publications were: A Massacre Recalled; South Africa - A Police State; Appeal by the Special Committee on Apartheid; the United Nations and Human Rights: Questions and Answers on Human Rights, Policies of Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in South Africa; the Exercise of Civil Liberties and Trade Union Rights in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau; Equal Rights for Women - A Call for Action. Also widely distributed by the Centres were such standard publications as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Objective: Justice; A Crime Against Humanity; Struggle Against Colonialism in Southern Africa.

61. Special briefings, with the participation of representatives from the Special Committee on Apartheid, members of delegations and officials from the Department of

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Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization were organized for the non-governmental organizations listed with OPI. The summaries of such briefings were distributed to the whole NGO community listed with the NGO section at Headquarters and with all Information Centres, with a special request for dissemination at the "grassroots", and for the undertaking of special activities as outlined in the Programme of Action. The Information Centres in Africa were specifically requested to contact and supply students' movements in their areas with information on racial discrimination. At the initiative of non-governmental organizations many special film shows and briefings for visiting groups were organized by the Public Services at Headquarters and the films "20th Century Slavery" and "Africa Emerging" were shown to thousands at United Nations Headquarters and at schools and educational film festivals.

62. The Visitors' Section and the Public Inquiries Unit of OPI have emphasized resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, and earlier resolutions condemning colonialism, racism and racial discrimination, both during the guided tours of the United Nations buildings and through a wide distribution of information materials to more than 140,000 schools and teachers, researchers and interested individuals. Since the autumn of 1973, the "Note to the Teacher" to be used with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (as prepared by the Education Information Programmes section of OPI) has been included in all the information kits.

63. A special chapter on apartheid and racial discrimination in the background paper "Suggestion for Speakers" published and distributed by OPI among academic and educational institutions, as well as through its Information Centres and Services, explains in detail the goals and objectives of the Decade.

V. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN OR
CONTEMPLATED DURING THE DECADE UNDER THE PROGRAMME
OF ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS
IN REGARD TO THE ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION

64. A world-wide seminar on the promotion and protection of human rights of national, ethnic and other minorities was held in Ohrid, Yugoslavia, from 25 June to 8 July. The seminar unanimously adopted a substantial report containing a number of conclusions, which will be issued shortly.

65. Consultations are being conducted by the Secretary-General with several Governments which have expressed an interest in acting as hosts, during the Decade, to human rights seminars on matters relating to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.
