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Forty-fifth session  
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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
First regular session of  
1990  
Item 3 of the provisional  
list\*\*  
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist  
activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies  
and practices based on apartheid, racial discrimination  
and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and  
fundamental freedoms

Report by the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/150 of 9 December 1989, again resolutely condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, that are based on apartheid, racial discrimination and racism, and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences; expressed its determination to resist all these ideologies, and especially their practices, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity; and invited all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The General Assembly, in the same resolution, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in the light of the discussion that would take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations.

3. In compliance with that resolution, the Secretary-General sent communications to Governments, specialized agencies and international organizations requesting other comments on the above-mentioned issues. The replies received are reflected in the present report (see sect. III below).

## II. CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, the Commission on Human Rights has maintained on its agenda, since its twenty-eighth session in 1972, an item concerning measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred.

5. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/162 of 16 December 1981, the item has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-eighth session under the title "Measures to be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences".

6. During its forty-second session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item and adopted resolution 1986/61, in which the Commission expressed its decision to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session and thereafter to consider it on a biennial basis.

7. During its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its 51st and 52nd meetings, on 6 March 1990. The views expressed during the consideration of the item are contained in the summary records (E/CN.4/1990/SR.51 and 52).

8. On 6 March 1990, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 1990/46, paragraphs 1 to 5 of which read as follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights,

"...

"1. Condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist or neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences;

"2. Expresses its determination to resist all totalitarian ideologies, and especially their practices, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and of equality of opportunity;

"3. Considers that the best defence against all totalitarian ideologies lies in free effective popular participation in democratic institutions, including in particular genuine and periodic elections, based on respect for the human rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments;

"4. Calls upon all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the thorough investigation and the detection, arrest, prosecution or extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished;

"5. Calls upon all States to promote, especially among the young, respect for international law as well as human rights and fundamental freedoms."

III. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES

A. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

9. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that it attaches great importance to the consideration by the United Nations of the question of taking action against Fascism, Nazism and other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror.

10. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic fully supports the provisions of General Assembly resolution 43/150, in which the Assembly emphasized that the doctrines of political, racial or ethnic superiority on which the totalitarian entities and régimes are based contradict the spirit and principles of the United Nations and that the application of such doctrines in practice leads to wars, mass and flagrant violations of human rights and crimes against humanity, such as genocide, and creates serious obstacles to friendly relations among nations.

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11. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic welcomes the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 43/150 and resolution 1988/63 of the Commission on Human Rights.
12. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was one of the first countries to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. Strict compliance with the provisions of these and other international instruments to which the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has acceded is a principle that it follows unfailingly.
13. The entire political and social fabric of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic completely precludes any social, economic, political, legal, ideological or other conditions in which such phenomena as racism, racial discrimination, Fascism and Nazism could arise and become established. The Constitution of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic embodies the principle that citizens of the Republic are equal before the law and have equal rights, irrespective of their origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, occupation or employment, residence or other circumstances. Any direct or indirect privileges to a citizen on grounds of race or nationality, or any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt is punishable by law.
14. Serious attention is being paid to promote fundamental human rights and freedoms and to international law, and to deter Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on terror, hatred and violence. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic expresses its concern at the revival of Nazism, Fascism and neo-Fascism in certain countries. The activities of neo-Fascist and neo-Nazi organisations are, in a number of cases, continuing unchecked and are sometimes even being encouraged directly or indirectly. The stepping-up of the activities of such groups and organisations is a threat not only to human rights and fundamental freedoms where this is being done but also to peace and security and international co-operation in the field of human rights.
15. In this connection, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is in favour of guaranteeing the right to defence against neo-Nazism and providing for the cessation of any encouragement or protection of neo-Nazi activities and prohibiting Fascist and racist propaganda, which continues unchecked in a number of Western countries on the pretext of "freedom of speech". It is well known that the articles on freedom of speech in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provide directly for the possibility of restricting the exercise of such freedoms to prevent their use to the detriment of national security, public safety or the rights and freedoms, health or morals or others.
16. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic welcomes the appeal addressed to all States, in General Assembly resolution 43/150 and resolution 1988/63 of the Commission on Human Rights, that they should ensure the thorough investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons

guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished.

17. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is scrupulously and steadfastly fulfilling its international obligations to identify and punish Nazi war criminals and their accomplices. The overwhelming majority of such persons were exposed by Soviet investigating agencies and convicted in line with the gravity of their crimes. With the active assistance of the population, the country's investigating agencies are continuing to perform their task, as is clear from the number of trials that have taken place in recent years. The progress of the trials and the sentences handed down by the courts have been widely publicized by the newspapers and other mass media.

18. The task of ensuring that war criminals do not escape punishment and of resolutely suppressing Fascist ideology and practice is not a mere legal matter. It is a duty to the victims of Fascism and militarism, and an expression of the unswerving determination of nations to do everything to ensure that war crimes and crimes against humanity are never committed again and that the scourge of war is banished forever from the face of the earth. The struggle against the ideology and practice of Fascism must become an integral part of the international community's steadily increasing efforts to strengthen peace and consolidate international security. The international organizations have an active role to play in this respect, particularly by intensifying efforts to expose the reactionary nature of ideologies and practices on Nazism, racism and other anti-human theories and to educate the peoples of the world, particularly the younger generations, in a spirit of peace and friendship.

#### B. Dominican Republic

19. The Dominican Republic states that it signed the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in 1966 and ratified it in 1967, and also signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in 1983.

20. Article 100 of the Constitution provides that "The Dominican Republic condemns any privilege and any situation that tends to weaken the equality of all Dominicans, between whom no differences shall be observed save those resulting from talent or virtue, and consequently no entity of the Republic may grant titles of nobility or hereditary distinctions".

21. Article 3 of the Constitution reads as follows: "The sovereignty of the Dominican nation as a free and independent State is inviolable. The Republic is and always shall be free and independent of any foreign Power. Consequently none of the public authorities organized by the present Constitution may perform or permit the performance of any act which constitutes direct or indirect intervention in the domestic or external affairs of the Dominican Republic or interference encroaching upon the personality and integrity of the State and of the functions and powers recognized and affirmed for it in this Constitution. The principle of non-intervention constitutes an invariable rule of Dominican international policy".

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22. The Dominican Republic recognizes and applies the rules of general and Western Hemisphere international law in so far as its public authorities have adopted them. It declares itself in favour of the economic solidarity of the countries of the Americas and will support any proposal making for the protection of its primary commodities and raw materials, complying faithfully with article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, concerning the "right of self-determination". The Dominican Republic signed the Covenant in 1966.

23. The Dominican Republic, as a free and democratic country, is respectful of human rights, is striving to bring up the new generations in a spirit of respect for international law and fundamental freedoms, and rejects any totalitarian practice based on terror, hatred and violence.

### C. German Democratic Republic

24. The German Democratic Republic states that it welcomes the fact that the United Nations General Assembly, at its forty-third session, again condemned rigorously Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racism and violations of human rights, and that the Assembly expressed its firm determination to resist them resolutely.

25. The German Democratic Republic highly appreciates General Assembly resolution 43/150 as another contribution in the struggle against racial discrimination and the practices of apartheid, as well as to the implementation of human rights. It reflects the aspirations shared world wide by millions of people who are pledged to peace and constructive co-operation. Fascist excesses and the fact that revanchist and Fascist circles, as well as forces affiliated with them, have made their way into local and national parliaments and even into the parliaments of the Western European States underscore the timeliness of the General Assembly's move to adopt resolution 43/150.

26. Given the current situation in a number of countries where social insecurity is spreading among the masses, where parts of the population are becoming ever poorer while profits explode, where mass unemployment and particularly permanent joblessness are increasing, where housing is short, where workers are fearful of losing their jobs and where measures taken by Government cause social hardships, Fascist ideas are gaining ground and neo-Fascist associations are attracting ever more followers. What is needed, against that background, is, particularly, vigilance, an anti-Fascist spirit in education and the employment of juridical means to contain fanatically militant neo-Fascists committing terrorist acts. This must be attended by social policies which guarantee decent living standards and a secure social environment to all members of society and which deprive neo-Fascist tendencies of any breeding ground. The experience that a strong alliance of all democratic forces can defeat Fascism ought not to be forgotten. History shows that such ideologies as Fascism, which served to fog the minds of people and which plunged the world into a catastrophe of unprecedented dimensions, must be nipped in the bud.

27. The German Democratic Republic is among those States and peoples which regard the United Nations as the proper forum for a dialogue between those who are pledged to mankind's lofty aims and to the pursuit of peace, fruitful co-operation and a meaningful life. This forum has a particular responsibility in that the requisite conclusions are to be drawn from the current situation in order to counteract the stratagems of neo-Fascist forces, because these constitute not only a threat to peace, but also contempt for the purposes and principles guiding the United Nations, and in order to eliminate anything that could prepare the ground for such machinations. All Member States should be committed to participating in this effort and contribute in good faith to the implementation of the United Nations decisions aimed at eliminating Fascism.

28. The provisions of the accords adopted by the anti-Hitler coalition - in particular the Potsdam Agreement - designated to eliminate Fascism were fulfilled on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. Both legislation and legal practice in the German Democratic Republic ensure that no groupings or organizations professing Fascist ideas can emerge or become operational on its territory. War propaganda and revenge-mongering are prohibited under the country's Constitution, just as any manifestation of hatred against creeds, racial hatred and hatred against peoples. Violations of these constitutional precepts will be heavily punished.

29. Living up to international commitments and true to its principles and anti-Fascist stance, the German Democratic Republic has followed up on any information with regard to war crimes and crimes against humanity. As a result, crimes were exposed even decades after their commission, and those who had committed such crimes were brought to justice. Up to the present day, investigations carried out in close co-operation with judiciary organs of other States have led to court sentences for 12,880 Nazi and war criminals. In addition, the German Democratic Republic authorities have made available a host of documentation on relevant court proceedings and trials. Representatives of the German Democratic Republic also participate in court proceedings conducted abroad against Nazi and war criminals.

30. From the very outset, youth policies in the German Democratic Republic have been designed in the first place to impart to young people knowledge about Fascist crimes and barbarities and to educate them in the spirit of anti-Fascist traditions, understanding among peoples and peace. In that pursuit, educational institutions and parents work closely together. Educational plans and curricula nation wide are also conceived to form the world outlook and moral values of young people, to provide them with a picture of history seen from a scientific perspective, thus enabling them to realize themselves what the general laws of societal development are. Also, they learn to respect human beings and human dignity and to work for the progress of society. This is a task in which share also public organizations, former resistance fighters and fighters against Fascism. These elements, along with the active democratic co-determination of the citizenry in building our society, guarantee that Fascism will never rear its head in the German Democratic Republic.

31. The struggle against neo-Fascism, which is spreading more and more on an international scale, and against all other totalitarian practices directed against



the peaceful coexistence of peoples, is a matter that concerns the international community of States as a whole. Therefore, the German Democratic Republic believes that the international covenants listed in paragraph 6 of resolution 43/150, covenants which were all signed by this country, can only be implemented through a co-operative effort. It is logical that the appeal "For a world without war" issued last May by the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States also cautioned against the spreading of neo-Fascism in a number of European countries and that it pointed to the resulting danger for international peace and security. The appeal also calls for resolutely countering any manifestation of revanchism, chauvinism and nationalism, all forms of hostility among nations and attempts at challenging the territorial integrity of States. It furthermore called for sparing no efforts in order to guarantee all people on our planet the right to live in peace.

32. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the active endeavours of States and international organisations, of associations of former resistance fighters, war veterans, victims of Fascism and religious communities as well as of all other democratic forces against the resurgence of Fascism. It firmly stands up for eliminating Fascism, for averting dangers emanating from Fascist quarters and for rejecting attacks on elementary norms governing the coexistence of nations so that better conditions may be created for the implementation of the purposes and principles set out in the United Nations Charter. In that pursuit, all States united under the umbrella of the world Organisation should share in carrying out the following primordial tasks:

(a) Persistent efforts to punish war criminals and those committing crimes against humanity;

(b) The prohibition and disbanding of all neo-Fascist organisations;

(c) The prohibition and prevention of the propaganda of war and revanchist ideas, as well as of hatred against creeds, races and nations;

(d) The creation of improved social and other conditions for each individual so as to preclude that people in despair submit to the demagoguery of Fascism;

(e) The elimination of xenophobia and vilification of other nations, as well as the rejection of hegemonic and revenge-mongering designs;

(f) The education and upbringing of the young generation in the spirit of anti-Fascism and respect for international law and the fundamental human rights and freedoms;

(g) Creation of an anti-Fascist climate and categorical banishment of Fascism, racism and revanchism.

D. Israel

33. The Government of Israel states that it attaches great importance to General Assembly resolution 43/150 and its implementation. Israel has enacted the Nazi and Nazi Collaboration (Punishment) Law - 1950, under which the infamous criminal Adolf Eichmann was tried and convicted and the present case of Ivan Demianjuk is in process of litigation. Israel has also offered its co-operation to all Governments in pursuit of international efforts to bring Nazi war criminals to justice.

34. Effective implementation of this resolution, therefore, would require the co-operation of the international community in dissuading Governments from harbouring Nazi criminals such as Alois Brunner and in eradicating the scourge of modern neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic organizations.

E. Mongolian People's Republic

35. The Mongolian Government states that the existence, in a number of countries, of neo-Nazi and similar right-wing extremist organizations and groups, and their increasing activity in policies as well as in the parliaments of certain Western countries, highlights the need for greater efforts on the part of States and international organizations to prevent and eradicate this dangerous evil. Apartheid and Zionism, which have been established as State policy by the South African and Israeli régimes, demonstrate in a particularly clear manner the threat posed by the practice of racism to human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to peace and international security. Moreover, it is particularly appropriate this year to remind the international community that 50 years ago the sinister union of Fascism and militarism based on the ideology of racial superiority and hatred plunged mankind into its most devastating war. The Mongolian people were among the first to experience the fatal consequences of this collusion in 1939, when Japanese militarism committed aggression against the Mongolian People's Republic.

36. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that progress in improving the international situation and maintaining a spirit of international co-operation in the military-political and other spheres enhance the possibility of waging a successful campaign against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist policies and all other manifestations of ideologies and practices based on a policy of racial discrimination.

37. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believes that the coming forty-fifth anniversary in 1990 of the end of the Second World War is yet another event that can help to mobilize the efforts of all States, the United Nations, other international organizations and world public opinion for the eradication of all manifestations of ideologies and practices of racism and Nazism. In this connection, it considers that the General Assembly might:

(a) Invite all States and international organizations on the occasion of the anniversary of the end of the Second World War, to make greater efforts to promote the eradication of the apartheid system in South Africa, particularly by applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime in Pretoria in

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accordance with the wishes of the overwhelming majority of members of the international community;

(b) Request the Security Council to take specific measures aimed at finding ways and means of forcing Israel to end its acts of genocide and other repressive measures against the Arab population in the occupied territories.

38. As stated in the replies of the Mongolian People's Republic to General Assembly resolutions 40/148 and 41/160, any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of citizens on grounds of race or nationality, and any advocacy of chauvinistic or nationalistic ideas, is forbidden by law in Mongolia. Its entire educational system is aimed at educating the younger generation in a spirit of peace and friendship among peoples and of intolerance towards manifestations of racial prejudice.

#### F. Republic of Panama

39. The Republic of Panama states that it continues to be concerned about political doctrines based on racial or ethnic intolerance, hatred, terror and abuse of force.

40. With regard to the adoption of measures to make the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and propaganda for war punishable by law, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Panama considers any expression of racial superiority to be an offence and provides, in article 311, that anyone who uses such ideologies to attempt to dominate a particular group is liable to a term of imprisonment. Article 311 provides that "any person who takes part in the partial or total destruction of a particular group of people on account of their nationality, race or religious or political beliefs shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of 15 to 20 years". Furthermore, article 39, paragraph 2, of the Constitution stipulates that "recognition shall not be granted to associations which espouse ideas or theories based on the alleged superiority of a particular race or ethnic group or which seek to justify or promote racial discrimination".

41. The Republic of Panama is a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

#### G. The Philippines

42. The Government of the Philippines states that measures to ensure the thorough investigation, detention, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished are not applicable to the Philippines since the country has no war criminal, nor has it persons guilty of crimes against humanity (genocide), although the Philippines is a State party to the Convention of the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

43. As regards the question of educating the young in the spirit of respect for international law and fundamental human rights and freedoms and against Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on terror, hatred and violence, the Government has issued Executive Order No. 27 providing for education to maximize respect for human rights. This order directed the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) to include the study and understanding of human rights in the curricula of all levels of education and training in all schools in the country, adopting the scope of treatment of the subjects or courses on human rights to the respective educational levels. In line with this, DECS is presently conducting, in co-operation with the Commission on Human Rights, a workshop on the integration of human rights subjects in the curricula of all levels of education in all schools in the country.

44. The Government states that Section 7 of Article II of the 1987 Constitution provides as one of the State's policies the following: "The State shall pursue an independent foreign policy. In its relations with other States the paramount consideration shall be national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interest, and the right to self-determination."

45. At the international level, the Philippines freely supports the right to self-determination of peoples and has consistently supported the United Nations resolutions for the realization of this right. It actively participated in the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In particular, it assisted in the drafting of the provisions of these instruments on the right to self-determination.

46. The Philippines thus strongly supports the peoples and nations in particular areas where rights to self-determination are violated, suppressed or impeded. It supports United Nations action for the realization of the right to self-determination of the people of Palestine in the occupied territories and of the peoples of Namibia, Western Sahara, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

47. In extending the concept of the right to self-determination, the Philippines Government is poised to grant autonomy to the Muslim community and to the cordillera cultural minorities.

48. The Government further states that it is a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

#### H. Qatar

49. The State of Qatar states that it attaches great importance to the consideration by the United Nations of the question of measures to be taken against Fascism, Nazism and similar types of ideologies that promote racial hatred and

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terrorism. The State of Qatar wishes to express its concern at the recent increase in the activities of neo-Fascist, Fascist and Nazi organisations in numerous countries. The Government of Qatar attaches special importance to the provision contained in the programme of action of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which draws attention to the need for all States to take measures to prohibit the establishment of such organisations. The State of Qatar points out that its socio-economic structure excludes the likelihood of the appearance of any manifestation of racism, racial superiority, Nazism or Fascism in the country. It should also be noted that the constitutional principle of the equality of all citizens, regardless of sex, race or colour, is applied consistently, and both Islam, which is the principal source of legislation in the State of Qatar, and the country's Constitution prohibit activities or any other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance and hatred, racial terrorism, racial discrimination or apartheid. The Penal Code of Qatar contains a number of provisions under which such acts are punishable.

50. The State of Qatar reaffirms that, in its domestic and foreign policy, it is committed to the total prevention, prohibition and punishment of acts of racial discrimination and apartheid. No acts of racial discrimination, apartheid, Fascism, neo-Fascism, Nazism or other forms of totalitarian ideologies can be found in its territory, in which no individual, organization, establishment, agency or public or private body engages in any act of racial discrimination, apartheid, Fascism, neo-Fascism or Nazism in any of the forms defined in international or other conventions.

51. The State of Qatar acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 22 July 1976 and to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on 19 March 1975. It has also acceded to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

52. The State of Qatar emphasizes its support for General Assembly resolution 43/150, which condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, that are based on apartheid, racial discrimination and racism or the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls for the enforcement of the provisions of that resolution, as well as all the previous resolutions in this connection, particularly those advocating the adoption of measures to prevent or deter the actions of groups or organisations pursuing those ideologies.

53. The State of Qatar stresses that the policy pursued by South Africa is a form of Fascism, neo-Fascism and Nazism and a manifestation of a totalitarian ideology. That policy thereby constitutes a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international public law and poses a threat to international peace and security.

54. The State of Qatar believes that Nazism, Fascism, neo-Fascism and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial discrimination are incompatible with the right of peoples to self-determination. In fact, the right to self-determination is a basic human right and the realization of this right is a

prerequisite for the effective enjoyment of all the rights of peoples, as well as individual rights. This fact, derived from the Charter of the United Nations and set forth in the international covenants on human rights, has been reaffirmed repeatedly in United Nations resolutions.

55. The State of Qatar proposes that a declaration on this question should be adopted within the framework of the United Nations. It also proposes that the United Nations and other international organizations should make large-scale use of the mass information media to alert world public opinion to the dangers inherent in a resurgence of Nazism and Fascism and to instil a spirit of peace and friendship among nations in the younger generation.

#### I. Republic of Zambia

56. The Government states that Zambia supported the United Nations resolution 43/150 of 8 December 1988 because, being situated in southern Africa, Zambia has witnessed with grave dismay the scourge of totalitarianism that has assailed some of its neighbours. This has led both within and beyond their borders to the incalculable loss of the lives of innocent men, women and children and the slowing down of economic growth, thus perpetuating hunger, disease, ignorance and crime.

57. It is heartening to note, however, that the tentacles of apartheid are gradually weakening, as in the case of Namibia. Since the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 April 1989, for the first time in decades, a state of relative calm reigns over Namibia and scores of Namibian refugees have returned home in order to participate in the elections and hence to live in a free and democratic society.

58. The people can only hope and pray that the justice that Namibia so rightly deserves will very soon be found in South Africa. The atrocities of the system of apartheid need no mention, as everybody is aware of what a diabolic system it is.

59. Resolution 43/150 upholds the very core of Zambia's ideology of humanism, an ideology which we try to emulate as best we can. Basic human rights are not a privilege but God's given right to every individual. In view of this, each country should give their citizens this right and use such resolutions as 43/150 as guidelines to help achieve this end.

60. Zambia shall continue to speak out strongly against apartheid at forums both nationally and internationally. Neither will it harbour any war criminals or persons who engage in adverse security activities. The people of Zambia need to be educated and constantly reminded of the importance of man's fundamental human rights and this is being taught at schools, through literature and at seminars and conferences concerning human rights.

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