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MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST NAZISM AND RACIAL INTOLERANCE

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly on 11 December 1969 adopted resolution 2545 (XXIV) entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance", in which it urgently called upon those States concerned which had not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the complete prohibition of nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts. It called upon all States to take effective measures to inculcate the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people and in that way to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices. The General Assembly also called upon all States and national and international organizations to set aside a day, to be observed each year on an appropriate date to be determined by each State and organization, in memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism and similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance. The General Assembly recommended Governments of all States to promote the publication and dissemination of material connected with United Nations efforts to combat nazism in the past and material publicizing the danger of the present revival of nazism in a number of countries.

2. States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies were requested to submit to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, information on the measures they had adopted and were adopting under that resolution. The present report has been prepared in accordance with that request. The Secretary-General on 10 April 1970 requested Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to inform him of any measures they had adopted or were adopting under the resolution.

3. As of 15 August 1970 the Secretary-General had received substantive replies from the Governments of the following States: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria,

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Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Hungary,^{1/} Iceland, India,^{1/} Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Upper Volta. The Government of Japan indicated that it had no information to submit. The replies are set out in part II of the report. Replies received after 15 August will be circulated as addenda to the present document.

^{1/} The Governments of Hungary and of India transmitted information in response to General Assembly resolution 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on action they had taken under international instruments to which they were parties as well as legislation or other measures which they had taken or envisaged with a view to halting racist, nazi and similar activities such as apartheid. This information was received too late for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General on "Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance" (A/7683) which was before the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. These Governments subsequently informed the Secretary-General that this information should be considered as replies to the request for information contained in General Assembly resolution 2545 (XXIV).

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRIA

Original: English
6 July 1970

A. Constitutional provisions

1. The general prohibition of discrimination contained in article 7, paragraph 1, of the Austrian Federal Constitution of 1920 (1929 text) in the context of the clause establishing equality, prohibits every arbitrary and improper differentiation both in standards and in their application. The Constitutional Court pronounces legal treatment as improper whenever it is not determined exclusively by objective factors but by subjective considerations, i.e., considerations inherent in the individual (such as privileges of birth, sex, race, religion, etc.). This provision thus precludes any racial discrimination and at the same time provides adequate constitutional protection against any form of racial intolerance.
2. The same position is expressed in article 14 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms - to which Austria is a party - which guarantees without discrimination on any grounds the rights and freedoms set forth in that Convention, the constitutional status of which was established in Austria under article II, item 7, of the Amendment to the Federal Constitution (Bundesgesetzblatt No. 59/1964).
3. The Austrian Constitution transcends this objective, in fact, by guaranteeing special protection to minorities recognized by law. Thus it guarantees the right of the Slovene and Croat minorities in Austria to education in their respective mother-tongues and the admission of their mother-tongues as an official language in certain court and administration districts. The relevant provisions are incorporated in article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the State Treaty for the re-establishment of an independent and democratic Austria of 15 May 1955 - the constitutional status of which was established by article II, item 3, of the Amendment to the Federal Constitution (BGBI. No. 59/1967), as well as in the Federal Laws of 19 March 1959 (BGBI. Nos. 101/1959 and 102/1959), promulgated to

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ensure the implementation thereof. Furthermore article 7, paragraph 5, of the aforementioned State Treaty explicitly bans activities of organizations pursuing the objective of depriving these minorities of their characteristics and their rights as such.

B. Penal provisions

4. The Constitutional Law of 8 May 1945 (Staatsgesetzblatt No. 13) on the banning of the National Socialist Workers' Party NSDAP (Prohibition Law) (as worded under the Federal Constitutional Law of 6 February 1947) (BGBL. No. 25) on the treatment of National Socialists (Law on National Socialists), and the Penal Law Amending Act of 1968 (BGBL. No. 74) provides for severe penalties against activities related to National-Socialist organizations: under section 3 (a) of that law a person is guilty of a criminal offence if he or she

(1) attempts to preserve or reconstitute a legally dissolved National-Socialist organization or to come into contact with such an organization or with a person acting on its behalf;

(2) sets up an association whose purpose it is, by confirming its members in National-Socialist ideas, to undermine the independence and integrity of the Republic of Austria or to disturb public order and the restoration of Austria, or who participates in an association of this kind in a leading capacity;

(3) assists in the expansion of such an organization or association by recruiting members, providing funds or in any other manner, supplies the members of such an organization or association with material resources, means of transportation or communication, or in similar ways makes possible or supports the activities of such an organization;

(4) produces, acquires or makes available material resources, means of transportation or communication for use by such an organization or association. Section 3 (b) of the above-mentioned law imposes penalties for participation in such organizations or associations and for support thereof. Lastly, section 3 (d) imposes penalties on persons who - publicly or in the presence of several persons - seek to incite, encourage or prompt commission of the above-mentioned prohibited acts in printed works or disseminated writings.

5. Section 302 of the Penal Code imposes penal sanctions on persons who - irrespective of any National Socialist aims - seek to incite, encourage or prompt others to engage in hostile actions against various nationalities (ethnic groups), religious or other communities, individual classes or professions of the civil society or against legally recognized corporations, or generally incite, encourage or prompt the inhabitants of the State to engage in hostile strife among themselves. This provision was incorporated in a Bill relating to the Penal Code (section 304) introduced by the Federal Government in the National Council at its last legislative session. The Bill provides for a significant broadening of the field of application of the Code. Thus, in addition to incitement and encouragement of hostile actions it imposes penalties for slandering, abusing or reviling certain groups. Finally, section 342 of the Code imposes penalties for genocide. It provides for life imprisonment for those who engage in specific acts enumerated therein with the deliberate purpose of destroying a group of people entirely or in part because of its belonging to a church or a religious association, a race, a nation, an ethnic group or a State.

C. Measures in the field of education

6. It can be said in principle that young people in Austria are educated in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It may be pointed out in this context that the curricula of the general-education high schools and vocational schools explicitly insist on the promotion of tolerance and the combating of racial intolerance. Education is aimed at fostering Austrian national consciousness, dedication to the ideals of democracy, humanity, social justice and peace, and respect for the dignity of the human person within the framework of different social and political systems. The curricula not only make explicit mention of human rights but also prescribe instruction providing a general view of primitive peoples, linguistic groups and American, East Asian and South-East Asian cultural glories so as to help complete the picture of the evolution of mankind and thus overcome the erroneous idea that only certain races are capable of making cultural contributions. The curricula likewise prescribe a study of international organizations.

BRAZIL

Original: English
30 June 1970

The Government of Brazil drew attention to its note verbale of 21 May 1969, containing information on the implementation by Brazil of General Assembly resolution 2438 (XXIII) on the same subject, the contents of which apply in general also in the case of resolution 2545 (XXIV); this information was set out in document A/7683, annex, pages 7 to 10. In addition to the information referred to above, the Government reported that:

(a) In connexion with operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2545 (XXIV), it is the opinion of the Brazilian Government that the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which has been consistently observed in Brazil, must also serve to recall the memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism, for it would be unwise to have two different dates dedicated to similar ceremonies, to the possible detriment of both;

(b) In respect of operative paragraphs 3 and 5, it will be recalled that, as the Secretary-General has been informed, the structure of the United Nations and the most important texts pertaining to the Organization are matters for mandatory inclusion in the various curricula, at different levels, of schools in Brazil.

BULGARIA

Original: French
12 May 1970

1. Nazism, apartheid and all forms of racial intolerance are alien to the Bulgarian people and incompatible with the social system of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Article 71 of the Bulgarian Constitution stipulates that:

"All citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are equal before the law.

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"No privileges based on nationality, origin, religion and material situation are recognized.

"Any propaganda inciting to racial, national or religious hatred is punishable by law."

2. There are no nazi or racist organizations or groups in Bulgaria, and their formation is prohibited by law.
3. The Bulgarian press, radio and television disseminate regular information to the public concerning past national struggles against nazism, as well as information exposing its modern manifestations and the danger of its revival. Special attention is paid to educating the young in the spirit of respect for human rights and hatred of all forms of racial intolerance and neo-nazism.
4. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 2545 (XXIV), Bulgaria each year commemorates the victims of the resistance struggle against fascism or nazism during the Second World War, and thus honours the fighters against all present-day ideologies, in whatever form, which are based on terror and on racial intolerance.
5. Manifestations of racial intolerance and genocide are punishable under the Bulgarian Criminal Code in accordance with the following texts:

"Article 162

"1. Persons propagating racial or national enmity or hatred, or racial discrimination, or inciting others thereto, shall be liable to penalties of up to three years' imprisonment, with public censure.

"2. Persons using violence against others or damaging their property on account of their nationality, race, religion or political convictions shall be liable to penalties of up to three years' imprisonment, with public censure.

"3. Persons establishing or directing organizations or groups having as their object the performance of the acts referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be liable to penalties of one to six years' imprisonment, with public censure.

"4. Persons joining such organizations or groups shall be liable to penalties of three years' imprisonment, with public censure.

"Article 163

"1. Persons participating in an unlawful assembly for the purpose of attacking population groups, or individuals or their property on account of their national or racial affiliation shall be liable to the following penalties:

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"(a) the instigators and leaders, up to five years' imprisonment;

"(b) the others, a maximum of one year's imprisonment or corrective labour.

"2. Where some or all of the participants are armed, the penalties shall be as follows:

"(a) for the instigators and leaders, from one to six years' imprisonment;

"(b) for the others, up to three years' imprisonment.

"3. Where an assault has been committed and results in serious physical injury to a person or in his death, the instigators and leaders shall be liable to penalties of three to fifteen years' imprisonment, and the others to up to five years' imprisonment, unless they are liable to severer penalties.

"Article 416

"Persons who, with a view to the total or partial extermination of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group:

"(a) cause the death of, or serious physical injury to, or the permanent mental disturbance, of a member of such group.

"(b) subject the group to living conditions such as to bring about its total or partial physical destruction,

"(c) take measures designed to prevent natural reproduction in that group,

"(d) forcibly transfer children from one group to another group, shall be liable to a penalty of ten to twenty years' imprisonment, or to capital punishment, for genocide.

"Article 417

"Persons guilty of planning genocide shall be liable to a penalty of two to ten years' imprisonment.

"Article 418

"Persons overtly and directly inciting to genocide shall be liable to a penalty of one to eight years' imprisonment."

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CANADA

[Original: English/French]
1 June 1970

[The Government of Canada has made reference to its note of 17 July 1969, later published in document A/7683, annex, page 12. In order to complete this reply, the Government of Canada has submitted a text concerning hate propaganda, as modified in the Criminal Code. This text is in part as follows:]

An Act to amend the Criminal Code, adopted on 13 April 1970,

"1. The Criminal Code is amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 267 thereof, the following heading and sections:

"HATE PROPAGANDA

"267A. (1) Everyone who advocates or promotes genocide is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

"(2) In this section 'genocide' means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part any identifiable group, namely:

"(a) killing members of the group, or

"(b) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction.

"(3) No proceeding for an offence under this section shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General.

"(4) In this section 'identifiable group' means any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion or ethnic origin.

"267B. (1) Everyone who, by communicating statements in any public place, incites hatred against any identifiable group where such incitement is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, is guilty of

"(a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years;
or

"(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

"(2) Everyone who, by communicating statements, other than in private conversation, wilfully promotes hatred against any identifiable group is guilty of

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"(a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years; or

"(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction."

COLOMBIA

Original: Spanish
15 April 1970

There are no Nazi or racist organizations in Colombia, nor is it necessary to promulgate specific measures to prohibit them. The equality of all Colombians without distinction of any kind is guaranteed under the Constitution.

CYPRUS

Original: English
13 May, 25 May
and 14 July 1970

1. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus not only subscribed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but has also ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the said Convention forms part of the municipal law of Cyprus.
2. The question of taking immediate and effective measures for the complete prohibition of nazi and racist organizations and groups and for the prosecution of their members in the courts does not arise in Cyprus due to the fact that no such cases exist or have ever existed within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus.
3. The Government also transmitted the following report of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Cyprus, regarding the measures taken in pursuance of operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2545 (XXIV):

The concept of and need for co-operation and understanding among the peoples of the world is discussed in our schools by the teachers of all subjects especially by those responsible for teaching of Greek, history, civics and

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the social sciences. The teachers are by way of education and training strongly oriented against racial discrimination, nazism, fascism and in general against totalitarian political ideas and thought.

The above principles are emphasized during the annual celebrations for the national anniversary of 28 October 1940 by organizing appropriate activities which include speeches, showing of films, theatrical performances and exhibitions. Our students are thus aided to acquire attitudes and ideals inspired and abiding by the principles and aims of the United Nations.

The value and importance of democracy, international co-operation and understanding and the equality among nations are actively demonstrated in the instruction of the course of civics. Our teachers emphasize the principle and spirit of the United Nations and similar associations of the past with bearing on the Hellenic Amphictyonics. The recommendations of the Council of Europe for the teaching of civics are also applied in the teaching of this subject and the value of human rights is consciously assimilated through the course.

There are thirty five UNESCO student clubs operating in high schools which are concerned with cultivating and promoting the benefits of international co-operation and understanding. The clubs are provided with relative material by the Ministry of Education and their activities include lectures, discussions, exhibitions, editing of journals and literary contests.

Six schools of secondary and higher education have been recognized as associate members in UNESCO's Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding. These schools are actively occupied with the study of the work of the United Nations, its goals and objectives including the culture and civilization of other countries. Applications of eight more schools to associate membership have been duly submitted.

On the occasion of International Education Year, the respective committee in Cyprus has decided to promote the principles and aims of the United Nations by the organization of suitable activities.

In the Pedagogical Academy (Teachers Training College) where elementary school-teachers receive their training, the advancement of co-operation and understanding among nations is being promoted by the development of special programmes. Suitable courses are also organized for the assimilation of

United Nations ideals and attitudes. Such programmes provide for the study of the various cultures of other nations through pertinent activities and media.

We believe that the above-mentioned activities, including appropriate class-room instruction, protect our youth from the influence of nazism and similar political doctrines and ideas and help them decisively to acquire education and knowledge pertinent to the principles and goals of the United Nations.

DENMARK

Original: English
25 June 1970

No specific measures have been taken by the Danish Government in pursuance of resolution 2545 (XXIV) but it is expected that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination will be ratified by Denmark during the parliamentary year 1970/1971.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Original: English
31 July 1970

1. For many years, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has been taking effective measures for the prohibition of nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts.
2. On signing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Federal Government issued the following statement:

"The German Government is in full agreement with the objectives of this Convention. It is convinced that any doctrine of racial superiority is morally wrong, unjust and dangerous. Moreover, any discrimination between men because of race, colour or ethnic origin precludes friendly relations among nations. There is no justification for racial discrimination wherever it may occur."

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3. The conviction expressed in this statement shapes the legal system and the legal practice in the Federal Republic of Germany. Its legal system is based on the respect for the dignity of the individual as the primary principle of human coexistence. Thus, article 1 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany adopted in 1949 (Basic Law) begins with the following words:

"(1) The dignity of man is inviolable. To respect and protect it is the duty of all State authority.

"(2) The German people therefore acknowledges inviolable and inalienable human rights as the basis of every human community, of peace and of justice in the world."

4. These rights are laid down in the first nineteen articles of the Basic Law. Foremost among them is the principle of equality before the law. Article 3 of the Basic Law reads:

"(1) All men are equal before the law.

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"(3) No one may be prejudiced or privileged because of his sex, his descent, his race, his language, his homeland and origin, his faith or his religious and political opinions."

5. These pronouncements are more than just programmatic postulates. They are directly enforceable law. Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Basic Law expressly states:

"The following basic rights are binding on the legislature, on the executive and on the judiciary as directly valid law."

It follows that the Constitution alone would provide sufficient grounds for prohibiting the founding and the activity of organizations and groups which advocate - or even merely tolerate - racial discrimination.

6. The express prohibition of nazi organizations and the forestalling of nazi tendencies likewise follow from the Basic Law to the effect that the legislation enacted by Allied and German authorities for the liberation of the German people from National Socialism and militarism continues to be in force.

But besides binding the legislature, executive and judiciary, the Basic Law also obliges the individual citizen to subordinate his rights and interests to the

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principle of respect for the dignity of his fellowman. Anyone offending this principle has to face the rigorous measures provided for by the law.

7. Article 18 of the Basic Law, for instance, stipulates that whoever abuses freedom of expression of opinion - in particular freedom of the press, freedom of assembly or freedom of association - in order to attack the free democratic basic order, shall forfeit these basic rights. A free democratic basic order presupposes, above all, the respect for human rights and the respect for the principle of equality. Hence, whoever abuses his basic rights by abetting hatred or discrimination against fellow citizens who differ from other citizens by their race, colour or parentage forfeits these basic rights. The proper authority for pronouncing such forfeiture is the Federal Constitutional Court, according to article 18.

8. In addition, numerous laws enable governmental agencies, especially prosecuting authorities, to prosecute violations of the ban on dissemination of nazi ideology. Thus, the Penal Code in its section 130 provides for imprisonment of up to five years for anyone who commits an act of "instigation of the people". It reads:

"Anybody who, in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace, attacks the dignity of others by

- (a) inciting hatred against parts of the population,
- (b) provoking acts of violence or arbitrary measures against them,
- (c) insulting, ridiculing or defaming them

shall be punished by a term of imprisonment from three months to five years. A fine may be imposed in addition."

Section 86 of the Penal Code provides for prison terms of up to three years for the distribution of nazi propaganda material. Section 86 (a) calls for the same penalty for the distribution or use of nazi symbols such as flags, salutes or slogans.

9. A survey of the sentences passed by courts for punishable acts born out of political radicalism or racial motives shows that there has been no offence suggesting racial discrimination that has not been prosecuted. The penalties imposed by German courts are severe: twenty sentences of penal servitude were

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passed, thirty-four sentences of imprisonment for one to five years, seventy-three sentences of imprisonment for six to twelve months, and 325 sentences of imprisonment for less than six months. Of those convicted, forty-eight were non-German citizens who were extradited.

10. Associations in the Federal Republic of Germany are equally subject to the requirement of tolerance towards other peoples and races. Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Basic Law stipulates:

"Associations, the objects or activities of which conflict with the criminal laws or which are directed against the constitutional order or the concept of international understanding, are prohibited."

In addition, section 3, paragraph 1, of the Associations Act (Vereinsgesetz) provides:

"Any association may be treated as prohibited only after the authorities in charge have found it to be directed against the constitutional order or the concept of international understanding...."

Practice has shown existing legal tools to fully suffice for taking effective action. Both the Federation and the individual Länder have made repeated use of the possibility of a prohibition. It is worth noting that the banned organizations and associations had very small memberships and were, without exception, of a merely peripheral nature. The Federal Minister of the Interior last availed himself of the possibilities offered by the Associations Act on 29 April 1969 when he prohibited and dissolved the Bund der deutschen Nationalsozialisten (Federation of German National Socialists) because the objectives of this association were directed against the constitutional order and the concept of international understanding and because its activities conflicted with the criminal laws. Major significance, however, did not attach to this association: it had fewer than ten members. On the other hand, the step by the Federal Minister of the Interior shows the strictness with which the Federal Government sees to it that nazism and racism are nipped in the bud.

11. The prohibition of any action impairing the free democratic basic order or aiming at its abolition applies equally to political parties. For instance, any party propagating racist or nazi ideologies would be guilty of such impairment and, under the provisions of article 21 of the Basic Law subject to being banned

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by the Federal Constitutional Court. The said provision has on several occasions been applied to radical parties, e.g. to the extreme rightist Sozialistische Reichspartei (Socialist Reich Party) which was dissolved by the Federal Constitutional Court in 1952, and to the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (Communist Party of Germany) which was banned in 1954 because its objectives and its activities were irreconcilable with the constitutional, free and democratic basic order of the Federal Republic.

12. As a result, such radical parties as the Deutsche Kommunistische Partei (German Communist Party) founded in 1969 and the Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (National Democratic Party of Germany) are careful to operate within the legal order of the Federal Republic of Germany. Even so, they fail to find any significant support in the population of the Federal Republic which rejects any kind of radicalism. Both parties failed to gain a single seat in the Bundestag. The provincial elections held on 14 June 1970 in the Federal Länder of Northrhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and Saarland, which brought almost half of the population of the Federal Republic to the polls, dealt another decisive blow to these parties. In the newly elected provincial assemblies the NPD does not have a single representative. In Northrhine-Westphalia it received only 1.1 per cent of the vote. The DKP likewise received only about 1 per cent of the vote.

II

13. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has taken numerous and effective measures for the dissemination and wider appreciation of the purposes of the United Nations Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights among the young people. As a result, they seem to be immune against nazism and similar totalitarian ideologies.

14. The nature of the legal system in the Federal Republic of Germany corresponds fully with the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Federal Government is, however, aware that to maintain this legal system it is vital to familiarize youth early in life with its values and its demands. This is done primarily in the institutions of general education and vocational training. In their constitutions, their school laws and teaching guidelines, all Länder in the Federal Republic have laid down their educational goals in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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15. Outside school, too, youth is familiarized in a variety of ways with the purposes and objectives of the United Nations Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Document A/7683 gives details on these activities. To supplement the information contained in that document, attention may be drawn to the numerous measures taken in the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights in 1968 to promote awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights among broad segments of the population, especially among youth.

16. In 1967, the Bundestag and the Federal Government had resolved to observe the International Year for Human Rights in the Federal Republic of Germany in a manner commensurate with its significance. An Executive Committee and a Council with twenty-seven members representing practically all sectors of public life in the Federal Republic were established. The Executive Committee supplied a large and wide-ranging amount of information material to educational institutions.

At the suggestion of the Executive Committee, the Permanent Conference of the Land Ministers of Education decided to issue guidelines for the holding of classes on the subject of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The necessary teaching material was made available by the Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Centre for Political Education - for further details on the activities of this Centre, see para. 20 below).

The Conference of German University Presidents recommended to the universities the organization of special events on 10 December, the anniversary of the day the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The response to these recommendations was extremely strong: nineteen universities and twelve teacher training colleges dealt with the subject "Human Rights" in lectures, seminars, tests and special events.

The institutions, organizations and associations represented on the Council and the Executive Committee geared thousands of events to the general motto "Human Rights". In a plenary session of the Bundestag on 11 December 1968, its President (the speaker of the House) paid tribute to the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. On the preceding day the Federal Postal Services had issued a stamp commemorating the International Year for Human Rights. More than 250 million pieces of mail received a special cancellation consisting of the official flame symbol of the International Year for Human Rights and four lines of text reading Internationales Jahr der Menschenrechte 1968. The various publicity

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campaigns launched by the mass media were particularly effective among youth. Interest in the topic was also aroused by a four-part quiz which ran in the dailies and weeklies of more than 200 publishing houses with a total circulation of 42.9 million. In response to an extensive campaign in the press, forty-nine different types of printed matter were sent out, with editions ranging from several thousands to 1 million copies, the latter figure being reached by the publication "Human Rights", a reprint from Informationen zur politischen Bildung (Information for Political Education) published by the Centre for Political Education.

III

17. The Federal Republic of Germany also observes memorial days to pay tribute to the victims of nazism and of similar ideologies based on terror and intolerance.

Thus, it annually commemorates the victims of nazism on 20 July. On that day in 1944, German resistance fighters tried to abolish the tyranny of the nazi régime by an attempt on Hitler's life. The attempt failed and entailed a wave of brutal persecution. It was the most spectacular expression of resistance against nazi tyranny in Germany, but not the only one. In all strata of the German people hope was alive in those years for an overthrow of the régime. Ever since 1933 new plans were being hatched all the time for the removal of the despots. They came to naught but they showed that the determination to live a life in freedom and dignity had not been broken. As early as two years after the attempt on Hitler's life, Sir Winston Churchill paid tribute to the German resistance before the British House of Commons. Its sacrifices, and frustrating international politics, he said, had steadily weakened it, and yet it belonged to the noblest phenomena ever to be produced in the political history of nations.

Federal President Heinemann, in an address on 19 July 1969 at Berlin-Ploetzensee, the site of the execution of many resistance fighters, stated :

"We are assembled here today to remember those who were executed in this place because they tried, twenty-five years ago, to liberate our country from Hitler and his system by an attempt on the life of the tyrant.

"Included in these thoughts are all resistance fighters who in the years of the dictatorship between 1933 and 1945, whether in Germany or abroad, from whatever nation or in whatever place, gave their lives for the cause of justice and the dignity of man."

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The memorial day of 20 July encompasses all victims of nazism. It is observed in the entire area of the Federal Republic by commemorative meetings. At the "Memorial for the Victims of Fascism" in Bonn, wreaths by the Federal President, the Bundestag and the Federal Government are laid every year. Thus, the legacy of the resistance movement for our free society is kept alive. As the present Under-Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Education and Science, Klaus von Dohnanyi, himself the son of a Reich Supreme Court Justice who was executed in a concentration camp shortly before the end of the war, stated in an address on 20 July 1968, the essence of this legacy is "never to forget that justice and freedom are our most precious goods which, to this date, have to be fought for and defended every day".

18. In this connexion mention must be made of the memorial day of 17 June, a legal holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany, which commemorates the uprising of the people in East Berlin and in the eastern part of Germany in 1953. This uprising entered history as another example of resistance against totalitarian ideologies and practices. A strike against increased factory work norms then mushroomed into a mass-uprising, the primary aim of which was the fight for human rights, particularly free elections, a fight that took the lives of many.

19. The memorial days mentioned above are our days of introspection for the population of the Federal Republic of Germany, of remembering those who lost their lives in the fight against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on terror and intolerance.

20. After Germany had been liberated from the tyranny of nazism in 1945, historians endeavoured to explore in every detail the nature of the ideology of nazism, the reasons for its emergence and its effects. A wealth of scientific and journalistic publications resulted in thorough enlightenment of the population. The Federal Government has actively encouraged this research and the dissemination of its findings. To this end, it availed itself of the services of, among many other media, the Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Federal Central Agency for Political Education) whose task is the strengthening and dissemination of the idea of democracy among the German people. Foremost among its efforts is a "coming-to-grips", on an intellectual-political level, with the recent past, the fight against every kind of prejudice and discrimination and the teaching of the

essence and value of human rights and of the Basic Law. The Central Agency has at its disposal an imposing array of instruments: publications, some of which have a circulation of more than a million, films, annual sweepstakes in which for years more than a million students have participated annually, meetings, seminars and others. It maintains close contacts with press, radio and television. In addition, it promotes the civic education activities of numerous independent institutions and associations.

21. These endeavours fall on particularly fertile ground since the German people as a whole, haunted by the memories of death, destruction and suffering caused by intolerant régimes, strongly rejects any brand of totalitarianism based on terror and inciting hatred. This has been made abundantly clear by the outcome of free elections as they have consistently been held on all levels of democratic representation in the Federal Republic of Germany during the past twenty years. They have also shown that nazism and racism have no chance in the Federal Republic of Germany.

22. Federal Chancellor Brandt reaffirmed this when he said in his government statement of 28 October 1969:

"The Federal Government rejects any form of discrimination, oppression and foreign rule which in our day again and again jeopardizes the peaceful coexistence of nations."

With these words he expressed a conviction which is deeply rooted in the German people.

FINLAND

Original: English
22 May 1970

The Government of Finland has found no sign of the developments described in General Assembly resolution 2545 (XXIV) and it does not consider that there is any need in Finland for measures recommended by that resolution.

HUNGARY

Original: English
4 February 1970

1. Since the end of the Second World War the Hungarian People's Republic has taken all necessary measures, both at the national and international levels, to eradicate nazism and racial intolerance.

2. The Hungarian People's Republic has ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted in 1965. The Hungarian Government was among the first in March 1969 to sign the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity. Thereby it has undertaken an international legal obligation to implement the provisions of resolution 2438 (XIII) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 December 1968.

3. Representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic endorsed the Appeal on the non-application of the statute of limitations to war crimes, adopted by the International Conference on Questions Relating to the Prosecution of Nazi War Criminals, held at Moscow from 25 to 29 March 1969, with the participation of eighteen countries.

4. Two decades ago, before the adoption of the relevant United Nations instruments, the Hungarian Government already took measures with a view to the total eradication of nazism and racial intolerance. These measures have since been fully implemented in practice. The Government complied with the provisions laid down in articles 5, 14 and 15 of the Agreement concerning an armistice, signed at Moscow on 20 January 1945, and in articles 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on 10 February 1947. After the end of the Second World

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War it took prompt and energetic steps to liquidate the policies of racial discrimination and the nazi-fascist ideology of the previous régime.

5. In its pertinent reports to the United Nations the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has supplied information on the laws and regulations applied against nazism and racial intolerance. This time it appears sufficient to call attention to the provisions in chapter II of the Constitution, in sections 127, 137 and 138 of the Penal Code, and in article 8, paragraph 2, of the Civil Code of the Hungarian People's Republic. The provisions in question are fully enforced in Hungary by the competent authorities, especially the judiciary. Democratic development in the past two decades has resulted in a situation where today in the Hungarian People's Republic there is no ground for nazism and racial intolerance and there exist no more groups and organizations of the kind referred to in General Assembly resolution 2438 (XXIII). A firm guarantee of this situation has been Law-Decree No. 18 of 1955, which provides that the activities of societies in Hungary have to promote the social, political and cultural aims of people's democracy.

6. The laws and regulations in force in the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic safeguard society against manifestations of racial intolerance, discrimination and nazism. Consequently, in the present circumstances, there is no need to envisage further measures with a view to halting racist, nazi and similar activities.

ICELAND

/Original: English/
28 April 1970

Icelandic schools educate constantly about human rights, and a special nation-wide programme through the mass media will be executed in connexion with the anniversary of the United Nations. Furthermore the schools constantly educate about the effects of racial discrimination but this problem does not exist in Iceland as there is only one nation and one race living in Iceland.

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INDIA

Original: English
14 May 1970

1. As far as India is concerned, the measures contemplated by operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 2438 (XXIII) and resolution 2545 (XXIV) of the General Assembly have already been enshrined in its Constitution. Thus, article 15 of the Constitution imposes a total prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The State, therefore, cannot either by legislation or executive action discriminate against or make adverse distinction with regard to any citizen merely on racial grounds and no citizen shall on grounds of religion, race, caste, etc. be made subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, or the use of wells, tanks, etc. and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public. Likewise, article 16 of the Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and no citizen shall be discriminated against on the ground that he belongs to a particular religion, race or caste. Abolition of untouchability has been secured by article 17 of the Constitution and Parliament had already passed the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, whereby social disabilities historically imposed on certain classes of people by reason of their birth in certain castes have been eradicated.

2. It may also be mentioned that injuring or defiling any place of worship or any other held sacred by any class of persons, or deliberate malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs, disturbing religious assembly and uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings, have all been made penal offences under the provisions of chapter XV of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

3. In these circumstances since the constitutional provisions have already guaranteed protection from racial discrimination, etc., supplemented by the aforesaid provisions of the Indian Penal Code, there is no necessity for enacting any implementing legislation for the objectives enumerated in resolutions 2438 (XXIII) and 2545 (XXIV) adopted by the General Assembly.

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JAMAICA

Original: English
3 June 1970

1. The practice of nazism and the existence of racist organizations are not present in Jamaica, and there is therefore no need for any action to be taken, legislative or otherwise. In addition, the Jamaican Constitution provides for equality of treatment to all persons without regard to racial origin.

2. The principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are at present included in the areas of instruction to the young people of Jamaica.

3. Jamaica already observes the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and as a result there does not appear to be any need to set aside another day for a very similar purpose.

4. The Government of Jamaica does not consider nazism as a problem of contemporary significance, and believes that it is more relevant to the present world situation to concentrate on the forms of racial discrimination being practised such as apartheid, white supremacy, and discrimination against racial minorities in several countries of the world belonging to varying social systems.

5. For these reasons Jamaica does not propose to take any action on General Assembly resolution 2545 (XXIV).

MADAGASCAR

Original: French
2 June 1970

1. The Constitution of the Malagasy Republic, modelling itself on the Declaration of Human Rights, prescribes, in its preamble, the equality of rights and duties of all persons without distinction in respect of origin, race, religion or opinion.

2. In these circumstances, the Government deems it unnecessary to envisage legislative or statutory measures to prevent or suppress nazism or racial intolerance in view of the very fact of the non-existence of these practices in Madagascar.

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MALDIVES

Original: English
21 May 1970

Maldives has been fortunate not to experience nazism or racial intolerance. Therefore, there has been no occasion or necessity to make legislation against such ideologies and practices.

NETHERLANDS

Original: English
25 May 1970

1. Information concerning legislative dispositions against nazi and racist organizations in the Netherlands was submitted to the Secretary-General on 11 June 1969 and subsequently included in document A/7683, annex.
2. The people of the Netherlands, having been the victim of nazi terror for five years, are extremely vigilant against the influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices. This vigilance finds expression notably in the means of mass communication, such as press, radio and television.
3. Each year, on the Fourth of May, i.e. the eve of Liberation Day, those who fell in the struggle against nazism are commemorated all over the Netherlands. On 4 May 1970 memorial ceremonies of this kind took place for the twenty-fifth time.
4. The Netherlands Government awaits with great interest the completion of the special study undertaken by the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities with regard to racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

NIGER

Original: French
20 June 1970

1. The Constitution of the Republic of the Niger, after proclaiming its devotion to the principles of democracy and human rights, specifies in its article 6:

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"The Republic shall ensure equality before the law for all without distinction as to origin, race, sex or religion.

It shall respect all beliefs.

Any propaganda advocating racial or ethnic separatism or any manifestation of racial discrimination shall be a punishable offence."

2. In implementation of these principles the Penal Code of the Niger has provided penalties involving deprivation of liberty for crimes and offences of a racial, regionalist or religious nature. Its article 102 reads as follows:

"Any act of racial or ethnic discrimination, any regionalist propaganda and any demonstration contrary to freedom of conscience and freedom of worship whereby discord among the citizens is apt to be aroused shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than one or more than five years and by restriction of movement.

Where the act of racial or ethnic discrimination, the regionalist propaganda or the demonstration contrary to freedom of conscience or of worship has as its aim or consequence the commission of one of the crimes or offences against the security of the State or the territorial integrity of the Republic, the perpetrator or instigator of the said act, propaganda or demonstration shall be prosecuted as an accomplice or accessory as the case may be."

NORWAY

Original: English
28 April 1970

Subsequent to the signing by Norway of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965, Norwegian authorities have carried out a thorough comparative examination of the Convention and of pertinent Norwegian legislation with a view to establishing whether discrepancies between the provisions of the Convention and Norwegian law exist. This examination is now completed and some amendments to existing legislation have been proposed in order to bring Norwegian law in complete conformity with the provisions of the Convention. It is assumed that the Norwegian Parliament will consider the proposed amendments during its present session. The Norwegian Government intends to ratify the Convention as soon as the Norwegian legislation fulfils the prerequisites and stipulations of the Convention, hopefully during the first half of the current year.

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POLAND

/Original: English/
13 July 1970

I

Eradication of nazism and racism is enjoined not only by the very nature and system of the Polish People's Republic, but also by the tragic experiences suffered by the Polish nation during the Second World War, when the prosecution of the imperialist plans of the Third Reich and the insane doctrine of the racial superiority of the German übermensch took the lives of 6,028,000 Poles, among them 2,250,000 children and young people.

1. Young people in Poland are free of all influences and manifestations of racism. This is guaranteed by both the socio-political principles which guide the conduct of government in the Polish People's Republic and by the educational system which is based on the ideals of socialist morality and Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

2. Schools in the Polish People's Republic teach and bring up young people to be men of enlightenment and culture, ardent patriots and internationalists sensitive to all injustice, evil and violation of human dignity, developing in them an awareness of their aims and purposes and a sense of the social welfare as the motivation of their actions.

3. The curriculum in all types and at all levels of education in the Polish People's Republic gives wide attention to the subject of the Second World War, together with all the issues involved in the nazi crimes committed against the Polish people and the other nations of Europe. Considerable space in the curriculum is also devoted to the contemporary aspects of racism and neo-nazi movements and to the problems of decolonization and the struggle for national liberation. From the example of the sacrifices borne by the Polish people during the years of rampant nazi terror in Poland and from the example of the modern struggle against apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination in the capitalist countries young people in Poland are taught the meaning of racism and the social and political soil in which it breeds.

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4. In the educational system of the Polish People's Republic an enormous role is played by youth organizations - the Union of Socialist Youth, the Union of Rural Youth, the Polish Scouts Association and the Polish Students Association - whose influence extends to all young people both at work and at school. Educating them in a spirit of socialist morality, solidarity between the youth of the whole world in striving for peace, progress, brotherhood and equality among nations, and respect for human dignity, these organizations have made one of their principal tasks the struggle against all forms and manifestations of nazism and racism in the capitalist world.

5. An important place in the general system of education in the Polish People's Republic is occupied by the mass media - radio, television and the press - which give particularly wide coverage to the issues of racism and fascism. Opportunities for disseminating knowledge among Polish youth about the anti-human nature of nazism and racism are provided by the observation of anniversaries connected with the Second World War, such as the date of nazi Germany's aggression against Poland, the victory of the United Nations over the Third Reich, the liberation of nazi death camps, etc.

6. A considerable role in the education of Polish youth is also played by propagation of the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, particularly the problems of human rights and the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism. Information on these matters is spread by, among others, the Polish United Nations Association and the Students United Nations Association.

II

7. Of key importance in the struggle of the international forces of progress against all forms of racial discrimination is the work done in Poland by the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Polish-African Friendship Society.

III

8. Persistent efforts to combat all manifestations of nazism and racism have been pursued by the Polish People's Republic in the international arena. These can be seen, among other things, in the numerous initiatives taken by Poland in the

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United Nations with a view to the adoption by Member States of measures against nazism and racial intolerance.

IV

9. The Government of the Polish People's Republic proposes that an international day in memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism and racial intolerance be observed on 1 September, the date of the unleashing of the Second World War by nazi Germany and also of the beginning of the armed struggle of the United Nations against nazism and fascism,

(a) The principal celebrations in memory of the victims of nazism and German fascism are held in Poland on the anniversaries of both the outbreak of the Second World War and the United Nations victory over nazi Germany.

(b) Apart from these national celebrations in memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism and German fascism, there also take place in Poland, where there are 20,000 sites of mass murders committed by German nazis against the Polish population, numerous functions of a local character, for instance on the anniversaries of the liberation of nazi death camps or of battles fought by the Polish people against nazi Germany.

V

10. Hundreds of books are published in large editions in Poland each year devoted to the history of the struggle of the Polish people and the United Nations against German nazism during the Second World War and to the contemporary problems of the struggle against neo-colonialism, neo-nazism and racism. These comprise works of scholarship and journalism, documentary records and memoirs, and fiction by both Polish and foreign authors.

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]
27 May 1970

In view of the fact that the problems of nazism and racial intolerance do not exist in Portugal, there is no need to adopt any measures for the purpose of

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complying with the provisions of operative paragraphs 2 to 6 of General Assembly resolution 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969.

SENEGAL

Original: French
24 June 1970

The Senegalese Ministry of Culture and Information has received, for dissemination by the press and radio, the documents at the disposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the purposes and principles of the United Nations and measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

The above-mentioned department will be glad to ensure the publication of any other documents dealing with the same matters which the United Nations may agree to transmit to it.

SIERRA LEONE

Original: English
23 July 1970

1. General Assembly resolution 2545 (XXIV) has been given careful study by the Ministry of External Affairs. However, no legislative or judicial measures have been undertaken with regard to the complete prohibition of nazism and racist organizations and groups, since there is no need for such measures in Sierra Leone. The necessary safeguards and guarantees against racial discrimination generally in Sierra Leone are provided for under section 23 of the Constitution (Public Notice No. 78 of 1961).

2. In memory of the victims of the struggle against racial intolerance and similar practices, the tenth anniversary of the massacre at Sharpeville, 21 March 1970, was recognized in Sierra Leone. The entire week was dedicated to radio and television programmes featuring various topics on human rights. Excerpts relative to the value of human rights were also published in national newspapers and a national broadcast by the Minister of External Affairs was delivered to the nation.

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SPAIN

[Original: Spanish]
13 July 1970

Nazism and racial intolerance do not exist in Spain at the present time. That does not mean, however, that the Spanish Government has adopted an attitude of indifference with respect to the problem; on the contrary, its attitude is one of vigilance. As an example of the measures taken to ensure that Spanish society remains alive to this problem, attention is drawn to the public competition held last year at which prizes were awarded for newspaper articles dealing with the theme of racial equality in one or another of its manifold aspects. The first prize in that competition was awarded to Juan de Miguel Zaragoza for his article entitled "Legal protection against racial discrimination" and the second went to Ramón Garcia de Castro for his article on "Racism and the elimination of its causes".

SWEDEN

[Original: English]
8 June 1970

1. Swedish legislation already contains provisions which to a large extent prohibit activities of racist and similar organizations. Further, the Swedish Parliament has recently accepted a bill by the Government proposing the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. This bill envisages, inter alia, an extension of the existing provisions in the Penal Code about agitation against groups of persons having a certain origin or creed. According to the proposal contained in the bill anyone who, publicly or otherwise, in a statement or other kind of communication which is spread among the public, threatens or expresses contempt for a group of persons of a certain race, colour, national or ethnical origin or having a certain creed, shall be punished.
2. As regards the inculcation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people, reference is made to document E/CN.4/1032/Add.2 of 11 March 1970, containing

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information submitted by the Swedish Government in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of resolution 20 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights entitled "Study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms".

3. As regards a special day in commemoration of the victims of the struggle against nazism and similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance, two days are observed in Sweden for similar purposes: the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March; and 10 December, commemorating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

SWITZERLAND

Original: French
10 July 1970

1. The Federal Constitution sets forth no general principle dealing with freedom of opinion. Its authors are agreed in acknowledging that, in a State under the rule of law, freedom to express one's opinions is guaranteed even in the absence of a specific provision to that effect. However, this right is implicit in the provisions proclaiming freedom of association and freedom of the press (arts. 56 and 55 of the Federal Constitution). These freedoms are limited by certain provisions of the Swiss Penal Code, which are enumerated below.

2. Under article 275 ter of the Criminal Code (Illegal Associations), any person who founds an association which advocates, or whose activity consists of, the performance of the acts punishable under articles 265, 266, 266 bis, 271-274, 275 and 275 bis of the Criminal Code, or any person who joins such association or is involved in its activities, or any person who instigates the founding of such association or complies with its instructions, is liable to a penalty of imprisonment. This is applicable in particular to acts prejudicial to the constitutional order (art. 275 of the Criminal Code) and acts of subversive propaganda (art. 275 bis of the Criminal Code). A Nazi association which performed an act tending to disturb or modify unlawfully the order based on the

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Constitution of the Confederation or of a canton, or which engaged in Switzerland in foreign propaganda aimed at overthrowing the constitutional order by violence, would certainly fall within the scope of the above-mentioned provisions. However, the Federal authorities know of no case of this kind in which action was taken pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Code at present in force. On the other hand, the activities of national-socialist associations were suppressed in Switzerland during the last war pursuant to decrees of the Federal Council which, at the time of the 1949 revision, were partly incorporated in Title Thirteen of the Criminal Code.

3. Racial intolerance expressed in the form of slander (art. 173 of the Criminal Code), malicious slander (art. 174 of the Criminal Code) and insult (art. 177 of the Criminal Code), is punishable, on petition, by imprisonment or fine. When these violations are committed through the press, the offender is subject to prosecution according to the rules, and in the court, specified in the Criminal Code (arts. 27 and 347). The same applies when such racial intolerance takes the form of public provocation of crime (art. 259 of the Criminal Code), with the difference that in this case the offender is prosecuted automatically.

4. In conclusion, it is clear that Switzerland is opposed to all forms of racial intolerance and that under federal legislation effective legal action can be taken against any groups or individuals whose racist activities and tendencies have the effect of disturbing public order and the peace which prevails among the inhabitants of the country.

TURKEY

[Original: English]
3 August 1970

1. Turkish legislation contains provisions against nazism and racial intolerance. In fact, article 2 of the Turkish Constitution states that: "The Turkish Republic is a national, democratic, secular and social state under the rule of law, based on human rights..." and articles 10 to 62 of the same instrument enumerate the political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights

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of the citizens on the bases of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 12 prohibits racial discrimination. The application of these provisions of the Constitution is under the control and the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court. Moreover, articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Penal Code prohibit activities aiming at racism and dictatorship. To establish associations and to make propaganda in violation of these provisions are subjected to penalties under the Penal Code.

2. In Turkish Universities, the principles and objectives of the United Nations are taught within the subjects of International Law, International Relations or International Organizations. Furthermore, the Turkish Group on Human Rights and other national committees regularly organize competitions on human rights among high school students.

UPPER VOLTA

Original: French
26 June 1970

1. The Upper Volta does not allow any nazi or racist organizations or groups to operate in its territory and it therefore does not consider the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2545 (XXIV) to be applicable to it.

2. The task of publicizing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is carried out by the educational establishments in the territory of the Republic of the Upper Volta. The Government takes every opportunity to condemn racial intolerance in all its forms.
