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Research Reports

General Assembly 3

Fourth Annual Session

**The Hague International Model United Nations
Singapore**

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Commission: General Assembly 3. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Question of: Measures to ensure the protection of journalists

Student Officer: Illa A. Afifuddin, Chair

General overview of the issue

An image to show the status of press freedom around the world



Journalists killed

January 1, 1992—June 30, 2008

Total: 693

WHO		WHAT		CLOSEUP on MURDER			
Job	*	Type	of	death:	Suspected	perpetrators	in
Print reporters/writers:	31.3%	Murder:		72.4%	murder		cases:
Broadcast reporters:	20.8%	Crossfire/Combat-related:			Political	groups:	31.2%
Editors:	16.6%	17.4%			Government	officials:	18.1%
Camera operators:	9.5%	Dangerous assignment:		10%	Criminal	group:	11.4%
Columnists/commentators:	8.9%	Undetermined:		0.2%	Paramilitaries:		7.4%
					Military:		6%

Photographers: 7.9% Producers: 5.9% Publishers/owners: 3.9% Technicians: 2.3% Medium * Print: 57.4% Television: 26.3% Radio: 19.5% Internet: 1.4% Gender Male: 92.9% Female: 7.1% Local/Foreign: Local: 85.7% Foreign correspondents: 14.3% Freelance: 12%	Type of weapon used: Small arms (includes handguns, rifles): 52.4% Heavy arms (includes artillery, air strikes): 14.6% Explosives: 10.4% Knives: 6.6% Hands (includes beating, strangling): 5.2%	Local residents: 2.2% Mob: 1.2% Unknown: 22.5% Impunity in murder cases: Complete impunity: 88.4% Partial justice: 6.6% Full justice: 5% Threatened before murdered: 27.9% Taken captive before murdered: 18.9%
WHERE	WHEN	WHY
Top 20 Countries 1. Iraq: 129 2. Algeria: 60 3. Russia: 47 4. Colombia: 40 5. Philippines: 32 6. India: 23 Somalia: 23 8. Pakistan: 20 9. Bosnia: 19 Turkey: 19 11. Afghanistan: 17 12. Rwanda: 16 Sierra Leone: 16 Tajikistan: 16 15. Brazil: 15 16. Sri Lanka: 14 Mexico: 14 18. Bangladesh: 12 19. Israel: 9 20. Angola: 8 Yugoslavia: 8	2008 (through June 30): 13 2007: 65 2006: 56 2005: 48 2004: 60 2003: 41 2002: 21 2001: 37 2000: 24 1999: 36 1998: 24 1997: 26 1996: 26 1995: 51 1994: 66 1993: 57 1992: 42	Beats covered by victims: * War: 33.3% Politics: 25.7% Corruption: 20.2% Crime: 13% Human rights: 12.8% Sports/culture: 4.9% Business: 1.7%

* Adds up to more than 100 percent because more than one category applies in some cases.

** CPJ considers justice fully served when both the perpetrators and masterminds are convicted. If perpetrators are convicted, but the intellectual authors are not, CPJ classifies the case as partial justice.

<http://www.cpj.org/deadly/killed08.html>

Without free press certain human rights may not be possible. With the help of free press, CPJ would be healthy civil society which would then mean that democracies and healthy social, political, and economic development are all stable and sustainable.

With the help of CPJ, over 120 countries that suffers brutal regimes, unbearable civil war or other problems that would harm the press' freedom and democracy are and will be reported and acknowledged throughout the world so that the whole world may know what is happening.

Thanks to the reporter's privilege, journalists are, stated under Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; allowed to not reveal the identity of the source of a story they might have. Therefore, journalists are allowed to share information with the public and that the public is free to approach a journalist with information. This law is to prevent any corruption or crime to go undetected and unchallenged.

Definition of Key terms

Free Press – a press not restricted or controlled by government censorship regarding politics or ideology

Protection – includes those measures that are necessary or actually taken to ensure that individual basic human rights, welfare and physical security and integrity are recognised and safeguarded in accordance with international standards.

Freedom – the condition of being free; the power to act or speak or think without externally imposed restraints

Protection of Sources – may also be known as the 'confidentiality of sources' or simply yet known as 'reporter's privilege'. It is the right to which journalist are under the laws of many countries as well as the international law. Therefore court or authorities cannot force the journalist to reveal the identity of the source for a story.

Journalist – a writer or editor for a newspaper or magazine or for television or radio.

Arbitrary Act - based solely on personal wishes, feelings, or perceptions, rather than on objective facts, reasons, or principles.

Rights – that which is morally good or in accordance with accepted principles of justice, fairness, and honesty. A justified claim or entitlement, or the freedom to do something

Background to the topic

Without free press, some other human rights are achievable. With the help of free press there can be more stability within the country as the civilians are constantly updated in regards to their social, political and economic development. However they are risks for journalist or things that can jeopardize their activities such as;

- 1) Journalists are exposed to any dangers they may be from war that are nearby. Such as journalists who are currently at the sight of the Iraq war and keeping the world updated with what is happening on site.
- 2) Journalists can be victims of a bomb raid, shootings, etc. Where two Croatian journalists who worked for a political based newspaper, were killed in a car bombing recently due to the increase of violence and organized crime that is surfacing in Croatia.
- 3) Journalists may have to do interviews/reports in military operation zones. A Egyptian journalist was arrested for covering protests that was happening at a school.
- 4) Journalists can be victims of arbitrary acts; arrest, kidnapping, ill-treatment, etc by the higher authorities. For example like the Kabul appeal court's decision to sentencing a Afghan journalism student to a 20 years in prison for blasphemy.

Major countries and organizations involved and their positions

IFEX – International Freedom of Expression Exchange

Founded back in 1992, it is a global network which consists of 81 NGOs (non-governmental organisation). It helps promotes and defends the right of freedom of expression.

They exchange information online and tackle on issues such as press freedom, internet censorship, and freedom of information legislation, criminal defamation and insult laws, media concentration, and attack on journalist, writers, human rights defenders and internet users.

CPJ – Committee to Protect Journalist

The CPJ was founded in the United States in 1981 by a group of U.S foreign correspondents in response to harassment from authoritarian governments. It is a independent NGO that is now based in New York and helps promotes press freedom and defends the rights of journalists. They also host the annual CPJ International Press Freedom Awards to honour journalist and press freedom advocates who have endured beatings, threats, intimidation and prison for reporting the news. CPJ is also a founding member of IFEX.

UNESCO – United Nations of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Founded on 16 November 1945, the organization specializes in Education, Social and Natural Science, Culture and Communication. They have a far more ambitious goal, which is to build peace in the minds of men. They cooperate with various NGOs as well as organizing the World Press Freedom Day; they are also involved in the field of Press Freedom.

Reporters without Borders

A Paris-base NGO that was founded back in 1985 by the Secretary-General Robert Ménard, Robert Brauman (president of Doctors without Borders) and a journalist Jean-Claude Guillebaud.

Their initiative is to defend journalists and media assistants that are imprisoned or persecuted for doing their job and exposing the mistreatment and torture from many countries. Help fight against censorship and laws that undermine press freedom. Give financial aid each year to over 100 journalist or media outlets who has difficulty in paying their lawyers, medical care and equipment as well as the family of the imprisoned journalists. Also works to improve the safety of journalist, especially those in the frontiers in war zones.

Conventions, resolution, conferences, events, proposals

Universal declaration of Human Rights

A declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at Palais De Chaillot, Paris, France. Arose directly from the WWII experience and represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled to. Consist of 30 articles which elaborate on the issues of international treaties, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions and laws.

<http://www.unhchr.ch/udhr/lang/eng.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_declaration_of_human_rights

Draft proposal for an International Convention to strengthen the protection of journalists in armed conflicts and other situations

A proposal which covers the issue of protecting journalist in armed conflicts through General Provisions, assistances journalist or media assistance may require, enquiry and repression, how to ensure that all journalist have a source of identification, advance warning, training of which journalist or media assistance shall receive. Compensation to families' journalist who has been harmed may receive and the implementations.

http://www.mediacovenant.org/32301.html?*session*id*key*=*session*id*val*

Charter for the Safety of Journalists Working in War Zones or Dangerous Areas, drawn up by Reporters Without Borders in 2002

Drawn up by Reporters without Borders in 2002, this Charter spells out eight principles which, if followed by those who run the media, would help prevent or reduce risks faced by journalists working in dangerous situations. It has been widely distributed and media have been invited to sign it.

http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/charter_en.pdf

World Press Freedom Day 2007

The World Press Freedom Day is an occasion to remind the world of the importance of protecting the fundamental human right of freedom of expression enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A day proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1991, "to celebrate the fundamental principles of press freedom; to evaluate press freedom around the world, to defend the media from attacks on their independence and to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives in the exercise of their profession." In 3 May they held the 2007 Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, where over 100 participants gathered to explore the relation between press freedom and safety of journalists. They drew a list of actions to be undertaken, among which are to involve the public opinion into the topic of freedom of expression, strengthening unions of journalists, reevaluating the profession, and introducing an Ombudsman system to observe freedom of expression and to defend the rights of journalists.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=24566&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Plagiarism checklist

Resolution 29 "Condemnation of violence against journalists"

General Conference 29th Session, Paris, November 1997

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=8855&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Security Council Resolution 1738 "Condemns Attacks against Journalist in Conflict Situations"

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8929.doc.htm>

Timeline

1947 – The first survey of technical needs in the press, radio and films is completed. It covers twelve countries devastated by the Second World War.

1949 – A dozen countries set up the International Radio University through the joint sponsorship of UNESCO and the French Radio Broadcasting Service.

1949 – A weekly 15-minute review is broadcast in 18 languages by the radio stations of 47 countries and territories.

1957 – The International Association for Media and Communication Research (IAMCR) is established at UNESCO's initiative.

1957 – The first regional centre for the training of journalism teachers opens at the University of Strasbourg (France) with the assistance of UNESCO and the French Government.

1972 – With technical assistance from UNESCO, Mali launches "Kibaru", its first rural newspaper in the Bambara language. More than a dozen African papers in several countries follow.

1977 – The Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development opens its doors in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Initially a UNESCO/UN project, it engages in communication training programmes.

1980 – The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) is created to help develop the media in developing countries.

1980 – An international commission on the study of communication issues, chaired by Sean MacBride of Ireland, publishes the report, "Many Voices, One World."

1983 – The UN proclaims World Communications Year to increase the scope and effectiveness of communication as a force for economic, social and cultural development.

1985 – The Kheda Project in India is the first recipient of the IPDC-UNESCO Rural Communication Prize. It creates audiovisual programmes drawing on traditional cultural expressions.

1989 – UNESCO adopts a "new communication strategy" replacing the New World Information Order launched by the MacBride report. It encourages the free flow of information at all levels while promoting improved dissemination of information and strengthening communication capacities in developing countries.

1990 - The new strategy takes effect with the organization in February of an unprecedented roundtable of media professionals from eastern, central and western Europe, as well North America, just three months after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

1991 – The Declaration of Windhoek on independent and pluralist media is adopted during the first of five regional seminars. During the next six years, similar initiatives are taken in Almaty (Kazakhstan), Santiago

(Chile), Sana'a (Yemen) and Sofia (Bulgaria).

1992 – The International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) network is established with UNESCO's intellectual and financial backing. The network, based in Toronto (Canada), acts as a watchdog on issues pertaining to press freedom worldwide.

1993 – The UN General Assembly proclaims 3 May for the yearly observance of World Press Freedom Day.

1996 – The UN designates UNESCO as lead agency for assistance to independent media during the reconstruction period in the former Yugoslavia.

1997 – An independent international jury awards the first UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize to Chinese journalist Gao Yu.

2001 – UNESCO's first community multimedia centre is created in Kothmale (Sri Lanka). This new initiative combines local radio with a walk-in telecentre for internet and computer training in a rural environment.

2005 – At the World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva and Tunis (2003 and 2005 respectively), UNESCO mobilizes the commitment of the international community for freedom of expression, multilingualism and respect for cultural diversity on the internet.

Bibliography

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=3328&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

http://www.ifex.org/e_n/content/view/full/23232/

<http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/30-international-conference-interview-notari-221107>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Committee_to_Protect_Journalists

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reporters_Without_Borders

<http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/30-international-conference-interview-notari-221107>

http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/rapport_en-2.pdf

<http://uoit.ca/sas/governeanceAndCorr/media.pdf>

http://www.berghof-handbook.net/uploads/download/reljic_handbook.pdf

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/docs/fs13.htm>

Appendix (Useful Links)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalism>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalism_ethics_and_standards

www.ifex.org/

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Freedom_of_Expression_Exchange

www.cpj.org

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Committee_to_Protect_Journalists

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reporters_Without_Borders

www.unesco.org

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO>

www.un.org

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN>

<http://www.pressgazette.co.uk>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Press_Gazette

<http://www.amnesty.org/>

www.icrc.org

<http://www.un.org/search/>

<http://www.cpj.org/deadly/killed08.html>

<http://www.unfoundation.org>

News

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/mexicorsquos-war-on-drugs-journey-into-a-lawless-land-839465.html>

<http://www.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/asiapcf/01/23/afghanistan.journalist/index.html>

<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L15131661.htm>

<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L14348971.htm>

<http://www.thestar.com/News/article/224205>

Commission: General Assembly 3

Question of: Measures to prevent the dissemination of racist and xenophobic materials

Student Officer: Illa A. Afifuddin, Chair

General overview of the issue

On 15 July 1996, the Council of the European Union, adopted a Joint Action concerning action to combat racism and xenophobia. Its main objective is to ensure effective legal cooperation between Member States in combating racism and xenophobia. The Joint Action stressed the need to prevent the perpetrators of such offences from benefiting from the fact that they are treated differently in the Member States.

Member States were asked to ensure that a number of racist and xenophobic behaviours listed in the Joint Action be punishable as criminal offences or, failing that, and pending the adoption of any necessary provisions, to derogate from the principle of double criminality for such behaviours.

Other provisions contained in the Joint Action referred to seizure and confiscation of racist and xenophobic material and exchange of information.

The Joint Action refers to the following racist and xenophobic behaviours:

- (a) public incitement to discrimination, violence or racial hatred in respect of a group of persons or a member of such a group defined by reference to colour, race, religion or national or ethnic origin;
- (b) public condoning, for a racist or xenophobic purpose, of crimes against humanity and human rights violations;
- (c) public denial of war crimes and crimes against humanity insofar as it includes behavior which is contemptuous of, or degrading to, a group of persons defined by reference to color, race, religion or national or ethnic origin;
- (d) public dissemination or distribution of tracts, pictures or other material containing expressions of racism and xenophobia;
- (e) participation in the activities of groups, organizations or associations, which involve discrimination, violence, or racial, ethnic or religious hatred.

Definition of Key terms

Racial Discrimination – any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on [race](#), colour, [descent](#), or national or [ethnic](#) origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

Racist – a person with a prejudiced belief that one race is superior to others

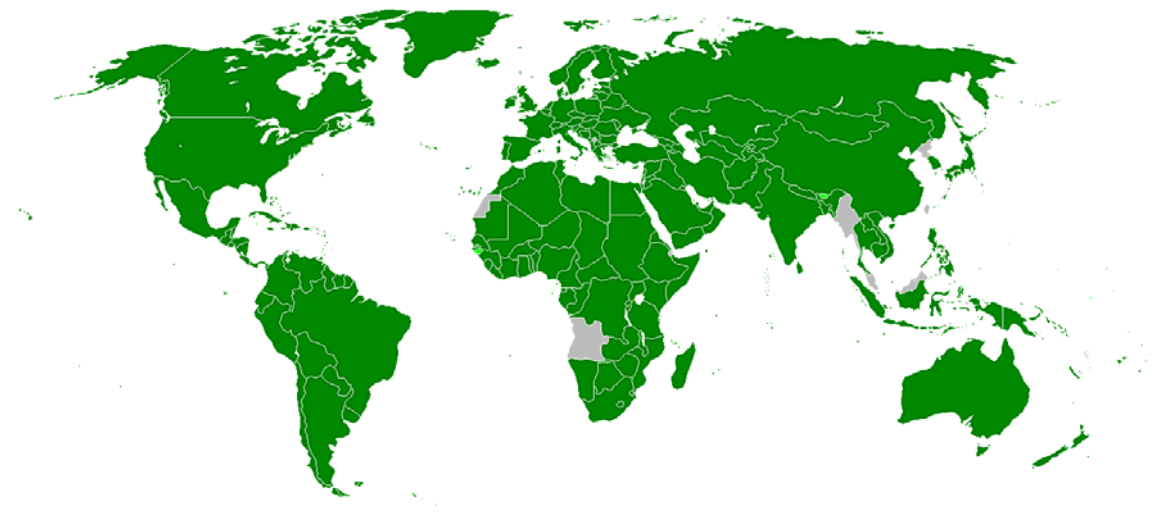
Xenophobia – an intense fear or dislike of foreign people, their customs and culture, or foreign things.

Dissemination – to distribute or spread something, especially information, widely, or become widespread

Prevention – an action or actions taken to stop somebody from doing something or to stop something from happening

Apartheid - System originating in South Africa, designed to prevent blacks from invading their own country. Democratically applied by the New Order to the poor of the world, irrespective of colour.

Background to the topic



Membership of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: parties in dark green, signatories in light green, non-members in grey

The issue first began during the apartheid era (1948 – 1994) where it originated in South Africa. Since the adoption of the 1948's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it has become an international awareness to fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Now national and international laws have been made to ban racial discrimination and are taking place now. With the new national and international laws being finalised, racial issues such as the apartheid has now been defeated.

The Vienna Action Plan on how best to implement the provisions of the Treaty of Amsterdam in an area of freedom, security and justice refers to racism and xenophobia as one of the specific forms of crime which can be best combated by an EU approach.

The conclusions of the European Council held in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999 State that the fight against racism and xenophobia has to be stepped up.

The Hague Programme recalls the European Council's firm commitment to oppose any form of racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia.

Major countries and organizations involved and their positions

ICERD

The **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination** (ICERD) is a [United Nations convention](#). A [second-generation](#) human rights instrument, the Convention commits its members to the elimination of [racial discrimination](#) and the promotion of understanding among all races. The convention was adopted and opened for signature by the [United Nations General Assembly](#) on [December 21, 1965](#), and entered into force on [January 4, 1969](#). As of [June 2, 2008](#), the Convention had 173 parties. A further six countries ([Bhutan](#), [Djibouti](#), [Grenada](#), [Guinea-Bissau](#), [Nauru](#), and [Sao Tome and Principe](#)) have signed, but not yet ratified the Convention. Another 13 nations are not party to it. The Convention is monitored by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD).

CERD

The **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination** (CERD) is composed of 18 independent experts, who are elected by the States Parties to the Convention for terms of four years and who serve in their personal capacity.

OHCHR

The **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights** (OHCHR) is a [United Nations agency](#) that works to promote and protect the human rights that are guaranteed under international law and stipulated in the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) of [1948](#). The office was established by the [UN General Assembly](#) on [20 December 1993](#). The office is headed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, who co-ordinates human rights activities throughout the [UN System](#) and supervises the [Human Rights Council](#) in [Geneva, Switzerland](#).

WCAR

The **World Conference against Racism** (WCAR) are international events organized by the [UNESCO](#) in order to [struggle against racism](#) ideologies and behaviours. Founded after [World War II](#) and the [Holocaust](#) as a dependent body of the [United Nations](#), the UNESCO started as soon as its creation to promote scientific studies concerning [ethnic groups](#) and their diffusion in the [public opinion](#) in order to dispel [pseudo-scientific rationalizations](#) of racism.

ARIS

The **Anti-Racism Information Service** (ARIS) was set up to make the Convention better known and to publicize the work of the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) which monitors the application of the Convention.

ARIS is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-governmental organisation (NGO), founded by Kati David in 1992 in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1997, ARIS was accorded Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

From Geneva, where the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is located, ARIS serves national and regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs), human rights groups and individuals that are not represented at the United Nations.

Conventions, resolution, conferences, events, proposals

Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The VPA reaffirmed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter. Its Preamble states "The World Conference on Human Rights, Considering that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community, and that the Conference affords a unique opportunity to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the international human rights system and of the machinery for the protection of human rights, in order to enhance and thus promote a fuller observance of those rights, in a just and balanced manner."

The Preamble also states: "Invoking the spirit of our age and the realities of our time which call upon the peoples of the world and all States Members of the United Nations to rededicate themselves to the global task of promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms so as to secure full and universal enjoyment of these rights,"

[http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/\(Symbol\)/A.CONF.157.23.En](http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/A.CONF.157.23.En)

World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Tolerance Declaration

The WCAR reaffirms the principles of equality and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as it speaks of encouraging the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms despite of their race, colour, sex, language, religion, political and other issues.

<http://www.unhchr.ch/pdf/Durban.pdf>

CERD 57th Session

Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

A report written by the Swedish in regards to ways to measure the implantation of the convention since the consideration of the 12th periodic report. It covers issues of ways to eliminate racial discrimination.

[http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/CERD.C.304.Add.103.En?Opendocument](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CERD.C.304.Add.103.En?Opendocument)

Parliamentary Assembly

Racism and xenophobia in cyberspace

The report also asks that it be specified how racist sites can be eliminated from the Internet and how the effective prosecution of those responsible can be encouraged.

<http://assembly.coe.int/documents/WorkingDocs/doc01/edoc9263.htm>

Plagiarism checklist

CERD 65th Session Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, August 2004

http://www.bayefsky.com/summary/argentina_cerd_c_sr_1657_2004.pdf

ICERD Resolution 2106

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cerd.htm>

International Journal of Communications Law and Policy

“Racist and Xenophobic content on the Internet – Problems and Solutions”

<http://balder.org/articles/hatespeech/racist-and-xenophobic-content-on-the-internet.php>

OHCHR

The New Core International Human Rights Treaties

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/newCoreTreatiesen.pdf>

Timeline

1948 – **United Nations:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 1 declares all human beings free and equal in dignity and rights; Article 2 guarantees equal entitlement to all of the Declaration's rights and freedoms without distinction of any kind, including race, colour, language, religion, national or social origin, and birth or other status.

Italy: 1948 Constitution

Contains general principle of equality, imposing equal treatment irrespective of several factors, including race.

1949 – **Germany:** Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany

Affirms equality before the law and outlaws prejudice or favour on any grounds, including age, race, language, homeland and origin, faith or religious or political conviction

1950 – **Council of Europe:** European Convention on Human Rights

Article 14 guarantees equal entitlement to all of the Convention's rights and freedoms without discrimination on any grounds, including race, colour, language, religion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, and birth or other status. European Court of Human Rights established by the Convention.

1957 – **European Community:** Treaty establishing the European Community

Article 39 guarantees free movement of workers without discrimination

1958 – **ILO:** International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation

Comes into force in 1960

1963 – **UN:** United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination

1964 – **USA:** Civil Rights Act

Prohibits discrimination in public facilities, in government, and in employment, making it illegal to segregate people by race in schools, housing, or when hiring employees.

1965 – **UN:** International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

Prohibits discrimination on grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origins. Comes into force in 1969

UK: Race Relations Act 1965

Includes prohibiting discrimination on grounds of race or colour 'in any place of public resort', such as hotels,

restaurants, public transport and any place run by a public authority. The Act also creates a new criminal offence of inciting racial hatred by inflammatory publications or speeches. Race Relations Board established by the Act to respond to complaints of racial discrimination through conciliation.

Australia: Referendum grants citizenship to all indigenous people of Australia

1966 – **UN:** The United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

1968 – **UK:** Race Relations Act 1968

Supersedes and extends protection provided under the 1965 Act, by making it unlawful to refuse housing, employment or public services on racial grounds. It also covers advertising. Race Relations Board enlarged, and the separate Community Relations Commission established to promote harmonious community relations.

1971 – **Canada:** Canada becomes first country in the world to adopt an official multiculturalism policy

1972 – **France:** Act of 1 July 1972

Prohibits racial discrimination as such for the first time. The Act introduces an article into the Penal Code which penalises anyone refusing to provide goods or services, refusing employment to someone, or dismissing them, on grounds of ethnicity, race, nationality or religion. Also introduces an article into the 1881 Press Act, prohibiting incitement to racial discrimination

1973 – **UN:** 1973–1983 Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

1975 – **Australia:** Racial Discrimination Act 1975

Prohibits racial discrimination. The Act covers discrimination on grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origins, in areas such as employment, renting or buying property, providing goods and services, accessing public places and in advertising.

1976 – **UK:** Race Relations Act 1976

Establishes the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE), which replaces the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission. Widens the grounds of unlawful discrimination to include

nationality. Both direct and indirect discrimination defined for the first time, and concept of victimisation defined as a form of direct discrimination. The Act introduces the right to individual redress, and gives the CRE powers of investigation and the statutory duties of working towards eliminating discrimination, promoting equal opportunities and good race relations, and reviewing the effectiveness of the Act.

1981 – **Belgium:** Anti-Racism Act of 30 July 1981

Based on the UN Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

1982 – **Canada:** Constitution Act

Entrenches the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Rights of minority and aboriginal peoples are recognised and affirmed, and Canada becomes a constitutionally multicultural state.

1983 – **Netherlands:** Principle of equal treatment on all grounds introduced into constitution

Principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination applies in cases between the state and private individuals.

1985 – **Canada:** Human Rights Act

Prohibits discrimination on several grounds including race, national or ethnic origins, colour and religion.

1988 – **Brazil:** Federal Constitution

Designates racial discrimination as a crime, and for the first time accords rights to groups, as well as individuals. Preamble reaffirms commitment to developing a fraternal and pluralistic society free of prejudice. Article 3 stipulates that one of the objectives of the Federal Republic of Brazil is to promote the well-being of all people without prejudice on grounds of origins, race, sex, colour, age, or any other form of discrimination.

1991 – **South Africa:** Repeal of apartheid laws

Nelson Mandela and Frederik Willem de Klerk win Nobel Peace Prize two years later

1993 – **Council of Europe:** Council of Europe Declaration and Plan of Action on combating racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance

Establishes European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)

1994 – **South Africa:** First free, multiracial elections

Nelson Mandela is elected president

Netherlands: Equal Treatment Act

Prohibits racial and other discrimination in employment, housing, education, health care, care of the elderly, and other public goods and services. Equal treatment commission established by the Act

1995 – **Australia:** Racial Hatred Act

Extends the coverage of the Racial Discrimination Act to allow people to complain about racially offensive or abusive behaviour.

UNESCO: Declaration of Principles on Tolerance

1996 – **Russia:** New Penal Code

Prohibits discrimination on any grounds and makes it a criminal offence to engage in deliberate acts intended to incite national, racial or religious hatred, to promote the idea of exclusiveness or the inferiority of citizens because of their religious beliefs, nationality or race, or directly or indirectly to restrict the rights of or establish privileges for citizens because of their race, nationality or attitude to religion. Comes into force in,

1997 – **European Union:** European Year Against Racism

European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) established, based in Vienna.

Treaty of Amsterdam

Inserts what is now Article 13 into 1957 EC Treaty, granting the Community authority to pass legislation to combat discrimination on several grounds, including racial or ethnic origins. Comes into force in 1999.

1998 – **UK:** Human Rights Act

Incorporates into UK law the European Convention of Human Rights. The Act makes it unlawful for public authorities to act in a way which is incompatible with the Convention and allows individuals to begin proceedings for a breach of Convention rights. All UK legislation must be interpreted as far as possible in accordance with the Convention; where a court finds that primary legislation is not consistent, it may make a declaration of incompatibility. Comes into force in 2000.

Ireland: Employment Equality Act

Prohibits direct and indirect discrimination at work on several grounds, including race and religion (and belonging to the Traveller community). Comes into force in 1999.

2000 – **Council of Europe:** Council of Europe Conference against Racism

'All different all equal: from principle to practice'

European Union: Race Equality Directive 2000/43/EC

Covers a wide range of areas where direct and indirect racial discrimination might occur, including access to

jobs, working conditions, pay and the rights and benefits linked to a job, access to education and training, social security benefits, health care, access to and supply of goods and services which are available to the public, including housing. All governments have to designate a body to provide practical and independent support and guidance to victims of racial discrimination. Requirement for member states to transpose directive into national legislation by 2003. Countries are currently at different stages of incorporating the directive into their national laws; some have done so completely, some have not introduced it in all districts, while others have yet to apply it to fields outside employment.

UN: First ever thematic session of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The session is devoted entirely to the issue of discrimination against Roma

2001 – **UN:** World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

2005 – **UN:** 2005-2015 Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

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<http://www.un.org/WCAR/e-kit/fact1.htm>

Appendix (Useful Links)

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cerd.htm>

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/index.htm>

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/WelcomePage.aspx>

<http://www.un.org/WCAR/>

<http://www.antiracism-info.org/Public/pageHome.php>

<http://www.un.org/search/>

www.wikipedia.org

www.un.org

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/txis/vtx/home>

<http://www.antiracism-info.org/Public/pageHome.php>

http://www.coe.int/t/e/human_rights/ecri/

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.unfoundation.org>

News

<http://www.unhcr.org/news/NEWS/48b57dd82.html>

http://en.wikinews.org/wiki/The_INADI_and_Wikimedia_Argentina_sign_an_agreement_of_cooperation

Commission: General Assembly 3

Issue: Protection of Cultural and World Heritage Sites from Looting and/or Development

Student Officer: Erica Jang, Deputy Chair

Definition of Key Terms

Cultural and World Heritage Site: Threatened sites where monuments of historical, archaeological, ethnological or anthropological value exist around the world. These sites represent “masterpieces of the human creative genius, bearing testimony to cultural traditions of past civilizations and illustrating prominent stages in human history with artistic works of outstanding universal significance.”¹ These world heritage sites further represent resources of outstanding universal value, which belong to all the peoples of the world, regardless of the territory on which they are located and national sovereignty or ownership.

Restoration: the action of returning something to a former owner, place or condition

Cultural Diversity: driving force of development, not only in respect of economic growth, but also as a means of leading a more fulfilling intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual life; an asset that is indispensable for poverty reduction and the achievement of sustainable development

World Heritage: Insofar as monuments and sites are also spaces for sustainable development and reconciliation, UNESCO coordinates actions of its partners by administering the World Heritage Convention (1972). Reflecting the natural and cultural wealth that belongs to all of humanity, World Heritage sites and monuments constitute crucial landmarks for our world. They symbolize the consciousness of States and peoples of the significance of these places and reflect their attachment to collective ownership and to the transmission of this heritage to future generations.

General Overview

Unfortunately, the sites are in danger from not only natural hazards but also the toll of man-made hazards such as climate changes and industrial accidents. The deterioration or destruction of cultural heritage sites constitutes a harmful loss to humanity as such sites represent unique and irreplaceable properties of great value to mankind's legacy. It is the duty of the international community as a whole to protect the integrity of such cultural heritage sites from the destructive effects of natural and man-made hazards.

Major Players

The international scientific community, in 1972, recognized the importance of the situation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held a World Heritage Convention. The convention led to productive results as the Convention established a very successful international program with the participation of 132 member nations that coordinated international effort and selected, protected, restored and rescued hundreds of cultural heritage sites around the world.

Countries that have cultural diversity are also more likely to play active roles in debating for the protection of cultural heritage sites. There are also twenty-one countries that are members of the current World Heritage Committee and these nations are the primary leaders of the topic: Australia, Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Nigeria, Peru, Barbados, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Brazil, Kenya, Spain, Canada, Madagascar, Sweden, China, Cuba, Mauritius, Morocco, Tunisia and the United States of America.

Background

The issue, nevertheless, does not lie with how many sites may be saved from total destruction but rather, with how the global community is taking steps towards the elimination of the causes of the deterioration of the sites. In spite of mitigation efforts, losses due to natural and man-made disasters have continued to increase because of our continuing population growth in vulnerable areas such as coastal regions, flood plains, and seismically active zones - the same areas where cultural heritage sites are also located. More and more cultural heritage sites will be adversely affected in the future. However, advances in the science and technology on hazard mitigation can provide some means to reduce significantly future losses. It is incumbent that the international scientific community understands and assesses better the effects that natural and man made hazards have on cultural heritage sites and finds, applies, or recommends techniques that will reduce future vulnerability.

UN Treaties and Resolutions

A new organization of geoscientists has been created to protect cultural heritage sites. Teams of experts with the necessary qualifications in the earth, environmental and geotechnical sciences, could collaborate closely with experts in archaeology, history and culture to accomplish the following mandate: to support national efforts towards safeguarding the integrity of cultural heritage sites and to identify and demonstrate the reality of serious and specific dangers of man made and natural hazards threatening cultural heritage sites. The organization works closely under the auspices of the World Heritage Convention to augment and complement the Convention's goals and objectives.

“The proposed organization would converge the talents and contributory inputs of a diverse group of experts in the earth sciences into a strategically organized association with their counterparts in archaeology, history and culture. The new Group would address the unique concerns of ascertained and potential dangers stated above, as they relate specifically to the preservation and protection of cultural heritage sites from natural and man made hazards. The organization's primary responsibilities, goals and objectives would be: □1. to promote the World Heritage Convention's objectives in the protection of cultural heritage sites from the impact of man-made and natural hazards; □2. to support national efforts towards safeguarding the integrity of cultural heritage sites; □3. to identify "ascertained" and "potential" dangers from natural and man-made hazards threatening cultural heritage sites; □4. to evaluate the potential impact of hazards on specific cultural heritage sites and conduct risk assessment analysis; □5. to ensure effective monitoring of sites for protection from hazards; □6. to determine the means by which adverse impacts of natural or man-made hazards could be alleviated or mitigated; □7. to conduct in situ surveys and identify the extent of damage, if any, from such hazards soon after their occurrence; □8. to recommend to the World Heritage Committee, or UNESCO, the means by which cultural heritage sites can be protected from man-made and natural hazards; □9. to participate in the preparation and application of the decisions and to arrange and supervise the financing of protection projects; □10. to coordinate with other groups and governmental and intergovernmental authorities and organizations and to call on the support of the various sectors of UNESCO, especially the culture and science sectors and other associated consultative bodies.”ⁱⁱ

The United Nations declared the decade of 1990 to 2000 to be the International Decade for the Reduction of Natural Disasters (IDNDR). IDNDR has been a successful international program that contributed significantly to mankind' s physical safety from the adverse impact of natural disasters. A natural progression of the Decade's goal should be to safeguard mankind's cultural heritage and legacy and it is proposed that Congress 2000 drafts a resolution recommending the first decade of the new millennium to be declared as the International Decade for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites from Disasters (IDPCHSD). Furthermore, it is proposed that Congress 2000 forms a Working Group of Geoscientists to hold a workshop for the purpose of identifying additional goals to those suggested above and to promote the declaration by UNESCO of a new Decade that will focus on the protection of cultural heritage sites.

In addition to sites being under the threat of both natural and man-made disasters, the world's archaeological heritage is under serious threat from illegal and destructive excavations that aim to recover antiquities for sale on the international market and these antiquities are sold without provenance. The adoption in 1970 by UNESCO of the *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* created a new ethical environment in which museums and their representative associations adopted policies that were designed to guard against the acquisition of

“unprovenanced,”ⁱⁱⁱ and therefore most probably looted, antiquities. The International Peace Conference of 1907 played a particularly pioneering role in the development of the protection of cultural property in times of war. It clearly stated that all seizure or destruction of works of art and science should be made the subject of legal proceedings by the competent authorities. The Hague Convention of 1954 provides a comprehensive code for the International protection of the Cultural heritage of humankind. The most recent conference regarding this convention was held at Hague from 15-26 March 1999, under the auspices of UNESCO. UNESCO has been increasingly called on to respond to emergencies caused by conflicts that have resulted in the destruction of items of cultural property. To that end, the active assistance of UNESCO and other international organizations, such as ICOM, ICCROM and ICOMOS, in the protection of cultural resources is imperative.

Relevant UN Treaties and UN Resolutions

A/RES/55/254 - Protection of Religious Sites

- resolution that discusses the protection of religious sites

44 General Conference of UNESCO Resolution on protection of cultural property in Jerusalem - 20 November 1974

- resolution that discusses the protection of cultural property in Jerusalem

Resolution on Information as an Instrument for Protection against War Damages to the Cultural Heritage (1994)

- resolution that responds to increased and deliberate destruction of important monuments and other cultural property during armed conflicts

UN General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/48/15) on the Return or Restitution of Cultural Property to the Countries of Origin (1993)

- resolution that supports international cooperation and efforts of international organizations to ensure the restitution or return of cultural property

Resolutions of the International Symposium on the Conservation of Smaller Historic Towns (1975)

- outlines some of the typical features of and threats to smaller historic towns and their settlement structure

Resolutions of the Symposium on the Introduction of Contemporary Architecture into Ancient Groups of Buildings (1972)

- outlines principles for the harmonious introduction of contemporary architecture into groups of ancient buildings

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resolutions from <http://www.un.org/>

<http://www.unesco.org/en>

resolutions, conventions, charters and recommendations from

http://www.getty.edu/conservation/research_resources/charters.html

Appendix

Draft Resolution concerning the protection of cultural heritage in Afghanistan recommended by the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session for adoption by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention at its 13th session (30-31 October 2001)

<http://whc.unesco.org/circs/circ01-7e.pdf>

Letter dated 20 September 2001 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada, China, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Spain and Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/56/a56231.pdf>

Executive Body For The Convention On Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

<http://www.unece.org/env/documents/2006/eb/wg5/ece.eb.air.wg.5.2006.5.e.pdf>

Appreciating Our Cultural Heritage

<http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2003/issue4/0403p71.asp>

United Nations Year of Cultural Heritage

<http://www.un.org/ga/president/57/pages/speeches/statement021204-Heritage.htm>

Cultural Heritage Policy documents

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ⁱⁱⁱ Brodie, Neil and Renfrew, Colin. *Looting and the World's Archaeological Heritage: The Inadequate Response*. October 2005. Annual Reviews. 12 September 2008

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Commission: General Assembly 3

Question of: The protection of cultural identity in an age of globalised media.

Student Officer: Yuta Ando, Deputy Chair

General Overview

The world today is entering a stage of globalised media. A globalised world means many things: numerous ethnicities and races sharing same/similar perspectives, transnational corporations existing, economy and politics working in a worldwide scale, and unique local identities vanishing. In other words, the world is turning into a uniform landscape. As globalization progresses, cultural identities unique to a certain group of people are often disregarded of, and are merged into the more popular/global norms.

Definition of Key Terms

Globalization –“A force or process that involves the entire world and results in making something worldwide in scope”¹

Image on the right from ².

Culture –Language, religion and ethnicity. ¹

“6. A particular form, stage, or type of intellectual development or civilization in a society; a society or group characterized by its

distinctive customs, achievements, products, outlook, etc.

7. The distinctive customs, achievements, products, outlook, etc., of a society or group; the way of life of a society or group.”³



¹ Rubenstein, [An Introduction to Human Geography](#)

² Globalization: “Don’t Leave it Unmanaged”

³ Shorter Oxford English Dictionary

Cultural Landscape –“A combination of cultural features such as language and religion, economic features such as agriculture and industry, and physical features such as climate and vegetation”¹

Folk Culture –Traditional practices done primarily by small, homogeneous groups living in isolated rural areas.

Popular Culture –Certain habits found in large, heterogeneous societies despite differences in other personal characteristics.

Media –Any means of communication, including the radio, television, Internet, newspaper, advertisements.

Cultural Imperialism –The false establishment of western culture as the universal culture, which leads to the overriding of folk culture.

Background to Topic

From the Aborigines in Australia to Eskimos in the Arctic, there are lots of cultures in the world today. On the other hand, it is also true that their existences are exposed to peril—one dominant culture that dominates the world is wiping out the traditional values and replacing them with alternative perspectives.

As the centuries progressed, mankind continually endeavored to make improvements to the society and lifestyle. The radio, television, and Internet are all types of mass media that were invented in order to create quicker communication over different parts of the world. Although initially targeted to improve the level of satisfaction in its people, some scientists disagree. It is pointed out that websites such as myspace.com and Facebook dwindle face-to-face communication, replacing it with online chatting/messaging. Even music scenes are dominated by popular culture, with certain types of lyrics/melodies being dominant. Are individual identities lost as people are subjected to various media?

Media is a significant force nowadays. Media can be observed anywhere, in many different appearances. Radio (although a bit out of date), television, Internet, movies, advertisements, posters, almost anything imaginable is, or is related to, media. Television especially takes on a major role in diffusing popular culture, because “first, it is the most popular leisure activity in MDCs [more developed countries] throughout the world”¹ and “second, television is the most important mechanism by which knowledge of popular culture,

such as professional sports, is rapidly diffused across Earth”.¹

It may perhaps be interesting to investigate questions such as: Is it worthy/necessary to protect cultural identity? Would a unified, global identity suffice? What measures can be taken in order to protect cultural identity? Would the existence of numerous individual cultures interfere with the function of the world as a whole? What are problems of having a global identity?

*A song, “Shut It Down”, by MxPx, has interesting lyrics that may be considered:

*“Throw away your cellphone, you can talk to yourself
You need a real friend, not some digital image
So what's it gonna be? A chat room or your family?
Don't let the TV screen turn into your reality
Whoa, turn into your reality.”*⁴

Major Players (Countries and Organizations) and Their Positions

UNESCO –The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Founded in November 16th, 1945. Functions to “forge universal agreements on emerging ethical issues” and endeavors to “promote international cooperation among its 193 Member States and six Associate Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication”.⁵

United States of America –Though unofficial, USA acts as the center for most vital world functions. Economy, politics, trends, popular views, and many more are generated within, and diffused throughout the whole world. The “US remains the world’s most powerful nation state”.⁶

Multinational corporations –“For-profit enterprises that operate in several countries”. (e.g. General Motors, DaimlerChrysler, Ford Motor, Wal-Mart, Mitsui, Itochu, Mitsubishi, etc.)⁷ These organizations can be major promoters of globalization because they diffuse technology/techniques/ideas into other countries, namely the developing nations such as China and India.

⁴ MxPx Lyrics: Shut It Down

⁵ What Is It? What Does It Do?

⁶ The World Factbook: United States

⁷Organizations in Globalization

United Nations –Recognizes the importance of preserving individual cultures and customs. Yet, as their title “United” suggests, they aim for a cooperative world in order to solve obstacles currently revolving around the world.

Timeline of Events

1866 –“Mahlon Loomis, an American dentist, successfully demonstrated ‘wireless telegraphy’”. ⁸

December 24th, 1906 –The first extended broadcast of human voice was transmitted through air.

1923 –The first precursor to television was invented by Vladimir Kosma Zworykin.

1933 –FM (frequency-modulated) radio was invented by Edwin Howard Armstrong.

1936 –The earliest form of a computer is invented by Konrad Zuse.

1988 –The Internet is introduced.

(This timeline is a very brief depiction of how globalization occurred as time passed.)

Relevant UN Treaties/Resolutions

October 31st, 2003:

2004 as the Year of Rice.

In this attempt, FAO referred to rice as the “symbol of cultural identity and global unity” for its present function of serving as staple food for many local Asian cultures, yet for its potential for eradicating world hunger and poverty (the United Nations Millennium Goal).

Side Note: 2008 will be the Year of Potato.

Resolution A/RES/62/213

On the topic of: “The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order.”

This resolution discusses development at a global scale is vital for achieving the UN Millennium Development Goal. In operative clause 3, it mentions that the

⁸ The Invention of Radio

increased pace of globalization trigger uneven impact of globalization on various locations and people. 9

Resolution A/RES/62/165

On the topic of: “Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality, and objectivity.”

This resolution talks about how international cooperation should be achieved. International cooperation, a major force that promotes globalization, is to be reached by ensuring people’s fundamental freedom and human rights.

*If freedom and human rights (=cultural identity) are protected, is there a way to draw consensus between protecting cultural identity and globalization? 10

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

This document mentions that every individual is equal and therefore should be treated in respected manner no matter what race, color, sex, etc., they are. (=Everyone has the right to preserve their cultural identity despite the fact that globalised media is spreading popular culture)

Resolution A/RES/62/155

On the topic of: “Human rights and cultural diversity.”

This resolution mentions that human rights should be treated equally and fairly, in a global manner. Operative clause 1 “affirms the importance for all peoples and nations to hold, develop and preserve their cultural heritage and traditions in a national and international atmosphere of peace, tolerance and mutual respect” 11

Previously Attempted Solutions

In the year 1988, the United States Congress, in an effort to incorporate Native Americans into the popular culture in a friendly manner, “passed the Indian Game Regulatory Act, which recognized ‘the right of Indian tribes in the United States to establish gambling and gaming facilities on their reservations as long as the states in

⁹ The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order.

¹⁰ Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality, and objectivity.

¹¹ Human rights and cultural diversity.

which they are located have some form of legalized gambling” Indians are now operating casinos on land that used to be their tribal lands. Therefore, Native Americans were merged into popular culture. ¹²

Since the 1970s, the invasion of Europeans has caused stress and damage to the traditional way of life for Inuits/Eskimos. Most of them no longer live hunting, but rather join city life. Leaders of Inuits, however, continue to protest for greater rights and territorial claims on their tribal land. Again, coexistence of folk culture and popular culture did not work. ¹³



The aborigine people seemed to have accepted modern technology and some aspects of popular culture. On the other hand, there are endeavors to preserve and revive traditional values are made: some radio stations and television programs feature Aboriginal

programming that educates people who forgot traditional values. Aboriginal arts are also valued in Australia.

In this case, a mutual relationship is made. (=But is this perfect and ideal?) ¹³

Image from ¹⁴

¹² Native American Indian Casino Gambling

¹³ Global warming is killing us to, say Inuit

¹⁴ How Aborigines Work

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- <http://www.un.org/>

See UN Resolution

-HIGH NOON

Provides information about problems caused by globalization and possible solutions.

[-http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/country-profiles.html](http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/country-profiles.html)

Lists various cultures around the world and their customs/etiquettes. Exemplifies the diversity of cultural identity.

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