RACISMA INCIDE

Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe Briefing Paper No 16

World Council of Churches
Programme Unit III
Justice, Peace and Creation

Conference of European Churches



A RESOURCE BOOK

COMBATTING RACISM IN EUROPE

including

THE CHURCHES' DECLARATION ON RACIAL JUSTICE IN EUROPE

EXTRACTS ON RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA FROM DOCUMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

USING INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO COMBAT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EUROPE

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PREFACE

Almost every day I read of racially provoked attacks in some part of Europe. I become increasingly anxious, not only about the rise of violence, but the pride that some people seem to have about their violence against others. But its more than the daily violence. Its the continuing violence done to people by the institutional racism which is so evident.

But I also see and hear the hopeful signs. The courage and persistence of the victims of racism; people forming human chains of protection around refugee houses; public demonstrations of solidarity and commitment to action and individual acts of bravery to stand alongside those abused by racial hatred.

We have talked about the growing 'fortress of Europe' and it is true that the barriers are increasing. Citizens from the countries which, sometimes under duress, welcomed European newcomers in the past century, cannot expect to be received in Europe today.

There are many, many arguments used why it is that 'foreigners' should be barred from coming to Europe for shelter and livelihood, or why people of colour should be discriminated against. The arguments have been rehearsed in community meetings and political parties, in parliaments and churches in every country. And the unresolved nature of that debate allows the violence to increase.



But there is more at stake than only the people coming to Europe. There are aprroximately 20 million migrants and refugees in Europe, many of whom have been granted citizenship. Some have been here for more than two generations. They are fellow citizens who should not have their tax-paying and community building responded to with racial violence.

There is no doubt that all of us in Europe must make a radical review of what is happening in the region. We have to be critical of ourselves. We must face the challenge for a reshaping of our attitudes and long-held assumptions.

In August 1992 the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches tried to do that. It said

- * that the socio-political developments throughout Europe provide opportunities to mould new kinds of community, to expand the horizons of nationbood by multicultural interaction, tolerance and mutual respect:
- st that the Christian gospel rejects all forms of racial higotry, nationalistic and ethnic chauvinism. All policies of racial exclusion and discrimination are contrary to the teachings of the gospel:

- * that there are positive values to nationalism and ethnicity and in cultures and religion which could enrich our common lives;
- * that anyone who promotes racist policies and antisemitism or is engaged in racistmotivated violence or harassment is acting in an evil and sinful manner.
- * the most effective way of stabilising the movement of people is to work consistently and rapidly towards a world of peace-with-justice for all. Policies with this human dimension should be coordinated with the countries which experience the exodus of peoples.

Both the Conference of European Churches (CEC), at their 10th Assembly in Prague in 1992, and the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (CCME), have echoed those words. There is a large overlap in membership so it is not surprising they speak with a common voice.

In this booklet, statements from these three bodies have been moulded together as a 'Churches Declaration on Racial Justice in Europe', together with a 'Programme for Action' It is our hope that this document will be energetically studied by Non-Governmental organisations and members of congregations throughout Europe. It could become a prophetic word for our time.

We have also drawn on the commitment of the Council of Europe and the European Union (notably the European Parliament) and the governments of their member states. As we discuss the churches reactions to racism and xenophobia we need also to take into account what the governments have collectively committed themselves to.

But legislation and inter-governmental conventions are not enough. Violence against victims of racism and xenophobia cannot only be combatted by legal procedures. There is an educational task within every national and local community. In that regard the churches have a special responsibility, along with every NGO or community group which has an awareness of human rights and justice.

As you read all these statements you will realise there is a similarity of words. Are they repeating themselves? They all sound the same. That is true. We certainly do not lack the words to describe what we feel and what should be done. What we lack is the action.

This booklet is offered to NOGs, congregations, local communities and individuals with the hope that the information in it will help generate action or support action already underway. This is not a booklet to be read and left on the shelf, but to become 'dog-eared' and worn with use, as it is handed from one to another.

Bob Scott Editor

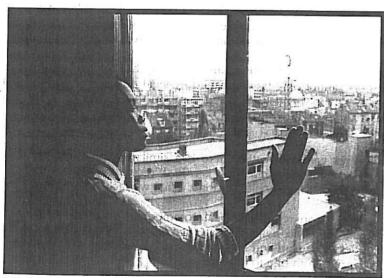
THE CHURCHES' DECLARATION OF RACIAL JUSTICE IN EUROPE

Europe stands at a crossroads in its history. The way it defines itself now will be crucial to future generations of peoples both within and outside its borders. The various cultural and religious traditions which are historically part of Europe are a rich heritage acknowledged and celebrated by very many Christians. The multi-cultural nature of European society is not a new phenomenon; the presence here for hundreds of years of people who originated mainly from Africa and Asia is well-documented. We cannot therefore support any assumption of superiority or atmosphere of exclusiveness which would deprive others either of their rightful place in Europe or of their own identity or narrowly, in terms of a fortress, closing its doors against the outside (especially against the so-called 'Third World') with regard to policies on refugees, immigration, trade and aid. Such matters are of deep concern to Christian people.

There are between 15 and 20 million black and migrant people residing in the Member States of the Council of Europe, that is between 5 to 10% of the total population. The estimate of clandestine or undocumented migrants is another two million. These so called migrants come partly from other Member States and partly from outside Europe, from the Slavic countries, north and west Africa, Turkey and the Middle East, South Asia, the Caribbean and beyond. But have we tried to keep such people out of Europe. We confess that much of the immigration law and practice in European countries is discriminatory and is based on racism.

Racism and xenophobia already exist in Europe and in some places they are very strong, as recent European reports show. A narrow definition of European identity would feed these negative instincts.

Christian values demand that Europe, as it defines itself, must keep in mind both its inter-relatedness with other parts of the



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world and the rich cultural mix that now characterises its population. The new Europe includes, for example, Algerians in France, Turks in Germany and Bulgaria, Kurds in Sweden, Surinamese in the Netherlands, Moroccans in Spain, Roma people in many Central European countries, and people of Asian, African and Caribbean origin in Britain. The religious fabric of Europe, now contains Islam and a variety of other faiths as well as Judaism and Christianity.

Christianity has a strong commitment to human equality. We are all made 'in the image of God' (Genesis 1, 27). There are many references in the Old Testament to the nature of a God who cares for a humanity. In the New Testament Jesus cuts across the ethnic differences of his own day with the story of the good Samaritan (Luke 10, 25-37) and the healing of the Syro-Phoenician woman's daughter (Mark 7, 24-30). Paul's belief was that in Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek (Gal. 3, 28). More recently the European Ecumenical Assembly held in May 1989 in Basel stated that as Churches and Christians 'we are called to include the minorities which stand out against pressure for their assimilation, and plead for the dignity for those who are marginalised The

European house should be an 'open house', a place of refuge and protection, a place of welcome, a place of hospitality...' A February 1992 Letter on Racism and Xenophobia from the Presidium of the Conference of European Churches expressed 'profound concern' at the rise of discrimination and racial violence, and called for a renewal of our 'common commitment to resist the revival of racism.... as it is appearing in the whole of Europe'. Christians undertake all such concerns as a response to their faith in God the Creator, and to God's Love Manifested through the created world.

This Declaration has been drawn up by representatives of national and international church bodies in Europe. It is sponsored initially by:-

The Programme to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches;

The Churches' Committee for Migrants in Europe;

The Conference of European Churches;

The Council of Churches for Britain and Ireland;

PROGRAMME FOR ACTION

Therefore we offer this European-wide programme to combat racism, xenophobia and discrimination. Most of it has a basis in international conventions and other international agreements of the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Council of Europe and the European Union. The banning of discrimination and racism already has a sound basis in international and national law. Furthermore, all forms of racism and discrimination must be condemned publicly and vigorous action must be taken against perpetrators of racial violence Finally we recognise that, if the churches are to challenge Governments on these matters, we must also strive harder to eradicate the racism in our own structures and practices.

I Discrimination on grounds of race, colour, religions or national origin should be made illegal.

The Government of all European States are called upon:

- a) to sign, ratify and implement fully the United Nations conventions on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the European Convention on Human Rights, including the recognition of the right of individual complaint;
- b) to develop on the national and European level (including the European Union) legislation to ban discrimination on grounds of race, colour, religion or ethnic origin, and to create fully supervisory structures similar to the UK Commission or Racial Equality (CARE), the Dutch Landelijk Bureau Racismebestrijding (LBR) or the Ombudsman for racial discrimination in Sweden.
- In Europe all should be able freely to practice their religious faith, while paying due regard to the



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rights and responsibilities of others. States are called upon to take into consideration the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of discrimination based on Religion or Belief.

- III It must be possible for nationals of non-European countries to become full citizens of European countries in which they reside.
 - a) To secure the legal and social position of migrant men, women, and children, States are called upon to sign, ratify and implement fully the United Nations Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, including the right of individual complaint.
 - b) Nationals of other than European States who reside legally within a European State should gradually become entitled to the following rights which they should possess in full after five years of residence:
 - 1) the right to freedom of movement within Europe:

- 2) the right to equal opportunity in employment, including training and promotion, especially in public services:
- 3) the right to family unity, in the same form as enjoyed by nations of European States;
- 4) the right to vote and stand for elections, at least in local elections and in international elections as for example (in the European Union) for the European Parliament:
- 5) the right to bousing, education and health care on the same terms as nationals of European States;
- 6) the right to have access to simple and inexpensive procedures of naturalisation;
- 7) the right to impartial treatment by the police and under the law, including proper legal representation.

- IV The countries of Europe should adopt positive immigration policies which recognise both the contribution already being made by the immigration of the past and the migrant workers of the present, and Europe's future need of labour.
- V Steps should be taken to regularise the status of undocumented migrant workers.

The Human Rights of such workers must be respected and States are called upon to sign, ratify and implement fully the ILO Convention 143 (Concerning Migration in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers).

- VI Refugees should be free to seek asylum in Europe according to principles laid down in international conventions.
 - a) harmonisation of asylum policies should be carried out in the context of a positive and compassionate interpretation of the Geneva Convention; wars, civil wars, social upheavals, foreign occupation and natural disasters should be recognised as valid grounds at least for temporary asylum;
 - b) there should be no sanctions against carriers which in effect prevent people from seeking asylum in European countries;
 - c) the 'safe country' concept should be abandoned, and removal to such countries should be ended;
 - d) asylum-seekers should be entitled to proper legal representation to pursue their claim, with the right of appeal;



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- e) asylum-seekers should never be held in detention centres for more than one month, and then only for national security reasons.
- VII There should be recognition throughout Europe that the most effective way to stabilize the movement of people is to work consistently and rapidly towards a world of peace-with-justice for all. Policies for this should be worked out in close co-operation with development agencies and the less-developed countries themselves.

We now encourage all national churches and church bodies in Europe:

- i) to present this Declaration to their political leaders;
- ii) to develop its use, with an accompanying educational programme for church constituencies;
- iii) to seek to initiate church actions to mark 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination' on 21st March each year, alongside other interested groups and movements.

USING INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO COMBAT RACISM

By Jan Niessen

Jan Niessen is General Secretary of the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (Brussels).

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I. THE BACKGROUND

Although racial discrimination and violence cannot be eradicated by legislation alone, the struggle for racial justice cannot do without it. Racism must be considered a crime and must be outlawed. The law should also provide remedies for the victims of discrimination.

International instruments to combat discrimination and to promote equality of treatment have proven to be powerful tools in the hands of the racially oppressed and those who support them. Certainly, compared to the demands put forward by them, international conventions often offer too little and the supervisory mechanisms are, more than just occasionally, undermined by governments. However, conventions offer protection in addition to national laws and practices, provide for friendly settlements and remedies for victims,

oblige states to adapt their legislation to international norms, have a preventive effect on states' behaviour and offer possibilities to hold public and parliamentary debates on the efforts of states to comply with international human rights standards.

Therefore, representatives of the World Council's Programme to Combat Racism. The Conference of European Churches and the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe have asked their member bodies to challenge European governments to sign, ratify and fully implement these conventions. For this purpose the Churches' Declaration on Racial Justice in Europe was prepared. The WCC's Central Committee Meeting (August 1992) recommended the Declaration to its members for further study and action. The CEC Assembly (September 1992) adopted a shortened version as a public statement. The CCME officially presented a somewhat adapted version to the Council of Europe's Fifth Conference of Ministers responsible for Migration (November 1993).

In October 1993 the heads of states and government of the 32 member states of the Council of Europe also adopted a Declaration and Plan of Action on Combatting Racism, Xenophobia, Antisemitism and Intolerance. This plan must be seen as a joint response of European governments to events which have taken place during the last four years in Europe: ethnic cleansing, the rise of chauvinistic nationalism, racial violence against Black and migrant people, refugees and asylum seekers, Roma and Sinti and Jews. The plan offers some good linking points with church action in more than one area, but in particular the promotion of the ratification and implementation of European and other international conventions.

The following are suggestions on how churches can act on the basis of the Declaration on Racial Justice in Europe. Church groups may start by distributing the Declaration on Racial Justice in Europe at



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the local and national level. Churches and church leaders should be invited to endorse the document. Churches may also be asked to create a special task group to act on the Declaration. It is likely that the follow-up action will be a campaign to have the relevant international convention signed, ratified and fully implemented. For such a campaign a number of steps should be undertaken.

II. ACTION AT THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL

Raising awareness

Associations of racially oppressed people, church groups and NGOs may first have to study the various conventions mentioned in the Declaration in order to ascertain what kind of protection they offer and how they can be used in the local situation. Usually, conventions are not easy to read and lawyers can perhaps be asked to introduce them.

Members of parliament or governmental officials may be invited to explain the significance of the conventions and the position of the government with regard their ratification.

The next step is to inform a wider group of people. This could include the wide distribution of the Declaration, making and distributing excerpts of the relevant conventions, organising hearings and briefings for the press and media, etc.

When the conventions have already been ratified it will be interesting to see whether the right of individual complaint, for which some conventions provide the possibility after all national remedies are exhausted, can be invoked in a case of racial discrimination. Support groups for victims of discrimination can be formed which assist them during the often lengthy procedures. Under many conventions, governments are obliged to regularly present reports on its



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implementation to a special international committee which is set up under the convention. It would be interesting to see whether such reports address the needs and concerns at the local level. Members of Parliament can be approached to organise hearings in the Parliament on the occasion of parliamentary discussions on the governmental report. If need be churches and NGOs may write a so-called shadow report which corrects the official report of the government.

Both the complaint procedures and reporting offer very good opportunities to raise awareness at the local and national level on international standards and to what extent they are being implemented nationally.

Campaigning for Ratification

Conventions enter into force as soon as a certain number of states have ratified (this can vary from five to twenty) and are binding only upon states which have ratified them. When governments ratify a convention they may make reservations with respect to a restricted number of articles.

In the event that a convention is not ratified, or is only partly ratified, a campaign can be launched to put pressure on governments to ratify or lift the reservation made with the ratification. It is important to stress the need to acknowledge the right of individual complaint. However, only a few conventions include such a provision.

A very important part of a campaign strategy is to regularly inform a wider public, as well as the leadership and constituencies of powerful organisations, such as churches, trade unions and welfare organisation.

Connected with this publicity campaign are activities to put together a broad coalition of all kinds of organisations which have their own constituency and their own access to political parties and government.

These organisations need to speak out publicly in favour of ratification. This means getting and keeping the issue on to the agenda of these organisations. Supportive groups could include statements in their regular mailings and give updates on activities connected with the ratification campaign. They could also write to politically responsible persons asking for ratification and include the matter in their regular meetings with these persons. This should be repeated more than once.

Political parties need to be informed, which may lead to questions being raised at parliamentary question times, motions urging the governments to start the ratification process, etc. Ratification processes take a long time. Usually various ministries will have to be consulted before a government takes an official favourable, or unfavourable, position. NGOs need to know the time schedule of this internal consultation process and the position of the various ministries.

For all these activities (a) Watch Committee(s) can be created, composed of associations of racially oppressed people, churches, trade unions and employers organisations, welfare organisations, etc.

III. ACTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The initiators of the Declaration are prepared to provide churches, church groups and NGOs with regular information and updates on the state of ratification of the relevant conventions, and on proposals for changes in existing conventions or the drafting of new conventions or other international instruments. They could assist local and national groups with analyzing governmental reports or with the writing of shadow reports. They may also facilitate the access of local and national groups into intergovernmental institutions when these bodies scrutinise the official reports. They may assist local and national groups when they are engaged in an individual complaint procedure or when they are invited to participate in hearings organised by international and intergovernmental bodies.

CAMPAIGNING FOR COMMUNITY LEGISLATION TO COMBAT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: THE STARTING LINE

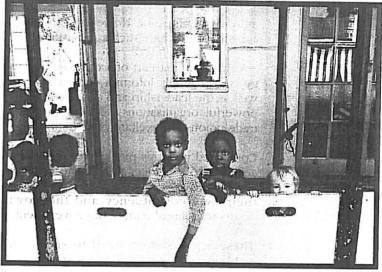
By Jan Niessen

ORIGIN

At the initiative of the British Commission for Racial Equality (CRE), the Dutch Landelijk Bureau Racismebestrijding and the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (CCME), a group of independent experts was formed which was asked to draw up proposals for anti-discrimination legislation at the level of the European Union.

Members of the group included high ranking civil servants, politicians, academics and activists from "Brussels", Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Great Britain. The initiators were of the opinion that, given the developments in Europe, the many declarations of the various institutions of the European Union and the numerous action proposals made by non-governmental organisations, a clear plan of action on the European level is needed to combat racial discrimination. Such a plan of action should concentrate on a few basic elements rather than attempt to be comprehensive. Also it should take into consideration the nature of the European Union and its legislative competence and procedures.

Finally, a plan of action should be clear in its presentations and aims in order to gain the support of as many organisations as possible. It was felt that a proposal for a Council Directive would serve all these purposes. A directive is Union legislation that binds the member states to adapt their national legislation to the principles set out in the directive. The proposal was given the name of **the Starting Line**.



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The proposal for the Directive contains the following elements:

The member states of the European Union shall ensure that conditions are set under which every person may participate in society on an equal footing, for example by introducing national laws and practices which would favour certain disadvantaged groups with the aim of removing existing inequalities and promoting effective equality of opportunity between members society.

The member states of the European Union shall take the necessary measures to prohibit, under legal sanctions, any discrimination in the fields of professional activity, social security, health and welfare. education, vocational education, housing, provision of goods and services and participation in social, cultural, religious and public life. Racist or xenophobic propaganda and insult, incitement to racial discrimination, hatred or violence shall be forbidden and organisations which promote such propaganda be outlawed. Also practices of racial discrimination and support for racist organisations by public authorities and institutions shall be forbidden by law.

The legal systems in the member states shall provide:

- * appropriate measures whereby every persons who considers him/herself victim of racial discrimination shall have recourse to a judicial remedy which should enable victims to defend their rights.
- * adequate compensation to victims of racial discrimination shall be granted
- * appropriate bodies shall be established to which complaints can be submitted. Such bodies shall have the authority to hivestigate the complaints and, for example, suggest conciliation procedures.
- * moreover, victims may establish, before a court or other competent body (but not in procedures under criminal law), a presumption of discrimination. It shall be for the respondent to prove that there has been no contravention of non-discrimination. A presumption of discrimination is established where the complainant show a fact or a series of facts which would, if not rebutted, amount to direct or indirect discrimination.

The member states shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive no later than two years after its adoption. Every two years the member states shall forward to the European Commission all information necessary to enable it to draw up a report on the application of the Directive for submission to the European parliament and the Council of Ministers. The provisions of this Directive do not affect legislation or applicable international treaties granting more favourable guarantees against racial discrimination.

THE STARTING LINE GROUP

The initiators were fully aware of the compromise character of this proposal. The idea was, however, to present policy makers with a document which could be of use in the policy-making processes and, at the same time, was challenging enough given the present system of moderate protection against racial discrimination in most member states. It was felt that such a document was better than one that would include all possible measures but would not play a role at all in political discussions.

After the group of experts finished its work, a new informal group was formed which would promote and campaign for the proposal. Members are at present the previously mentioned organisations and the Belgian Centre for Equal Opportunities Opposition to Racism, Ausländerbeauftragte des Senats von Berlin and Forum Buntes Deutschland. The group meets regularly in Brussels. Other organisations, are also invited to these meetings as well, such as the French Commission National Consultative des Droits de l'Homme, the German Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für die Belange der Ausländer, the European Migrants Forum, the International Commission of Jurists, Caritas Europe and the Centre Européen Juif d'Information. Some of these organisations have endorsed the proposal. The group is of a mixed character. Some of them are linked to governments whereas others have links with or are grass-roots organisations.

CAMPAIGNING

Just before the group of experts finalized their work, it became known that the European Council meeting in Edinburgh (December 1992) would consider adopting a statement on racism in Europe.

It was then decided by the group to contact heads of government in Germany,

France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy on the one hand, and the President of the European Parliament and the European Commission on the other, with a view to have included in the statement a reference to legislation and preferably Community legislation as a possible means to combat racial discrimination. It was a partially successful attempt because the Edinburgh Declaration indeed made reference to the need for legislation to eliminate racial discrimination.

The proposal was also introduced in Montpellier (March 1993) where a report, commissioned by the European Commission, was presented on the twelve member states' existing legal instruments for eliminating racial discrimination.

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The Starting Line has received quite a lot of positive responses from non-governmental and Black/migrant organisations throughout the Community. They use the document in their discussions with governments and politicians. Members of national parliaments and the European Parliament, churches, associations of lawyers and civil servants are also working with the document. In Italy it has been instrumental to the framing of national anti-discrimination

legislation and this could also be the case for Germany where many NGOs are pressing for such legislation.

The Starting Line Group has opted for the following campaigning strategy.

For juridical and political reasons the Group will concentrate on launching national campaigns. Given legislative procedures within the European Union it is the European Commission that has the sole right of initiative to enact Union legislation, which can only be done on the basis of (provisions of) the Treaty of Rome.

There is, however, a weak Treaty basis for such an initiative. The Treaty does not have a clause that forbids discrimination on

grounds of race and skin colour. The Commission may use the famous article 235 of the Treaty which is being used only in cases where the implementation of the Treaty necessicommunity action. It is unlikely that the Commission will estimate the present political climate as working in favour of the Commission taking recourse to article 235 for this particular matter. The subsidiarity principle is being interpreted

by almost every member state in such a way that Union action in this field is seen as not appropriate. Therefore, pressure needs to be built up on the governments of the twelve member states in favour of Union legislation to combat racial discrimination creating the desired favourable climate. National networks need to be created which could carry the proposal forward by building up a broad coalition of national NGOs, churches, trade-unions, lawyers,

politicians, etc. Such informal networks would inform political parties and rally their support.

At the same time attention should be given to the rotating presidencies of the European Union which offer additional possibilities to reach representatives of the twelve member states while they meet in preparation of Ministers Meetings and European Summits. The forthcoming presidencies are: Germany (July-December 1994), France (January-June 1995) and Spain (July-December 1995). The European institutions, such as the Commission and the Parliament need, of course, to be regularly informed and involved in as many as possible activities.

Of particular importance is the intergovernmental conference, scheduled for 1996, which will take decisions on further amendments to the Treaty. This also offers opportunities to lobby for the insertion of anti-discrimination provisions. Here the Starting Line Group could link up with a broader coalition protecting the insertion of a general anti-discrimination clause, protecting the disabled, the elderly, homosexuals and lesbians etc. Another possibility is to propose a clause specifically forbidding discrimination on grounds of racial, religious, cultural, social or national differences and promoting harmonious relations between such persons or groups of persons.

DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION ON COMBATTING RACISM, XENOPHOBIA, ANTISEMITISM AND INTOLERANCE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE SUMMIT VIENNA 1993

We, Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe member States,

Convinced that the diversity of traditions and cultures has for centuries been one of Europe's riches and that the principle of tolerance is the guarantee of the maintenance in Europe of an open society respecting the cultural diversity to which we are attached:

Convinced that to bring about a democratic and pluralistic society respecting the equal dignity of all human beings remains one of the prime objectives of European constructions;

Alarmed by the present resurgence of racism, xenophobia and antisemitism, the development of a climate of intolerance, the increase in acts of violence, notably against migrants and people of immigrant origin, and the degrading treatment and discriminatory practices accompanying them;

Equally alarmed also by the development of aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism which constitute new expressions of xenophobia;

Concerned at the deterioration of the economic situation, which threatens the cohesion of European societies by generating forms of exclusion likely to foster social tensions and manifestations of xenophobia;

Convinced that these manifestations of intolerance threaten democratic societies and their fundamental values and undermine the foundations of European construction:

Confirming the Declaration of 14 May 1981 of the Committee of Ministers in which the

latter already solemnly condemned all forms of intolerance and the acts of violence that they engender:

Reaffirming the values of solidarity which must inspire all members of society in order to reduce marginalisation and social exclusion;

Convinced furthermore that Europe's future demands from individuals and from groups not only tolerance but also the will to act together, combining their diverse contributions;

- Condemn in the strongest possible terms racism in all its forms, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance and all forms of religious discrimination.
- Encourage member States to continue efforts already undertaken to eliminate these phenomena and commit ourselves to strengthening national laws and international instruments and taking appropriate measures at national and European level.
- Undertake to combat all ideologies, policies and practices constituting an incitement to racial batred, violence and discrimination, as well as any action or language likely to strengthen fears and tensions between groups from different racial, ethnic, national, religious or social background.
- Launch an urgent appeal to European peoples, groups and citizens, and young people in particular, that they resolutely engage in combatting all forms of intolerance and that they actively participate in the construction of a European society based on common values, characterised by democracy, tolerance and solidarity.

To this end, we instruct the Committee of Ministers to develop and implement as soon as possible the following **plan of action** and mobilise the necessary financial resources.

PLAN OF ACTION

1 Launch a broad European Youth Campaign to mobilise the public in favour of a tolerant society based on the equal dignity of all its members and against manifestations of racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance.

This campaign, co-ordinated by the Council of European in co-operation with the European Youth Organisations, will have a national and local dimension through the creation of national committees.



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It will aim in particular at stimulating pilot projects involving all sections of society.

It will aim in particular at stimulating pilot projects involving all sections of society.

- Invite member States to reinforce guarantees against all forms of discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin or on religion, and to this end to:
 - re-examine without delay their legislation and regulations with a view to eliminating provisions likely to generate discrimination based on any of these reasons or likely to sustain prejudice;
 - assure effective implementation of legislation aimed at combatting racism and discrimination:
 - reinforce and implement preventive measures to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and intolerance, giving special attention to awareness-raising and confidencebuilding measures;
- 3 Establish a Committee of governmental Experts with a mandate:
 - review member States' legislation, policies and other measures to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and intolerance, and their effectiveness;
 - propose further action at local, national and European level;
 - formulate general policy recommendations to member States;
 - study international legal instruments applicable in the matter with a view to their reinforcement where appropriate;

The Committee of Experts will report regularly to the Committee of Ministers, which will seek the opinions of the relevant Steering Committees.

Further modalities for the functioning of this new mechanism should be decided by the Committee of Ministers.

- 4. Reinforce mutual understanding and confidence between people through the Council of Europe's co-operation and assistance programmes. Work in this area would focus in particular on:
 - studying the deep-seated causes of intolerance and considering remedies, notably by means of a seminar and support for research programmes:
 - promoting education in the fields of human rights and respect for cultural diversity;
 - strengthening programmes aimed at eliminating prejudice in the teaching of history by emphasising positive mutual influence between different countries, religions and ideas in the historical development of Europe;
 - encouraging transfrontier co-operation between local authorities so as to boost confidence;
 - intensifying co-operative work in the fields of intercommunity relations and equality of opportunities;
 - developing policies to combat social exclusion and extreme poverty.
- Request the media professions to report and comment on acts of racism and intolerance factually and responsibly, and to continue to develop professional codes of ethics which reflect these requirements.

In the execution of this Plan, the Council of Europe will take due account of the work of UNESCO in the field of tolerance, in particular preparations for a "Year of Tolerance" in 1995.

A first report on implementation of the Plan of Action will be submitted to the Committee of Ministers at its 94 Session in May 1994.

RESOLUTION ON RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (STRASBOURG DECEMBER 1993)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,

 baving regard to the joint declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission of 11 June 1986 and all the resolutions subsequently adopted on this subject,

- baving particular regard to its resolution of 21 April 1993 on the resurgence of racism and xenophobia,
- baving regard to the declarations of the European council in Maastricht on 9-10 December 1991, in Edinburgh on 12 December 1992 and in Copenhagen on 21-22 June 1993,
- baving regard to the conclusions of the Ministers of Justice of the Member states of the European Community adopted at Kolding on 6-7 May 1993,
- baving regard to the Vienna Declaration of the Heads of state and of Government of the Member States of the Council of Europe of 9 October 1993 and the accompanying action programme to combat

racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance,

- baving regard to Article F (2) of the Treaty on European Union³
 - A. increasingly concerned by the upsurge of racism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and intolerance in the Community and the frequency of nationalist demonstrations which must also be considered a type of xenophobia,
 - B. alarmed by the electoral success of extreme right-wing and neo-fascist parties in some Member States of the union,
 - C. emphasising that these phenomena often take the form of violence against immigrants, asylum seekers and other vulnerable groups,
 - D. whereas extreme right-wing parties and movements in almost all the Member states of the Community abuse the prolonged economic crisis and the fear of unemployment amongst citizens and endeavour to channel social tensions against immigrants, refugees and minorities in society,
 - E. reiterating once again that the Union has a duty to protect democratic values and that the principles of tolerance and solidarity are fundamental in a Europe which has always claimed to be an open society and a guarantor of diversity,

i The Union shall respect fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights Fundamental Freedoms, signed in Rome on 4 November 1950 and as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member states, as general principle of Community law.

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- F. whereas the publication and marketing of neo-Nazi or racist emblems and articles and concerts glorifying fascism, racism and xenophobia should be banned in the Member states;
- G. whereas, as a matter of urgency, democratic parties should form a united front to reject any alliance with extreme right-wing groups;
- 1 Reiterates its condemnation of all forms of racism and xenophobia and of all incitement to extremist violence, racism and anti-semitism;
- Considers that, now the Treaty on European Union has entered into force, its provision must be made operational, in particular the principle of respect for fundamental rights enshrined in Article F;
- 3 Regrets that the Commission will not have done by the end of 1993 what it was asked to do in Parliament's aforementioned resolution of 21 April 1993 and considers it vital that a start should be made as soon as possible on
- the drawing-up a four-year action programme including
 - (a) practical measures to combat racial prejudice, xenophobia, anti Semitism and other forms of religious intolerance,
 - (b) a directive laying down measures to strengthen the legal instruments existing in this field in the Member states, and
 - (c) campaigns to raise awareness throughout Europe, especially in schools and through the media.

- a new Eurobarometer survey on racism and xenophobia, showing the current state



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of relations between the various communities, with particular attention being paid to those areas in which the most dramatic rise in instances of racism, xenophobia and anti-semitism has been recorded;

- 4 Calls on the commission to draw up as a matter of urgency the directive laying down measures to strengthen the legal instruments existing in this field in the Member states, using the document entitled 'The Starting Line' written by a group of experts from six of the Member states;
- 5 Calls on the Member states to move on from making statements and declarations on racism and xenophobia and to adopt as soon as possible practical measures at national and Community level to combat the phenomenon, particularly by implementing special legislation;
- Galls on the Commission, in the frame-work of its social policy initiatives, to intervene and provide for uncompromising and stringent measures against employers who use undeclared labour, which is often one of the reasons for the emergence of racist and xenophobic attitudes;

- 7 Calls on the commission to support positive action to make young people aware of racism and in particular to promote the initiative launched in France the distribution of anti-racist passports for young people in all the Member states;
- 8 Calls on the governments of the Member states and the Commission to provide political and financial support to movements and organisations of citizens which are actively involved in the fight against racism and xenophobia;
- 9 Calls once again on the Council and Commission to take action on the recommendations made by its Committee of Inquiry into Racism, and in particular Nos. 14, 16, 20, 24, 26, 31, 33, 34, 36, 39, 44, 45, 48 and 49.1;
- 10 Emphasizes that incitement to racism must be treated as a real offence and calls on all the Member states to adjust their legal measures accordingly against those who commit racist acts;
- 11 Considers that it is urgently necessary to hold a conference on racism and xenophobia by March 1994, and to declare 1995 'European Year of Harmony among Peoples' as stated in its above mentioned resolution of 21 April 1993;
- 12 Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Economic and Social Committee, the Council of Europe, the governments and parliaments of the Member states and of countries which have applied for Community membership.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM DOCUMENT A3-0195/90

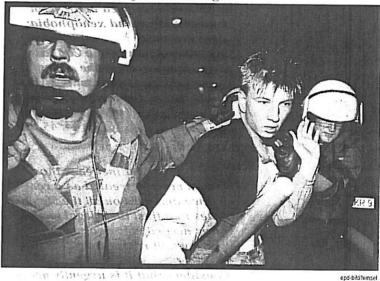
- 14 that the President of the Commission be entrusted with ensuring coordination of the Commission activities pertaining to racism, antisemitism and xenophooia and all matters relating to nationals of third countries within the European Community, and that to this end a task force be set up spanning both the relevant directorates-general.
- 16 That a periodic report, preferably every 18-24 months, be commissioned on the current situation with respect to racism, anti semitism and xenophobia (including extreme right and fascist groups) with particular reference to areas with a high proportion of minority communities or those which may have exhibited a high level of tension within the Community, and that this report be presented to the European Parliament.
- 20 That 1995 should be designated European Year of Racial Harmony and form part of an ongoing campaign to alert residents of the Community to the dangers to them all from the growth in racism, antisemitism and xenophobia, and that adequate financial resources be made available in both 1993 and 1994 for preparation.
- 24 That the Commission use all its powers, especially those provided by Article 169 of the Treaty, to enforce full implementation of Council Directive 77/486/EEC on the education of the children of migrant workers, in all those Member states which have so far failed to fulfil the obligation imposed on them by this directive;

that the Commission initiate a revision of this directive, with a view particularly to ensuring that the rights provided by it are extended so as to include the children of immigrants from third countries.

- 25 That the Commission significantly step up its efforts to ensure full implementation of the resolution of the Council and Ministers of Education, meeting within the Council, of May 1985, on the education of gypsy and traveller children, with a view particularly to stimulating initiatives proposed by that resolution and strengthening the development, coordination and evaluation, at Community level, of cooperative networks of initiatives at local, regional and Member State level.
- 26 That the Commission, by 31 March 1991, submit a recommendation to the Council on the role of education in combatting and preventing racism and xenophobia.
- 31 that, in the light of the ruling of the Court of Justice of 9 July 1987 underlining the fact that the employment situation, and more generally the improvement of living and working conditions in the Community, is affected by Member States' policies towards third country nationals resident in the Community, a draft directive be prepared by 31 March 1991 to provide a Community framework of legislation against any dissemination connected with belonging or not belonging to an ethnic group, nation, region, race or religion, covering all Community residents.
- 33 That a European Residents Charter be drafted, extending to residents of Member state the right of residence and establishment in

the other Member states of the community, and giving them the opportunity to obtain European Residents Card, as part of the measures to abolish internal; frontiers and establish the single area provided for in the Treaties and the Single Act; this European Residents Card would allow non-Community legal residents freedom to circulate, to reside and to work within the European Community: was or broughts has

organisations of citizens which



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- That a European network to combat racism and xenophobia be promoted with Community funding to allow the exchange of experience among the Member states and create points of contact for those affected.
- 36 That arrangements be made in cooperation with the European Parliament for the appointment of a European Community officer for questions of asylum.
- 39 That the European Migrants Forum as recommended in the Evrigenis Report be established by

31 December 1990; the recent Commission moves in this direction are welcomed, including the convening of a conference of 87 migrant organisations in the Community; the Parliament should have representation at this conference and be kept fully informed of all developments.

- That it reconsider its position as regards the Community's accession and take the necessary steps to ensure that the European Community become a signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights as foreseen in the Working Programm of the Commission for 1990.
- 45 That the necessary steps be taken to ensure that the European Community become a signatory to the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, and to the 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees.
- 48 That if necessary a supplementary declaration be adopted as soon as possible to the Council Declaration against Racism and Xenophobia, expressly to protect immigrants to the Community from third countries in the same way as citizens of the Member states of the Community, against racism and xenophobia of which they are particular victims.
- 49 That a declaration be made that any country seeking to join the European Community must be committed to the European democratic traditions of tolerance, the elimination of all form of discrimination connected with belonging or not belonging to an ethnic group, nation, race or religion, and be a signatory to the appropriate international and European convent-

lons, and take steps to combat xenophobia and antisemitism with, if necessary, denazification measure, enabling that country to meet Community standards for the prevention and repression of racism and xenophobia.'

Resolution on the Broad Guidelines of the Economic Policies of the Member States and of the Community

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,

- baving regard to the Commission's Framework for the broad Economic Policy Guidelines, pursuant to Article 10312 of the EC Treaty,
- having regard also to Articles 102a and 103 (1), which require Member states to co-ordinate their economic policies and to conduct them with a view to advancing the objectives set out in Article 2,
- having regard to Rule 148 of its Rules of Procedure.
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and Industrial Policy (A3-0384/93),
 - A. noting that the competitiveness of the European Union is under severe pressure; noting also that government deficits have increased and are too high in most Member states,
 - B. re-affirming that the single most important problem facing the European Union is unemployment, expected to reach a record high level of about 18 million unemployed, about 11.5% of the civilian labour force; and recognising that unemployment in the Coordinator

has risen since 1991 primarily because of economic recession, with negative economic growth in 1993 and investment down by 4.6%,

- C. noting, however, that even in periods of higher growth the Community has not succeeded sufficiently in translating economic growth into employment,
- D. whereas the European Union is resolved not to submit passively to developments in international economic relations.
- E. noting that the economies of the Member states are more and more affected by the enormous volume of international capital flows and the impact of speculation on investment and trade as exmplified by the events on the EC financial market last summer,
- Considers that the over-riding objective of the Economic Guidelines should be a massive reduction in unemployment, requiring measures by the European Union and Member States, both to achieve a sustainable, non-inflationary economic recovery in accordance with Article 2 of the EC Treaty, and to ensure that economic recovery is translated into jobs; to be sustainable this will require a new model of development taking account of the social and environmental costs of our patterns of production and consumption;

THE CHURCHES' CHARTER FOR RACIAL JUSTICE IN EUROPE

A Document of the Churches' Commission for Racial Justice of the United Kingdom

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Europe stand at a crossroads in its history. The way it defines itself now will be crucial to future generations of peoples both within and outside its borders. The various cultural and religious traditions which are historically part of Europe are a rich heritage which very many Christians acknowledge and celebrate. The multi-cultural nature of European and indeed of British society is not a new phenomenon; the presence of Black people here as early as the 16th century is well documented. We cannot therefore support any assumption of superiority or atmosphere of exclusiveness which would deprive others either of their rightful place in Europe or of their own identity or cultural roots. There is now a serious risk that Europe may define itself

narrowly, in terms of a 'Fortress Europe', closing its doors against the outside, especially the socalled 'Third World', with regard to policies on refugees, immigration, trade and aid. Such matters are of deep concern to Christian people.

There are about 13 million so-called 'migrant' residing in the 12 Member States of the EC, out of a total of 325 million. A small propor-

tion of this 325 million originate from outside Europe: they are Black Europeans. some of them have been here for centuries. Of the 13 million 'migrants', 5 million are nationals of other Member States and 8 million are nationals of non-Member

States ('Third-Country Nations'), Of the latter, 6 million come from countries like Turkey, Algeria, Morocco, the Indian Sub-Continent, Africa and Caribbean, whereas the other 2 million come from the USA, Canada, Switzerland and Scandinavia. A majority from Third-Country Nations live in Germany, the UK and France. The estimate of additional clandestine or undocumented migrant workers is 2 million, the majority in Italy, Spain and France. An exclusive approach, emphasising 'White European' culture, will further marginalise ethnic minorities living and working in Europe, many of whom have citizenship or permanent residence in an EC State.

Racism and xenophobia already exist in Europe and in some places they are very strong, as recent European reports show. A narrow definition of European identity would feed these negative instincts. Christian values demand that Europe, as it defines itself, must keep in mind its inter-



relatedness with other parts of the world and the rich cultural mix that now characterises its population. The European Community includes Turks in Germany. Algerians in France, Surinamese in the Netherlands, Moroccans in Spain and people of Asia, Africa and Caribbean origin in Britain. The religious fabric of Europe now contains Islam (once more) and a variety of other faiths as well as Judaism and Christianity.

Christianity has a strong commitment to hospitality, protection and to justice. This originates from such verses as Lev. 19,34 The stranger who sojourns with you shall be to you as one of yourselves, and you shall love him as yourself', from Jesus' attitude towards the derided Samaritans and from New Testament passages such as



Matthew 25 and Galatians 3, 26-28. The 1989 European Ecumenical Assembly in Basle stated that as Churches and as Christians 'we are called to include the minorities which stand out against pressure for their assimilation, and plead for dignity for those who are marginalised...The European house should be an 'open

house'. The 1992 Prague Assembly of the Conference of European Churches stated that 'Christianity has a strong commitment to human equality. We are all made in the image of God'. Christians undertake these concerns as a response to their faith in God the Creator and Redeemer, and to his love manifested in the whole of creation.

We therefore offer this **Charter**, which enunicates seven Principles as a basis for a Christian approach to the situation of ethnic minorities and to racial justice in the new Europe.

Most of these already have a basis in the European Convention of Human Rights, the Human Dimension aspect of the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe and Council of Europe statements and resolutions. We believe it is therefore essential that these Principles, and the rights related to them, should inform and we hope influence the policy decisions of the new European Community.

Racial discrimination should be made unlawful in the European Community.

This could be undertaken by amending the Treaty of Rome to ban racial or religious discrimination, enacting an EC Directive such as 'The Starting Line' proposed by, among others, the CRE and the Churches Committee for Migrants in Europe (Brussels) and by Governments developing EC-wide legislation, along with encouraging every Member State to incorporate into law the European Convention of Human Rights.

II) Within the EC all should be able freely to practice their religious faith, while paying due regard to the rights and responsibilities of others.

CO-SPONSORING BODIES

Council of Churches for Britain & Ireland Churches Together in England (CTE) Action of Churches Together in Scotland (ACTS) Methodist Church Church of Scotland Religious Society of Friends Baptist Union Council of Great-Britain Catholic Bishops' Conference Committees for Community Relations and for Migrants and Refugees Scottish Episcopal Church, Social Responsibility Committee United Reformed Church, Church & Society Department Baptist Union of Scotland Executive Committee Council of African and Afro-Caribbean Churches International Ministerial Council of Great-Britain Church Missionary Society Cherubin and Seraphim Church Movement Centre for Black and White Christian Partnership MELRAW (Methodist Leadership Racism Awareness Workshops) Catholic Association for Racial Justice Christ Apostolic Church Great-Britain United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

> III) Third Country Nationals must not become Second Class Citizens in the EC.

> Third Country Nationals legally resident in the EC (including refugees) should all become entitled to the following rights, the first 3 immediately, the others during a 5-year period, as indicated. They should have:-

- a) The right to freedom of movement and of establishment in the EC:
- b) The right to bousing, education and health-care on the same terms as EC Nationals:
- c) The right to impartial treatment by the police and under the law, including proper legal representation and protection from racist attacks;
- d) The right to family unity, in the same form as that enjoyed by EC Nationals (after 2 years):
- e) The right to equal opportunity in employment, with the public services setting an example as appropriate, for EC residents immediately and migrant contract workers after 2 years;
- f) The right to vote in local and European elections (after 2 years) and in national elections (after 5 years).

- IV) No-one should be denied the right to seek asylum in the European Community, according to the principle of the 1951 Geneva Convention.
 - a) 'Harmonisation' of asylum policy in the EC should follow the spirit rather than the letter of the Geneva Convention and the European Convention on Human Rights;
 - b) There should be no Government penalties levied against carriers which in effect prevent people seeking asylum in the EC and turn airline staff into immigration officials;
 - Asylum-seekers should be entitled to proper legal representation to pursue their claims, with the right of appeal;
 - d) Detention of asylum-seekers should only ever be for national security purposes, and normally limited to one month.
- V) Steps should be taken to regularise the status of undocumented migrant workers.
- VI) The European Convention on Human Rights should apply to everyone physically present in an EC Member State, whether Third Country Nationals, students, asylum-seekers or undocumented workers.
- VII) There should be a recognition throughout the EC that the most effective way to stabilize the movement of people is to work rapidly towards a world of peace-with-justice for all.

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ple of the 1951 Geneva Convention,

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PEAN CHURCH LEADERS' STATEMENT ON RACISM

18 MAY 1994

Christian people in Europe have been able to welcome the breaking down of barriers and the liberating possibilities which have been brought about by the collapse of totalitarian regimes in Eastern Europe. There are, however, some new causes for alarm. As Church leaders, we view with the very gravest concern the rise of Racism, Xenophobia and anti-Semitism in all European countries. We are troubled about the unequal treatment given to those of different social or ethnic origin. We are especially disturbed, indeed outraged, by the growth of harassment and violence directed against such people. Every attack of this kind is an attack on one who is made in the image of God. We declare our solidarity with those threatened or molested, in the name of Christ who himself became human.

The variety of cultural and religious traditions which belong historically to Europe are part of a rich heritage which Christian acknowledge and celebrate. We reject any suggestion of superiority or movement towards exclusiveness which would deprive others of a place in the new Europe, whether they have been here for some time, have a human right to enter or have sought safety from persecution or conflict. ladicated. They should have:-

Racism - the assumption of superiority and the exercise of dominant power against those of different ethnic background - is a sin. We call on all Christians, and we invite those of other faith communities, to work to eradicate racism from ourselves, our churches, our countries and our continent. This process should be carried out in the spheres of housing, health, employment, immigration and refuge policy, and all other relevant areas.

We recognise there may be a cost, in resources needed and criticism to be endured. However this is a requirement of God's mission. As followers of Jesus Christ we can offer noththe police and under the law. VII the European Convention of Human

the province of list of all those who have joined this initiative.

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The right to cole in local and and an netional obstitute (after 5

List of European Church Leaders Signatories To the Archbishop of Canterbury's Statement

Belgium Godfried Cardinal Danneels, President of the Catholic Bishops' Conference,

Metropolitan Panteleimon of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinope for the Orthodox Church in

Belgium.

Revd Daniel Vanescote, President of the Synodal Assembly of the United Belgian Protestant Church, Revd Canon Cameron Walker, President of the Belgian Anglican Central Committee, and President of

the Consultation of Christian Churches in Belgium.

<u>Croatia</u> Franjo Cardinal Kuharic, Catholic Church.

Czech Republic Miroslav Broz, General Secretary, The Synodal Council of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren.

<u>Denmark</u> Revd Knud Wumpelmann, President of the Baptist Union.

Finland Archbishop John Vikstrom, Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland.

<u>France</u> Mgr Joseph Duval, Catholic Archbishop of Rouen,

Pastor Michel Bertrand, President of the National Council of the Reformed Church in France,

Revd Jacques Stewart, President of the French Protestant Federation,

M. Jeremie, Presiding Bishop of the Orthodox Church,

Germany Dr. Klaus Engelhardt, Presiding Bishop of the EKD, the Evangelical Church in Germany.

Hungary Archbishop Istvan Seregely, Archbishop of Eger, President of the Hungarian Catholic Bishops'

Conference.

<u>Italy</u> Dr. Gianni Rostan, Moderator, Waldensian Church, Rome,

President Franco Scaramuccia, Baptist Union,

Pastor Giorgio Bouchard, President of the Protestant Federation,

Dean Hartmut Diekmann, Lutheran Church,

Pastor Claudio H. Martelli, President of the Methodist Church,

Commissioner Anna Hannevik (Salvation Army).

Netherlands Revd W. Beekmann, Netherlands Reformed Church,

Dr. P. Boomsma, Chairman, Reformed Churches of the Netherlands,

Cardinal A. Simonis, Archbishop of Utrecht.

Norway Bishop Andreas Aarflot, Bishop of Oslo, Norwegian Bishops Conference.

Dr. Sirun Mogedal, Church of Norway Council on Foreign Relations, Revd Lars Erik Nordby, Chairman, Norwegian Christian Council, Oddbjorn Evenshaug, Chairman, Church of Norway, National Council, Nils Jernsletten, Chairman, Church of Norway, Sami Church Council,

Portugal Cardinal Antonio Ribeiro, Patriarch of Lisbon.

<u>Romania</u> Teoctist, Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

Sweden Archbishop Gunnar Weman, Archbishop of Uppsala.

Switzerland Revd Heinrich Rusterholz, Federation of Swiss Protestant Churches.

Britain &

Ireland Presidents of the Council of Churches for Britain & Ireland

Most Revd Father Olu Abiola, Council of African & Afro-Caribbean Churches UK,

Revd Hugh Davidson, Church of Scotland,

Mrs. Myriel Davies, Union of Welsh Independents. The Most Revd John Habgood, Church of England,

Cardinal Basil Hume, Roman Catholic, Rt. Revd John Neill, Church of Ireland.

Ireland The Most Revd R.H.A. Eames, Primate of All Ireland, Church of Ireland,

The Rt. Revd Dr. Andrews Rodgers, Moderator of the General Assembly (Presbyterian Church in

Ireland),

Revd Richard Taylor, President of the Methodist Church in Ireland.

Scotland

Revd Peter Arthur, United Reformed Church,

Mr. J.F. Henderson, United Free Church of Scotland, Bishop Holloway, Episcopal Church of Scotland,

Revd Alan Horner, Methodist Church, Marion A. Morton, Society of Friends,

Revd Chi Khen Pan, Chinese Christian Churches, Mrs. Sheena Paul, Scottish Congregational Church, Rt. Revd James Weatherhead, Church of Scotland, Archbishop Winning, Roman Catholic Church.

Wales

Most Revd Alwyn Rice Jones, Archbishop of Wales,

Revd D.H. Owen, General Secretary, Presbyterian Church of Wales.

Archbishop John Aloysius Ward, Archbishop of Cardiff.

England

Revd Dr. John A. Newton, Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council,

Revd Brian Beck, President of the Methodist Conference,

Revd Stephen Gaukroger, President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain.

(over 50 Leaders)

ADDITION INFORMATION

In England, the Archbishop of Canterbury with Cardinal Hume and the Revd Brian Beck, President of the Methodist Conference is launching a Churches' Education Pack on Racial Violence one Race, and visiting Asian community leaders in East London, in Scotland Church Leader are signing the Statement in a Chinese Community Centre in Glasgow, in Germany the Presiding Bishop of the EKD is visiting Muslims in Mannheim, where they wish to build a mosque; in Belgium Church Leaders are visiting a Moroccan community in Mechelen/Malines; Dutch Church Leaders will visit asylum seekers at Beekbergen; in Finland Archbishop Vikstrom has invited Muslim and Jewish representatives to visit him on May 18th; in France the Reformed Church Synod meeting in Montpellier, gave overwhelming support to the statement.

Also giving strong support to the initiative is the Conference of European Churches (CEC), the World Council of Churches Programme to Combat Racism, the European Catholic Episcopal Conference (CCEE), the European Evangelical Alliance and the Churches Commission for Migrants in Europe (CCME), and Cardinal Etchegary of the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace has also sent a warm message of support.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Unit III - Justice, Peace and Creation Programme to Combat Racism P.O.Box 2100 1211 Geneva 2 Switzerland

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