



## Gothenburg Conference with the Police (See article below).



### Police...Police...

Gothenburg, September 21 - 22.

Gothenburg's Antidiscrimination Bureau (ADB) and ENAR Sweden gave a conference on how communities and police co-operate. Several NGOs, politicians, community interest groups, ADB spokesmen and officials from the Swedish Board of Integration attended this international conference. Unfortunately, duty called most Swedish police officers and only 5 of more than 35 invited were able to attend. Photos above: Top, Swedish Parliamentarian Joe Frans with Afsha Malik (ENAR) and Antero of Gothenburgh ADB; Middle: David McFarland, Raouf Ressaissi (Board of Integration), a Swedish officer, Ron Hubbard of Washington, D.C. and another unnamed Swedish police officer during a break. Bottom: Dr. Lory Dance, a visiting Fullbright scholar at Kalmar University, sharing a moment with Mrs. Ron Hubbard, one of the guest lecturers. **XXX**

*The Article Below is in  
Easy Swedish*



### Diskriminerings- professor gästar Malmö

MALMÖ, 9 OKTOBER. Professor **Masoud Kamali** är på besök i Malmö för att utreda strukturell diskriminering. Frivilligorganisationer från främst Malmö och Lund har bjudits in för att dela med sig av sina erfarenheter. Sammankomsten är ett led i det arbete som kommer att mynna ut i ännu en integrationspolitisk maktutredning. Vad skiljer denna utredning från tidigare utredningar? Kommer den att resultera i en förbättring av invandrades situation?

Malmö är första hållplatsen för professor Masoud Kamali, som sedan åker till Göteborg och Stockholm i kartläggningen av diskriminering. Representanter från politiskt obundna frivilligorganisationer som arbetar med diskrimineringsfrågor är bjudna. De flesta av de närvarande har utländska rötter.

– Vi kommer inte att fokusera på invandrare, utan på systemet, försäkrar Masoud Kamali.

Professorn poängterar att han leder en självständig utredning fri från politisk styrning. Den beräknas bli klar till juni 2006 och är den fjärde i ordningen som utreder diskriminering.

Det som skiljer från tidigare utredningar är att det är invandrare i spetsen som bestämmer agendan. Utgångspunkten är att strukturell diskriminering är ett stort problem i Sverige som måste kartläggas och motarbetas. Fokus måste flyttas från invandrare till samhället i stort. Utredarna understryker att de inte kan utlova förändringar. Detta ligger på politikernas bord.

– Vi har inget mandat att implementera något, klargör docent Paulina de los Reyes.

Många viktiga undersökningsområden har valts bort eftersom budgeten halverades till 10 miljoner kronor.

– Förra maktutredningen fick 18 miljoner och kom inte fram till något konkret, framhåller Masoud

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### Inside This Issue

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# SPAIN -- THE UNKNOWN MELTING POT

GENERALLY, the image people have of Spain and its social situations is far removed from reality. It is very common and romantic to imagine Spanish people dancing "flamenco", playing the guitar perfectly, sleeping "la siesta", cooking "paella", reciting poems by Federico Garcia Lorca, enjoying a year-round summer climate or, as Ricky Martin sings, "living la vida loca". This funny and touristic picture is far away from real Spanish life.

Deconstructing these typical images is a simple job. Firstly, "flamenco" is just one of several kinds of regional music in Spain. It is from Andalusia, in the south of the country, where dancing "flamenco" is very popular, but only a few people can do it really well. Secondly, playing the guitar like Paco de Lucia is impossible for everybody... there is only one Paco de Lucia in the whole world. And, what about sleeping "la siesta"? The majority of people do not sleep "la siesta"; actually it is mainly a tradition reflected in business timetables. Moreover, "paella" is not the official dish of Spain; it is only typical in the eastern coast. And Federico Garcia Lorca is just one excellent example of the rich literature to be found in Spanish; however, there is also extraordinary literature written in Catalan, spoken by 10 million people in Europe. Last but not least, the fantasy of a full-time warm climate would be very amusing to people living in Madrid or Seville. where it can be terribly freezing in wintertime. So, it is easy to see that Spanish people do not "live la vida loca".

A homogenous society where people share the same desires, hopes, language, culture, education, history. possessions and feelings may be common in many countries, but not in Spain. This is a country where different cultures live together, mix together and sometimes provoke difficult situations.

If we examine Hispanic History, we see that Spain did not even exist during the Middle Ages. At that time, two powerful countries were growing up in the Iberian Peninsula: the Catalan-Aragonese Kingdom and the Castilian Kingdom. During the 13th Century, most of the Mediterranean Coast was conquered by Jaume I El Conqueridor (I, James, The Conqueror), King of Aragon and Count of Barcelona. Even now, in some areas of Italy, the Catalan language is spoken. During this time, the first pre-democratic institutions in the Iberian Peninsula arose in Barcelona, and a modern political culture was developing. The Castilian Kingdom was not as powerful as the Catalan-Aragonese, but it possessed the strongest Catholic values and traditions in Europe.

Modern Spain started to emerge in 1412, when the Castilian Crown absorbed the Catalan-Aragonese Crown. because the Catalan-Aragonese family had no further heirs to the throne. Importantly, the Castilian Crown, had to accept the autonomy of the Catalan pre-democratic institutions in Barcelona. However, in 1714 after a bloody war, Catalonia lost its institutions and its freedom. The

Borbonic Monarchy abolished and disdained Catalan culture, history and language.

This action by the Borbonic Monarchy has been mirrored by conservative governments in Spain since that time: they try to ignore the diversity in the country and to impose the Castilian culture ahead of others: the Catalan, the Basque and the Galician.

Since 1714, there have only been two periods where diversity has been tolerated: during the Second Republic (1931-1936) that ended with a Civil War and 37 years of a fascist dictatorship, and the Democratic Monarchy, that started with the Constitution of 1978 and created a system called El Estado de las Autonomias (The State of the Autonomies), where the historic cultures have their own government, police, education and health system. The languages of the minority cultures have been officially recognised, and nowadays there is even mass media provided in Catalan, Basque and Galician.

Whilst Catalans, Basques and Galicians celebrate these achievements, many people think they do not go far enough, and want complete independence for their region. This poses one of the largest problems for the continued peaceful existence of Spain, because of the terrorist group in the Basque Country called E. T .A. (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna, Freedom for the Basque Country). Its stated

aim is to free the Basque people from Spain, and to do this it uses strategies such as killing non-nationalist politicians, intellectuals, policemen and military personnel, as well as attempting to sabotage Spanish infrastructure. The Basque region is the trouble-spot for the whole country, where violence in the streets is very common. However, in other areas, the different language groups coexist very well. In Catalonia, for example, an amazing cosmopolitan atmosphere and a strong mixture between Catalan culture and the other cultures enriches its inhabitants and those who visit it. In Galicia, there is only a very weak nationalist movement.

The recent election of socialist Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero has been heralded as an opportunity for further cooperation. He is convinced of the importance of recognising cultural diversity inside Spain and all over the world. He wants to include Catalan, Basque and Galician languages in the European Constitution and this international recognition would be an excellent way to celebrate the diversity that is so evident in Spain. There are also plans for the Constitution to be amended so that the autonomy of Catalonia and the Basque Country can be increased. There is a fantastic future awaiting the Spanish people, if they can understand their country more deeply, and see that there is more to Spain than Castilian culture.

By Marta Ramon Gorina,  
With Special Thanks to Erin Gavin



Map of Spain's State of the Autonomies

The Lundian is published in English by The English International Association of Lund for the benefit of the thousands of immigrants, foreign students, researchers, businessmen and other non-Swedish residents of the 1000-year old city of Lund, which is home to Scandinavia's largest university. The publisher aims to provide readers with local community news and current events, hence most of the articles are contributed by readers and members of The English International Association of Lund. The Lundian is distributed through membership in English International, by subscription, or by picking up a free copy at the Lund City Library, the University Library or the Tourist Office. For subscription details see our website: [www.thelundian.com](http://www.thelundian.com) or send us an email at: [englintern@hotmail.com](mailto:englintern@hotmail.com) (write subscriptions in subject area) Phone: + 46 46 211 2825.

#### Diskrimineringsprofessor gäst Malmö

Kamali.

Det pressade schemat är ett annat problem. Utredningen måste färdigställas på ett och ett halvt år och arbetsbördan är enorm.

– Vi har arbetat till 200 procent därför att vi är rädda att aldrig få en liknande chans, förklarar Paulina de los Reyes.

Utredarna arbetar under hot.

– Jag har fått hotbrev där avsändaren skrivit under med namn, säger Masoud Kamali.

Utredarna är intresserade av att ta del av kunskap om diskriminering. Var, hur och

vilka möjligheter det finns att motverka. Utredningen kommer att presentera konkreta förslag som förhoppningsvis kan leda till konkreta förändringar.

De närvarande delas in i tre grupper som ska diskutera kring åtta utvalda teman. Tanken är att deltagarna ska dela med sig av sina upplevelser av diskriminering.

– Vi ska ringa in de erfarenheter av diskriminering som finns, säger Paulina de los Reyes.

De enskilda erfarenheterna belyser problemen som invandrare ställs inför. Första temat berör arbetsmarknaden.

Pia Ibarra har aldrig kommit i kontakt med den svenska arbetsmarknaden. Hon är rädd att detta kommer att få konsekvenser för resten av livet.

– Jag söker jobb, men hamnar i praktik, säger Pia Ibarra.

Kamal Elgami har arbetat som underläkare sedan 1993. Han har även undervisat på

Universitetssjukhuset i Lund.

– Mina studenter är nu mina chefer, säger Kamal Elgami.

Babak Rahimi, ansvarig utgivare på tidningen Mana,

jämför en handikappad och en invandrades rätt att ställa krav på arbetsplatsen. Handikappade har institutioner som backar upp deras krav. Är man invandrare finns det ingen motsvarande institution utan man blir brännmärkt som bråkmakare.

– Om man säger jag vill ha en mångfaldsplan är man inte intresserad av att arbeta enligt Arbetsförmedlingen, förklarar Babak Rahimi.

Vidare bör de krav som ställs ses över. Till exempel på att receptionister inte ska bryta, därför att de är företagets ansikte utåt.

– Detta krav ställs inte på drottningen, som representerar det svenska folket, poängterar Babak Rahimi.

I diskussionen om boendesegregering lyfts ofta invandrades egen skuld upp. Invandrare vill bo tillsammans och nyanlända söker sig till varandra. Därmed skapas ghetton.

– Problemet är att när invandrare efter en period önskar flytta därifrån är det inte möjligt, beskriver Pia Ibarra.

Ekonomiska medel är en faktor som ofta ges stort förklaringsvärde i debatten. Det är därmed lätt hänt att andra faktorer osynliggörs.



– Jag läste ett exempel om en romsk familj som flyttade till ett villaområde och trakasserades av grannarna, berättar Babak Rahimi.

Det slutade med att de flyttade därifrån.

Den allmänna uppfattningen i gruppen är att invandrare också diskrimineras i skolan. Trots att en stor andel barn har utländsk bakgrund är de flesta lärarna svenska. Även innehållet i skolundervisningen anses diskriminerande.

– Historien förvanskas och inga utländskaförebilder förekommer, framhäver

Babak Rahimi.

Även mer konkreta exempel på diskriminering i skolan nämns. Pia Ibarra berättar om en lärare som ritade upp en samhällspyramid med invandrare längst ner. Läraren skulle illustrera invandrades plats i samhället.

Enligt juris doktor María Luisa Bartolomei har det i Sverige byggts upp ett system där invandrare inte kommer in oberoende av meriter och kunskaper. Personer med utländskt påbrå diskrimineras på arbetsmarknaden och tillåts inte ens arbeta med integrationsfrågor.

– För att lösa integrationsfrågor krävs dialog, men det saknas en part, förklarar María Luisa Bartolomei.

Babak Rahimi påtalar den brist på inflytande som invandrare har på de politiska frågor som ligger de

varmast om hjärtat. Vare sig utrikes- eller flyktingpolitik är möjligt att påverka.

– Frågorna har helt enkelt tagits ur agendan, påpekar Babak Rahimi.

– Invandrare är välkomna hos vänsterpartiet, men bara för att spela vissa roller, anser Pia Ibarra.

Frivilligorganisationer spelar en relativt begränsad

roll i Sverige. María Luisa Bartolomei tror att detta beror på bristen på direkt demokrati. Det finns helt enkelt inget utrymme att agera utanför politiska partier.

– Det finns ett svenskt sätt att aktivera sig politiskt, anser María Luisa Bartolomei.

Vidare saknas det i praktiken likhet inför lagen. Jurister och domare är alla svenskar och har lite förståelse för mångfald. I synnerhet som det i samhället råder en idé om att integration är att invandrare anpassar sig till svenska förhållanden.

– Vilken instans kan invandrare vända sig till för att få sina rättigheter uppfyllda, frågar sig María Luisa Bartolomei.

– Jag har en känsla av att mänskliga rättigheter endast gäller tredje världen, avslutar Pia Ibarra.

*Text av Maximiliano Gabriel*

*Foto: Överst: v - h: Rishan, Arthur, Lena, Adrian, Masoud, Mansour, okänd, Akan. Nederst: Maria, Adrian, Lena, Paulina, Maximiliano.*





## National Conference of ADBs Held in Malmö

MALMÖ, 4-5 SEPTEMBER. During a two-day assembly of the Network of ADB's in Sweden, the ADBs learned from a number of experts and from one another. Lectures were given by representatives of the Centre Against Racism (Stockholm), the Swedish Justice Department, and a legal expert on how to use the legal protection on your home insurance to fight discrimination cases.

The second day of the conference consisted of a meeting where they discussed their future structures and functions, and accepted the applications of two new bureaus for network membership: one in Karlskrona, and one in Stockholm. There was also an information evening at the district office for Scania (Länstyrelsen),

The next national network meeting will take place on October 30th and 31st in Stockholm. The main issue of discussion will be the structure of the network. **xxx**



Representatives from thirteen anti-discrimination bureaus (ADBs) in Sweden attended a national conference. A number of decisions were made regarding the structure and functions of the ADBs.

## African Roots in Malmö

I couldn't believe my eyes, but there I was at an African restaurant in Malmö. It's billed as the first in Malmö. Whether true or not, it certainly offers a wide selection of West African delicious dishes. Some are with plain rice, others with spicy rice and some with rooti. There are meat and vegetarian meals on the menu. There is also my favourite: FUFU, serviced with a spicy meat soup. You can eat in the traditional way (by hand) or with a spoon. The Lundian's restaurant team went there and the three of us give it five stars (that's 5 out of 5). So you **MUST GO AND EAT A FANTASTIC WEST AFRICAN MEAL** at Malmö's only African restaurant, **AFRICAN ROOTS**.

To get there from Lund take any bus to Malmö and get off at Södervärnsplan then walk 100 meters to the *Leonard Food Court* on Claesgatan 8 (Malmö). Inside is this nice food court and if you walk all the way towards the back you won't miss it. The prices are very reasonable and you'll leave very satisfied.

Tell them you read about them in *The Lundian*.

## SOME FRIENDLY ADVICE TO OUR NEW FRIENDS



### PLEASE OBEY OUR LAWS IN SWEDEN

Regardless of your citizenship, or if you are a student, researcher or a refugee, here are some common-sense things *not to do* in Sweden. Committing some of these are a criminal offense and is punishable by fine, imprisonment or both. In some cases you could get deported after being punished. So if you know that you can't do the time – don't do the crime!

*Do Not smuggle in or use narcotic drugs. Do not drink and drive. The allowed alcohol in your blood when driving is 0.2 promile. With 1.0 promile you will be sent to prison for drunk driving. Do not drive without a license. Do not litter. Do not use racial, ethnic or homophobic slurs to offend someone. Do not get into physical fights, even if you feel you did not start a confrontation. Do not engage in forced sex, i.e., rape. (This goes for females forcing males, too.) It is also a crime to walk around naked, to urinate or defecate in public in Sweden. Do not engage in forgery or fraud, such as a Pyramid or other confidence game. Do not "buy" an obvious piece of stolen property.*

If you find someone else's property (like an unlocked bike, a watch or a wallet) the law requires you to take or send it to the local police station. The phone number to the local police station in Lund is 046-16 50 00.

**P.S.** If you do get arrested on suspicion of committing a crime in Sweden, there is **NO BAIL**. The prosecutor has between one and five days to decide to prosecute because the evidence points to a serious crime — or release you because it doesn't. If evidence supports the suspicions, the local court will order you held for an additional 15 days, after which you will have your first hearing. Further investigation means you will be held till trial. A lawyer will be appointed for you by the court if you cannot afford one. Information about driving in Sweden in English is at: [www.vv.se](http://www.vv.se).

Check with a lawyer. Most of them speak good English and you'll find them under "Advokat" in the Swedish Yellow Pages.

### Your Fellow Viking Students

#### Important Dates\*

##### October

15th Ramadan Begins  
24th United Nations Day  
30th Halloween (USA) but watch out for goblins and witches here too.  
31st Daylight Saving Time Ends.

##### November

6th All Saints Day  
11th Armistice Day (WW I ended)  
13th Ramadan Ends  
14th Father's Day

##### December

1st UN AIDS Day  
5th Sinter Klaas Day (Holland)  
10th UN's Human Rights Day  
10th Nobel Prize Awards Day  
13th Lucia Day

\*Source: *World Almanac and book of facts, 2004.*



## SPECIAL REPORT

2004 Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: **SWEDEN**

### Considerations of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 9 of the Convention

1. The Committee considered the fifteenth and sixteenth periodic reports of Sweden, which were due on 5 January 2001 and 2003 respectively, submitted as one document (CERD/C/452/Add.4), at its 1618th and 1619th meetings (CERD/C/SR.1618 and 1619), held on 25 and 26 February 2004. At its 1638th meeting (CERD/C/SR.1638), held on 10 March 2004, it adopted the following concluding observations.

#### A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the report submitted by the State party in a timely fashion, and the additional oral and written information provided by the delegation. It expresses its satisfaction at the progress reported and the information that non-governmental organizations were consulted in the preparation of the report. The Committee further acknowledges the quality of the report, which is in conformity with the reporting guidelines of the Committee, and expresses its appreciation for the constructive responses of the delegation to the questions raised during the consideration of the report.

#### B. Positive aspects

3. The Committee commends the adoption, in February 2001, of a National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Xenophobia, Homophobia and Discrimination as an important tool to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and the adoption, in January 2002, of a National Plan of Action for Human Rights.

4. The Committee welcomes the adoption of a series of legislative measures undertaken by the State party to combat racial discrimination, including: (a) The new Prohibition of Discrimination Act, which entered into force on 1 July 2003. The Committee takes note with satisfaction that the new Act broadens the scope of protection against ethnic discrimination, requires the complainant to establish only a prima facie case of discrimination and extends the field of supervision of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination; (b) The new Group Proceedings Act, which entered into force on 1 January 2003, providing the possibility, in specific circumstances, of instituting class action suits in cases of alleged discrimination; (c) The amendments to the Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression, which came into force in January 2003, which facilitates the bringing of legal action in cases of racial agitation; (d) The new Act on Citizenship, which came into force on 1 July 2001, accepting the possibility of dual citizenship and facilitating the acquisition of Swedish citizenship for children of foreign background.

5. The Committee takes note with satisfaction of the creation in 2003, with State funding, of the Centre against Racism and Related Intolerance, consisting of more than 100 non-governmental organizations working in the field of racial discrimination.

6. The Committee is encouraged by the initiatives taken by the State party to increase knowledge of the Sami people among the general society, including the initiation of an information campaign.

#### C. Concerns and recommendations

7. The Committee takes note of the State party's position regarding the determination of the ethnic composition of the population, but remains concerned that such information has not been provided in the State party's report.

In view of the absence of statistical data on the ethnic composition of Swedish society, the Committee recommends that the State party provide an estimate of the demographic composition of the population in subsequent reports, as requested in paragraph 8 of the reporting guidelines, and draws the attention of the State party to its general recommendation

VIII concerning the self-identification of members of particular racial and ethnic groups.

8. While the Committee takes note with satisfaction of the State party's efforts to combat hate crimes, it is concerned about allegations that few of these reported crimes have led to prosecutions and that the relevant domestic legal provisions are rarely applied. The Committee recommends that the 2002 instruction addressed to public prosecutors by the Office of the Prosecutor General to give priority to these kinds of crimes be actively implemented and that the relevant criminal law provisions be effectively applied. It recommends that the State party provide statistical information on prosecutions launched, and penalties imposed, in cases of offences which relate to hate crimes and where the relevant provisions of the existing domestic legislation have been applied.

9. While the Committee welcomes the new Equal Treatment of Students in Higher Education Act, which entered into force on 1 March 2002 and which contains prohibitions on direct and indirect ethnic discrimination against students and applicants in the field of higher education, it takes note that the Act is reportedly not being implemented with respect to some Swedish universities. The Committee invites the State party to provide an assessment of the implementation of the new Act.

10. The Committee takes note of the fact that the State party continues to uphold its interpretation of the provisions of article 4 of the Convention, maintaining that criminal acts committed by the members or supporters of a racist organization may be prohibited and penalized by law, but not the existence of, and participation in, racist organizations. The Committee draws the State party's attention to its general recommendation XV according to which all provisions of article 4 of the Convention are of a mandatory character, including declaring illegal and prohibiting all organizations promoting and inciting racial discrimination, as well as recognizing participation in such organizations as an offence punishable by law. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the State party reconsider its position and adopt the necessary legislation in order to ensure full compliance with article 4 (b) of the Convention.

11. While the Committee acknowledges with satisfaction the initiatives taken by the State party to improve the situation of the Roma, such as the establishment of a Council for Roma Issues in 2002 as an advisory body to the Government, it remains concerned about the difficulties still faced by a large part of the Roma community in areas such as employment, housing and education. The Committee draws the attention of the State party to its general recommendation XXVII on discrimination against Roma and encourages the State party to intensify its efforts to implement national strategies and programmes in these areas, including the biennial strategic programme of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination, with a view to improving the situation of the Roma and their protection against discrimination.

12. While the Committee welcomes the appointment in 2002 of the Boundary Commission to formulate proposals for the definition of the boundaries for Sami reindeer-breeding areas by the end of 2004 as an important step towards securing the rights of the Sami people, it remains concerned that issues related to Sami land rights remain unresolved. In the light of general recommendation XXIII on the rights of indigenous peoples, the Committee encourages the State party to ensure that the Boundary Commission fulfils its task within the scheduled time. Consequently, it also recommends that the State party introduce adequate legislation, in consultation with the Sami people, regarding the findings of the Boundary Commission, in order to remove the legal uncertainty relating to Sami land rights.

13. The Committee notes that the State party has so far not been in a position to ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International

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## CERD Report on Sweden (cont'd.)

Labour Organization. In this connection, it takes note of the State party's observation that in order for ratification to be possible, it is necessary to define at least the outer boundaries for reindeer husbandry more clearly than at present. The Committee invites the State party to accelerate all preliminary work in order to proceed with the ratification of the Convention as swiftly as possible.

14. The Committee notes the allegations that in cases of land disputes between Sami and non-Sami in courts of law, the interests of the non-Sami frequently override those of the Sami, and that the latter are allegedly not provided with financial means to support litigation in respect of their rights to land. The Committee requests that the State party provide information on this issue, as well as information on the outcome of cases related to these claims and the compensation granted, if any.

15. The Committee takes note of the Special Control of Foreigners Act, which allows the Government to expel a foreigner if this is deemed necessary to the security of Sweden or if there are reasons to suspect that he or she will commit or participate in crimes involving violence, threats or coercion for political purposes, without the possibility of appealing against such decisions. While acknowledging the State party's national security concerns, the Committee reminds the State party of the need to balance those concerns with its human rights obligations. In this regard, it draws the State party's attention to the Committee's statement on terrorism and human rights of 8 March 2002 in which it underlines the obligation of States to "ensure that measures taken in the struggle against terrorism do not discriminate in purpose or effect on grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin". The Committee invites the State party to reconsider the Act to the extent that it provides for the possibility of expulsion without a right of appeal, and to provide additional information on this issue in its next periodic report.

16. While the Committee is encouraged by the State party's affirmation that Sweden is a country of immigration and that integration policies to counteract the social exclusion experienced by some persons born abroad are a priority, it remains concerned at the persistence of discriminatory attitudes faced by persons of immigrant origin in certain areas, such as the labour market, housing and access to public services. The Committee encourages the State party to pursue and strengthen its efforts in these areas, in accordance with article 5 (e) and (f) of the Convention.

17. The Committee encourages the State party to continue to consult with organizations of civil society working in the area of combating racial discrimination during the preparation of the next periodic report.

18. The Committee recommends that the State party disseminate widely information on the domestic remedies available against acts of racial discrimination, on the legal avenues to obtain compensation in cases of discrimination, and on the individual complaints procedure under article 14 of the Convention accepted by Sweden.

19. The Committee recommends that the State party's reports be made readily available to the public from the time they are submitted and that the observations of the Committee on these reports be similarly publicized.

20. The Committee recommends that the State party submit its seventeenth periodic report jointly with its eighteenth periodic report, due on 5 January 2007, as an updating report addressing all points raised in the present concluding observations.

*Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland, 2004.*

## Integration Day, Lund



Lund, 12 September.

Lund's Board of Integration and LIFS, the umbrella organisation for immigrant associations in Lund held their third "Integration Day" at

Kulturen, the culture museum in Lund. There were debates and discussions with politicians, the media, business community and other institutions.

Photos below: 1) Tuve Klette listening to some of the comments made by members of the public. 2) There was a small, peaceful demonstration by some members of the public, and 3) there was music, joy and laughter when a local Rap group "did their thing".





## Music History Josh White: A Master of Folk and Blues

Josh White was born on February 11th, 1915. He was an influential African-American Folk and Blues singer.

From Greenville, S.C. White started singing in churches as a child and left school at an early age to work in South Carolina, North Carolina, Chicago and elsewhere as a guide and accompanist to blind street singers, including Blind John Henry Arnold, Blind Joe Taggart, Blind Blake, Blind Lemmon Jefferson. In 1932 White moved to New York and started making a living as a professional guitarist and singer.

He made numerous blues recordings and religious songs. Under the name "the Singing Christian". In the 1940's a larger white audience that moved towards folk music and radical politics enjoyed White, who made no secret of his leftist politics. He played with Woody Guthrie, Leadbelly, Sonny Terry, and Brownie McGhee at hootenannies, rent- and loft parties.

It was during this time that he recorded Get Thee Behind Me with Pete Seeger and Woody Guthrie, and appeared on radio programs sponsored by the Office of War Information as well as performing and recording at the Library of Congress. In 1944 he performed with Paul Robeson in *The Man Who Went To War*, a radio operetta with a text by Langston Hughes. Other credits to him include playing at the inaugural ball for President Roosevelt in 1945.

After World War II, Josh became a prominent international entertainer. After denying Communist sympathies before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1950, he made a number of tours all over the world. An auto accident in 1966 forced him into retirement. Josh White died during open-heart surgery in Manhasset, New York in 1969.

*Source: Josh White: Society Blues, by Elijah Wald, University of Mass, Amherst, 2000.*

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Though Swedish is clearly the first language of Lund (after all, we are in Sweden), English is definitely the lingua franca of the non-Swedish community here, which is why we publish this newsletter with tips and information for you in English until you know enough Swedish to read Swedish newspapers. If you have an article or opinion that you would like to share with others, send it to us at [thelundian@hotmail.com](mailto:thelundian@hotmail.com) We publish articles in Swedish or English. (Pro-bono only, please.) [www.thelundian.com](http://www.thelundian.com)

## The Swedish Justice Department's "Hearings" on Discrimination in Sweden

By M. Arthur Diakité

This autumn, a special investigator for the Justice Department, Professor Khaled Mosoud, has held hearings around Sweden on the situation for immigrants with regards to structural discrimination. On Saturday, October 9th, Dr. Mosoud came to Malmö accompanied by Dr. Lena Sawyer, a social anthropologist, and the General Secretary of investigative team, Mr. Adrian Groglopo. The team assembled a number of NGO and Anti-discrimination Bureau (known locally as ADBs) representatives at the office of Masa, a local immigrant newspaper. The group was divided into working groups and discussed many issues under the title "Hearings on discrimination, power distribution and integration". In some ways, the hearings were reminiscent of the procedures of a Special Rapporteur, only in this case it was an official appointed by the Swedish government heading the team. I was in Working Group Two and below is a briefing of some of the issues we discussed.

**1. Housing Segregation.** The policy of assigning immigrants to segregated housing in southern Sweden is nearly total. Malmö has no fair or equal public distribution system for its public housing. The social bureau and other public service institutions assign housing in accordance with one's ethnicity. Individuals and families of non-European origin are assigned housing in Rosengård or one of the other areas with large concentrations of immigrants. The alternative is to purchase a co-operative apartment or a home. Ethnic Swedes have easy access to apartments all over town, and it is obvious that discriminatory housing practices are widespread.

In Lund, the public housing agency, LKF (Lunds Kommuns Fastighetsbolag) has a waiting list of 10 years for housing in the centre of town. Immigrant families are often pushed into Norra Fälåden or Linero. The alternative is to be placed in areas that are far from town such as Dalby or Gunnesbo. Non-European immigrants seeking housing in Lund often find it convenient for one family member to become a university student to qualify for a small student apartment. In one such case, a family of seven (two adults, five children) were living in a two-bedroom apartment until it was brought to the attention of the local ADB. Another solution was for a family of six to share two apartments.

**2. Ethnic Profiling:** The police in Malmö and Lund often employ ethnic profiling tactics to harass young immigrant males. This occurs on the streets at night, where they are often stopped, taken to a local police station, then released the next day. This routine has occurred several times over several years, but is increasing on a daily basis. Often these young men are denied entry into pubs and night clubs for no reason other than they look foreign.

**3. Education and Employment** are two other areas where there is structural discrimination. There were many complaints of not getting their education earned at home properly evaluated, and of not being able to get jobs if one has a foreign name or appearance. This has led to thousands of educated and talented persons not being able to find meaningful work. Many of them have preferred to leave Sweden.

**4. The Media** was also discussed and it was generally agreed that the Swedish media reflects the dominant ethnic group and dominant cultural values. The media is showing little willingness to share their power

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# Information on Equal Treatment in Sweden

## Pressmeddelande

### ADB-Lund flyttar till nya lokaler

Lund, 20 oktober. Antidiskrimineringsbyrån i Lund (ADB-Lund) kommer att flytta till nya lokaler den 1 januari 2005. Den nya adressen blir Kiliansgatan 13, plan 2, Lund (Folkets Hus).

### Vad gör en Antidiskrimineringsbyrå?

Enligt Justitiedepartementets förordning från 2002 är målet för Antidiskrimineringsbyråer att förebygga och motverka diskriminering genom att ge gratis rådgivning och information till den enskilde individen om hur han eller hon kan ta vara på sina rättigheter. Vi ska också arbeta med opinionsbildning, kurs- och seminarieverksamhet samt allmän information och rådgivning.

### Nätverk över hela landet

Idag finns ett antal Antidiskrimineringsbyråer i Sverige som alla ingår i ett gemensamt nätverk. Utöver Lund finns byråer i Malmö, Helsingborg, Karlskrona, Göteborg, Lysekil, Trollhättan, Vänersborg, Norrköping, Örebro, Västerås, Stockholm (två stycken), Sundsvall och Umeå. Tillsammans erbjuder vi stöd, råd, information och utbildning för att motverka och förebygga diskriminering i samhället.

Fram till årskiftet delar ADB-Lund kontor med English International på AF Borgen.

Antidiskrimineringsbyrån i Lund  
The Anti-discrimination Bureau of Lund  
Post till Box 722, 220 07 Lund  
Tel.: + 46 46 211 2825  
nodiscrimination@hotmail.com

## DON'T BE A VICTIM: LEARN TO RECOGNIZE UNFAIR TREATMENT WHEN IT HAPPENS

NORRKÖPING. In its Annual Report for 2003 (published in the Spring of 2004) the Swedish Board of Integration has published an overview and an agenda for integration and diversity in Sweden. The report describes the difficulties that many foreign-born and second generation persons living in Sweden endure while living here.

A research report published by the network of Anti-discrimination bureaus in Gothenburgh, Stockholm, Norrköping and Umeå point out that 37% of 2,000 foreign-born persons living in Sweden claim they have been discriminated against at least once in the past three years. The report, which received 55% of its questionnaires returned, claims that more than half of those born in Africa claim they have met with discrimination.

While serious measures and efforts are being taken by the government to ensure that Sweden does not become a segregated society, much work needs to be done. As a type of assistance to all concerned, we are publishing a description of the kinds of discrimination some people claim they are victims of. Hopefully, most of you will never experience any of them. But if you do, call us for help:

The Anti-discrimination Bureau in Lund, 046 - 211 2825.

See the full report in English and Swedish on the Swedish Board of Integration's homepage:  
[www.integrationsverket.se](http://www.integrationsverket.se)

## 2004 EUROPEAN COMMISSION REPORT ON EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

This year's Annual Report on the EU's fundamental rights and anti-discrimination issues was released in May and is now available in several EU languages. The report contains an introduction and two parts detailing changes in national legislation, assessing new rights to protection from discrimination, national awareness activities and community action programmes to combat discrimination. Everyone concerned with equality and non-discrimination should get a copy. To do so, write to the European Commission, D-G for Employment and Social Affairs, Unit D. 3, B - 1049 Brussels. Their web site is [www.europa.eu.int](http://www.europa.eu.int).

## HOPE NOT FEAR

### NOVEMBER 9 2004 INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST FASCISM AND ANTISEMITISM

For information and a brochure of activities contact  
UNITED for Intercultural Action,  
Box 413, NL-1000 AK Amsterdam or  
email: [info@unitedagainstracism.org](mailto:info@unitedagainstracism.org)  
Web site: [www.unitedagainstracism.org](http://www.unitedagainstracism.org)

**Swedish Justice Dept "Hearings"** at this time, or to be "fair and balanced" in reporting on immigrants. The main focus is on alleged crimes, and there are few, if any, positive articles about immigrant culture, history or academic achievements. In short, it was the general conclusion in the Work Group that the Swedish media maintains a bias towards immigrants and immigrant cultures.

**5. Swedish Law** The inadequacy of Swedish law to protect all persons from most forms of discrimination was discussed. It was noticed that even though Sweden has signed many human rights treaties and is subject to the EU's directives prohibiting discrimination, there is still no effective law protecting those who are discriminated on ethnic grounds from housing, the labour market, in public services and in places that serve the public. There are no laws for investigations of discrimination and nothing that effectively punishes those who discriminate. It was agreed that there is much to be done to bring Swedish law up to EU and United Nations standards of protection.

### 6. Recommendations:

One recommendation was that in response to police misconduct, persons under arrest be read their rights while under police custody, and be allowed to see a lawyer as soon as possible. Another recommended that there be a law allowing every Swedish child to have the right to Swedish language at home, that way their social development will improve.

A third recommendation was that a system of quotas be instituted to correct the imbalances in housing, jobs, and education. This seems to be the only solution left as most other solutions are not so popular with the majority culture.

M. Arthur Diakite  
ADB Lund Project Director