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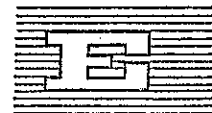


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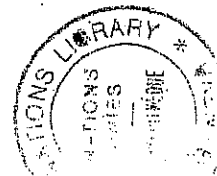


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DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION
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STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

Final Report (first part) submitted by the Special Rapporteur
Mr. José R. Martínez Cobo

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CHAPTER II

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

A. Introduction

1. It is obviously essential to have as accurate an idea as possible of the size of the indigenous populations in the countries with which the study deals. At the time of writing this part of the report, reliable up-to-date information is not available for certain countries with large indigenous populations; no effort will be made, therefore, to produce total figures, but the following presentation will contain all the relevant information at present available to the Special Rapporteur in this regard.
2. It must be pointed out that the present study cannot, and is not required to, include a detailed inventory of the various types of individual features of indigenous groups and communities which at present exist in the world. Such an undertaking would call for special research which would go far beyond the scope of this report. Therefore, the descriptive aspects - anthropological, ethnological, geographical and historical - will not be discussed in detail here, however important they may be.
3. The purpose of this chapter is more modest: an attempt has been made rather to present proven statistics derived either from censuses officially conducted and recorded in the countries under consideration, or from official estimates and calculations, or from unofficial estimates and calculations which can be regarded as reliable.
4. In countries with indigenous populations, it is usually difficult to obtain accurate statistics on the size of these population groups; and the information obtained from different countries is hardly comparable, since in some countries the agencies responsible for the compilation and recording of population statistics are well organized, and in others they are less well organized. Also, as has been pointed out in the chapter on the definition of indigenous populations, the approach to the subject differs considerably from one country to another, and even from region to region in the same country. Furthermore, in any effort to identify trends, one is constantly faced with the difficulty that the classification criteria have varied from census to census; and this difficulty is compounded still further when subjective classification criteria are used - a practice which although highly valuable and useful in other aspects, greatly detracts from the reliability of data obtained from a single census. In cases where reliance is placed on the censor's capacity to decide whether a person is or is not indigenous, one can at least count on some degree of uniformity in the application of the classification criteria; but this uniformity is lacking when persons questioned in a census are requested to classify themselves. In this case, the situation is aggravated by the fact that approaches to self-classification may differ widely from group to group and even from person to person.
5. For some countries reasonably complete information is available on indigenous populations and on the various relevant aspects relating to different groups; but in other cases only minimal and fragmentary data - and sometimes only rough estimates - were available on the size of these population groups. In certain countries, the relevant information is incomplete or out of date; and in most countries the data

are in some respects inadequate, since considerable disparity often exists between the information on some groups and the amount of data gathered on others. Even in cases where the information as a whole is well compiled, the data for certain groups have been calculated or estimated incompletely, or by inaccurate or unsuitable methods. This occurs, for example, in the case of isolated indigenous groups (e.g. certain groups dwelling in forests, mountains or deserts). In such cases, it is virtually impossible to obtain the information required, mainly owing to the fact that these groups live in remote or relatively inaccessible areas, or are nomadic or semi-nomadic. On occasion, the information available cannot be considered reliable because the means used to obtain it have been inappropriate. Lastly, there are groups of countries in which there is an almost complete absence of statistics on the total size of the indigenous population. In this connection, it should be pointed out that in some countries, the absence of official data on the indigenous population is due to the fact that, for reasons of principle, no distinction is made in censuses or estimates between the different biological or ethnic groups forming part of the population.

6. Within the limits imposed by the difficulties and shortcomings mentioned above, the data available to the Special Rapporteur are presented below. In addition to mentioning that the data presented are in most cases not comparable, it is essential to repeat the warning that even the information on the absolute size of the indigenous population in each country - and consequently the data on the relative size - must be treated with the necessary caution.

B. Present situation

7. The table below gives:

- (a) in column 1, numbers corresponding to each country in alphabetical order;
- (b) in column 2, the names of the countries covered by the present report;
- (c) in column 3, the figures of the total population of each country;
- (d) in column 4, certain letters and dates containing indications relating to the figures appearing in column 3;
- (e) in column 5, the figures for the total indigenous population of each country;
- (f) in column 6, certain letters and dates containing indications relating to the figures appearing in column 5;
- (g) in column 7, the relative size of the indigenous populations, as a percentage of the corresponding total population;
- (h) in column 8, upward trends in the absolute size of the indigenous population;
- (i) in column 9, downward trends in the absolute size of the indigenous population;
- (j) in column 10, upward trends in the relative size of the indigenous population;
- (k) in column 11, downward trends in the relative size of the indigenous population.

POPULATION TABLE

- Owing to differences in census procedures, in the physical difficulties of the work in many areas and in the thoroughness of the coverage, the degree of reliability of the data in this table varies, and they are thus not readily comparable.

- c - census; o.e. - official estimate; u.e. - unofficial estimate;
... - data fragmentary or unavailable.

- The year indicated is that in which the census was taken, or when the calculations and estimates were made or are applicable.

(1)	(2)	Total Population		Indigenous Populations						
		Absolute figures	Source and year	Total Indigenous Population		Relative size % of total population	Trends			
				Absolute figures	Source and year		Absolute figures		Relative size	
							Upward	Downward	Upward	Downward
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1.	Argentina	23 000 000	o.e., 1973	150 000 398 000	o.e., 1973 u.e., 1978*	0.65 1.50	X			X
2.	Australia	12 955 633	c., 1971	115 951 160 915	c., 1971 c., 1976	0.89 1.18	X			X
3.	Bangladesh	71 216 000	c., 1974	1 500 000	u.e., 1974	2.10		...		
4.	Bolivia	5 956 000	** (1978)	3 526 000	u.e., 1978*	59.20	X			X
5.	Brazil	90 000 000	o.e., 1970	100 000 178 000 245 000	u.e., 1970 u.e., 1973 u.e., 1978*	0.11 0.19 0.20		...		
6.	Burma	28 000 000	o.e., 1971	900 000	u.e., 1971	32.10		...		
7.	Canada	22 000 000	o.e., 1975	Status Indians 276 436 Non Status Indians and "Métis" 750 000 Inuits 18 500 Total Indians [Status] 500 000	o.e., 1974 o.e., 1974 o.e., 1974 u.e., 1978*	...	X			
8.	Chile	10 250 000	o.e., 1974	250 000 616 000	o.e., 1974 u.e., 1978*	2.44 5.70	X			
9.	Colombia	25 000 000	o.e., 1974	500 000 547 000	o.e., 1974 u.e., 1978*	2.00 2.20	X			
10.	Costa Rica	1 666 700	** (1978)	10 000 18 000	u.e., 1978* o.e., 1979	0.60	X			
11.	Denmark [whole] Greenland only	5 096 959 49 338	u.e., 1979 c., 1979	40 775 (c)	c., 1979	85.00(c)	X			
12.	Ecuador	6 575 190	** (1978)	1 680 600 1 838 700 2 564 324	u.e., 1958 u.e., 1965 u.e., 1978*	42.00 45.00 33.00	X			
13.	El Salvador	4 006 714	u.e., 1975	400 000 100 000	u.e., 1975 u.e., 1978*	10.00 2.30		...		
14.	Finland	4 600 000	o.e., 1973	4 400	o.e., 1973 ^{a/}	0.10	X			X
15.	France (...) French Guyana only	48 000	1970	coastal 800 interior 400	u.e., 1967 u.e., 1978*	...		...
16.	Guatemala	6 264 513	** (1978)	3 739 914	u.e., 1978*	59.70	X		X	
17.	Guyana	700 000	u.e., 1974	33 000 40 000 27 840	u.e., 1974 u.e., 1974 u.e., 1978*	4.71 5.71		...		
18.	Honduras	3 343 750	** (1978)	107 000	u.e., 1978*	3.20	X			
19.	India	547 950 000	c., 1971	38 000 000	c., 1971	7.00	X			
20.	Indonesia	118 000 000	u.e., 1975	1 500 000	u.e., 1975	1.30		...		
21.	Japan	99 920 000	u.e., 1967	17 000	u.e., 1967	0.02		X		X
22.	Laos	2 962 000 3 100 000	o.e., 1970 u.e., 1972	Las Ehuang 680 450 Lao Soung 139 500	u.e., 1973 o.e., 1973	L.S. 21.95 L.S. 4.50		...		
23.	Malaysia [whole] Western Malaysia only	10 452 309 8 819 928	o.e., 1970 o.e., 1970	52 943 57 000	c., Orang Asli, 1969 o.e., 1974	0.51 0.59	X			X
24.	Mexico	66 797 259	** (1978)	3 890 211 8 042 350	u.e., 1978*	12.04	X			
25.	New Zealand	2 904 871 3 150 400	o.e., 1972 o.e., 1979	236 066 287 300	o.e., 1972 ^{b/} o.e., 1979	8.73 9.12	X		X	
26.	Nicaragua	2 388 889	** (1978)	43 000	u.e., 1978*	1.80		...		
27.	Norway	3 972 990	o.e., 1970	8 800 22 000	o.e., 1950 ^{c/} u.e., 1968 ^{d/}	0.22 0.55		X		X
28.	Pakistan	64 890 000	o.e., 1974	Federally administered tribes 2 547 000 Provisionally administered tribes 5 171 000 Total tribes 7 718 000	o.e., 1974 o.e., 1974 o.e., 1974	9.97	X			
29.	Panama	1 600 000 1 779 412	u.e., 1970 ** (1978)	75 738 121 000	o., 1970 u.e., 1978*	4.73 6.80	X			
30.	Paraguay	2 370 000	u.e., 1974	68 000 40 000 59 600 48 000 110 000 67 000	u.e., 1946 u.e., 1954 u.e., 1970 u.e., 1971 u.e., 1975 u.e., 1978*	2.30		...		
31.	Peru	13 434 420 16 372 285	u.e., 1972 ** (1978)	5 434 400 6 025 000	u.e., 1972 u.e., 1978*	40.45 36.80	X			X
32.	Philippines	37 000 000	o.e., 1970	5 000 000	o.e., 1970	13.51	X			
33.	Sri Lanka	15 500 000	u.e., 1973	2 361 Veeda 2 000 Rodiya 700 Kinnaraya	o.e., 1946, ILO 1953 ^{e/} o.e., 1953, ILO 1953 ^{e/} o.e., 1953 ILO 1953 ^{e/}	0.02 0.01 0.01		X		X
34.	Suriname	440 000	c.e., 1977	21 000 10 000	o.e., 1950 u.e., 1978*	3.00		...		
35.	Sweden	8 140 000	c., 1972	10 000	o.e., 1972	0.12		X		X
36.	United States	203 184 772	c., 1970	Federally recognized Indians 827 091 Federally recognized and non federally recognized 1 568 000	c., 1970 u.e., 1978*	0.41 0.70		X		
37.	Venezuela	11 900 000	u.e., 1975	100 000 282 000	u.e., 1973 u.e., 1978	0.84 1.50	X			

* u.e. 1978* means that the data have been taken from the study by Enrique Mayer and Elío Masferrer, "La población indígena de América en 1978", in *América Indígena*, publication of the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Volume XXIX, No. 2, April-June 1979, México D.F., pp. 217-337.

** (1978) means that the information about the total population of the country has been obtained from calculations made especially for the purposes of this table, based on other data concerning the total indigenous population and the percentage it represented in 1978 of the total population of the country.

a/ Nordic Lapp Council: information furnished by the Government.

b/ In 1972 there were probably 100,000 or more people who had Maori ancestry, but being less than half Maori, had not elected to be counted with the Maori population: information furnished in 1973 by the Government.

c/ Encyclopedia Britannica (1968), vol. 13, p. 718. The Government states that the 1930 census showed a total of 20,704 Lapps.

d/ ILO Indigenous Peoples (1955), p. 74.

8. Before we examine somewhat more closely certain aspects of the trends which may at present exist in this field, it should be pointed out that any upward or downward trends discernible today are not part of a constant or uniform picture. It is a well-known fact that, immediately after the first contacts between the population groups from which the present-day populations of the countries concerned are largely descended, there was a sharp - and in many cases, tragic - decline in the size of the indigenous populations, some of which became totally extinct. The explanation for this was usually lack of resistance to diseases introduced from abroad, and violent conflicts - frequently involving genocide or at least ethnocide - which were sometimes actually the result of a deliberate policy pursued by the dominant groups. There are also well-known cases of mass suicide by certain groups faced by imminent total defeat; and other groups adopted practices which were designed to curb reproduction and thus led indirectly to group suicide.

9. In this connection, the reader's attention may be directed to certain comments which illustrate the results of these initial trends and the way in which they have changed:

"The Aboriginal population when Europeans first settled in Australia in 1788 has been variously estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000 or more. The most thoroughly researched estimate puts the total at 251,000. The Aboriginal population declined rapidly, particularly in areas of heaviest European settlement. This decline was the result of many factors including the introduction of diseases to which Aboriginals had no resistance, violent conflict and the many other repercussions of confrontation between a hunting and gathering society and a technologically advanced society based on pastoralism and agriculture. By 1921 the total Aboriginal population was estimated at 60,479. The decline of the Aboriginal population was arrested in the 1930s and reversed in the 1940s and early 1950s..." (Information furnished by the Government in 1973 in connection with the present study.)

"When the European penetration of New Zealand began in the early part of the nineteenth century there were, according to reliable estimates, about 200,000 Maoris, whose eastern Polynesian ancestors had arrived in ocean-going canoes over a period beginning about nine hundred years earlier. European diseases and muskets (used in the intensification of tribal warfare in the 1820s and 1830s) led to a drastic drop in population before New Zealand became a British colony in 1840, and thereafter the population continued to decline due primarily to the lower birth rate and tuberculosis. After 1865 this decline was closely related to land-selling facilitated by the operations of the Native Land Court. By 1896 the population had fallen to 40,000, less than 5 per cent of the total population: and it was generally believed that the Maori were a dying people. But from the turn of the century the Maori population has increased steadily (except for a temporary setback in the influenza epidemic) and, in recent years, dramatically. Thus since 1900 it has increased five-fold and in the past twenty years it has almost doubled. This increase has been not only absolute but also relative to the total population; thus the rate of increase of Maori population in the past ten years has consistently been about double the national rate, and the Maori population of 233,000 is now about 8 per cent of the total population." ^{1/}

^{1/} K.J. Keith, "Race Relations and the Law in New Zealand" in Revue des droits de l'homme - Human Rights Journal, vol. VI-2-1973, pp. 329-330.

10. According to a well-known authority on the subject, the total indigenous population of the western hemisphere in the age of discovery amounted to about 13,400,000. This figure fell sharply between the period of discovery and that of independence, owing to a number of destructive factors, such as the wars of conquest, the slave labour system operating during a large part of the colonial period, epidemics of European origin, malnutrition, excess of alcohol, etc., together naturally with the steadily growing process of racial mixture. Taking this figure as a basis, it is also clear that, since the beginning of the period of independence, the indigenous population has increased sharply and has not only doubled but is about 3 million above what it was presumed to be in the age of discovery. 2/ Using approximate figures, Rosenblat has prepared the following table showing changes in the indigenous population of the Americas between 1492 and 1940 (see page 109 of Rosenblat's study):

Year	Indigenous population	Increase or decrease	Total population	Percentage indigenous
1492	13 385 000	-	13 385 000	100.00
1570	10 827 150	-2 557 850	11 229 650	96.41
1650	10 035 000	- 792 150	12 411 000	80.85
1825	8 634 301	-1 400 699	34 531 536	25.10
1940	16 211 670	+7 577 369	274 275 111	5.91

11. Most of the indigenous communities did, however, recover after a certain time; and during the present century, particularly from the 1930s onwards, these peoples have shown a clear tendency to increase in numbers. This is usually attributed to more and better medical services, improvements in hygiene, greater possibilities of obtaining nourishing foods, together with adoption of - or reversion to - more balanced diets, all of which led to a marked rise in the birth-rate and a corresponding decline in the death-rate. 3/ This increase has not, however, always sufficed to offset the differences in the absolute increase of other groups of the population, since morbidity rates - particularly those for infant morbidity and mortality - have not declined among the indigenous peoples as much as they have among the other population groups. Another factor to be mentioned here is "defection" from the indigenous group by persons or groups who "cross over" and join other segments of the population, and whose assimilation leads both to an increase in the size of the latter groups and to a corresponding decline in the size of the indigenous population.

2/ Angel Rosenblat: La población indígena de América desde 1492 hasta la actualidad Buenos Aires, Institución Cultural Española, third in the series Stirps Quaestionis, 1945), p. 92. The summary is based on Indigenous peoples: Living and working conditions of aboriginal populations in independent countries (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1953), pp. 30-31.

3/ In some cases the natural increase in these populations seems even to have reached "explosion" rates, similar to the rates observable among other groups of the population. Such a situation is described by the Government of the Philippines in the information it has provided for this study; the situation is described as general, and applying to all groups of the aboriginal population (see paras. 29-31 below).

Changes in classification criteria, which are often made in official censuses or estimates and in unofficial calculations, frequently tend to result in a narrower criterion for classifying individuals or groups as "indigenous". This sometimes creates an inaccurate impression of diminution in the absolute size of indigenous populations.

12. It will be necessary, therefore, to consider some aspects of the information available to the Special Rapporteur on current prevailing statistical trends, as reflected in the summaries of information prepared for this study. First, we shall set forth briefly the general trends discernible.

C. Statistical trends

13. In a number of countries, the indigenous population is decreasing in absolute figures, and its size relative to the total population of these countries is shrinking as well. 4/ This would also seem to be the prevailing trend in other countries for which no clear and unequivocal information is available. 5/

14. By contrast, indigenous populations in other countries are increasing in absolute figures, 6/ but are nevertheless simultaneously decreasing in relative size. 7/ However, this is not the case in Guatemala and New Zealand, where the Indian and Maori populations respectively are increasing in relative size. 8/

15. The Government of Australia states that:

"... The decline of the Aboriginal population was arrested in the 1930s and reversed in the 1940s and early 1950s. The Aboriginal population is now increasing at a substantially higher rate than the rate of natural increase of

4/ For example in Japan, Norway, Sri Lanka and Sweden.

5/ For example in French Guyana and in Guyana. Possibly also in Brazil (with conflicting information both as regards a particular group and as regards the general trend), El Salvador, Indonesia, Laos, Paraguay and Suriname.

6/ For example in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark (Greenland), Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Honduras, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, United States of America and Venezuela. Possibly also in Bangladesh, Burma and Nicaragua.

7/ Australia, Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Finland, Malaysia, Peru. Possibly also in Bangladesh, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark (Greenland), for some years (see paras. 23-28 and foot-note 8/ in fine below), Ecuador, Honduras, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, United States of America and Venezuela.

8/ According to reliable unofficial estimates, Guatemala's indigenous populations reached in 1978 59.70 per cent of the total population of the country in a consistent upward trend and is now the highest in the world (see paras. 36-37 below). The Maoris in New Zealand have increased from 4.7 per cent of the population in 1926 to 8.8 per cent in 1972 (see paragraph 35 below and foot-note 1/ above). The Greenlandic population has also increased in relative size in some years.

the non-Aboriginal population. At the national census in 1961, a total of 80,526 people of Aboriginal descent were enumerated; at the 1966 census the count was 102,035. Rates of natural increase in the Aboriginal population vary from place to place and studies have indicated extraordinarily high rates in some communities. The minimum rate of increase can be calculated at something more than 2 per cent per annum and in some States is as high as 4 per cent. It is reliably estimated that the Australian Aboriginal population will double in less than 20 years and reach 300,000 by the end of the century."

16. The Government of Finland stated in 1973 that "the size of the Lappish population has increased in the past 200 years". In 1974 the Government provided the following concrete information in this regard:

<u>"Year</u>	<u>Number of Lapps</u>	<u>Criterion</u>
1900	1 336	Mother tongue
1910	1 659	"
1920	1 603	"
1930	2 113	"
1940	2 345	"
1950	2 347	Language which the person speaks best
1960	1 312	The main language
1970	2 240	" "

17. With regard to the Ainu of Japan it has been written that:

"Once spread over Honshu and possibly Kyushu and Kyukyus, the Ainu now live in Hokkaido. Estimates vary but they appear to have numbered about 12,000 in 1960, including nearly 1,000 relocated from southern Sakhalin upon its cession to the Soviet Union in 1945. The number of Ainu, if any, on the Kurile Islands is not known. Between the world wars, many Kurile Ainu died after they had been resettled on one of these Islands by the Japanese Government.

"The Ainu population is still decreasing. Poverty and diseases especially tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal diseases, addiction to alcohol, prejudice, and their own inability to adjust successfully to the world of the Japanese majority make them a depressed people." 9/

18. The Government of Malaysia has transmitted the following data compiled by the Department for Orang Asli affairs:

"In general the Orang Asli population of Malaysia has shown a continuous increase since 1957. (Population figures for Orang Asli prior to 1960 are not reliable.) The figures given below were collected by the Department itself and are considered to be quite accurate:

<u>"Enumeration year</u>	<u>Total</u>
1960	43 890
1965	45 895
1969	52 943

9/ George L. Harris and others, Area Handbook for Japan. Foreign Area Studies Division, The American University. Washington, D.C., 1964, pp. 73-74 and 75.

"The present Orang Asli population of Malaysia (July 1974) is estimated to approximate 57,000. Results of the 1974 census will be available in September 1974.

"From the above figures it can be seen that during the period 1960-1969 the Orang Asli population increased by 9,053 persons, or 20.6 per cent, or approximately 2.3 per cent per year taken on the average during the period 1960-1969."

19. The Government of Norway has communicated that:

"The number of Lapps has not been estimated since 1950 when it was approximately 8,800. This figure must be assumed to be somewhat higher today.

"The first large-scale survey of the size of the Lapp population was in 1724 when the figure was 7,231. In 1845 it was 14,535, in 1865 17,187, in 1890 20,786 and 8,800 in 1950. These figures must be regarded as estimates, since there may often be doubt as to whether or not an individual shall be counted as a Lapp.

"The Lappish-speaking population has been declining up to the last few years. The reason is not to be found in the normal population processes. It is rather to be found in the lower level of resistance of the scattered small settlements to the pressure exerted by the surrounding rural communities to Norwegianize the Lapps' social identification and thereby their everyday language. The Lapp settlements furthest from the dominant Norwegian-speaking areas of population settlements have been less exposed because they form larger connected areas. Here the growth of population has not been followed by a corresponding or greater degree of Norwegianization. In the period 1951-1968, the population figure increased substantially in the largest Lapp municipalities. From 1968 to 1970 there was an outward movement of population. Since then this development has been reversed, so that the population movement has now taken an inward direction."

20. The Government of Panama has communicated figures for the indigenous population of the Republic covering the last four decades, and also for the relative size of this population, according to data obtained from the censuses of 1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 respectively. The figures are:

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Indigenous population	55 987	48 654	62 187	75 738
Indigenous population as percentage of total population	9.0	6.0	5.8	5.3

21. The Government adds the following comment:

"In general, the figures for the last four national censuses show an increase in the absolute size of the indigenous population, in contrast to the decline in the relative size."

22. According to information furnished by the Government of Canada:

"At the time of the first white settlements in North America about four centuries ago, the Indian population of what is now Canada was, according to the best estimates of anthropologists, about 200,000. Shortly after the advent of the Europeans, the Indian population was found to be declining. By the early 1900s it had decreased by almost half, owing to exposure to diseases to which the Indians had no natural immunity; a growing incapacity, or inability to draw from traditional food supplies; and the consequent substitution of an alien, and often unsuitable, diet. The general effect was one of social and cultural deprivation, and the loss of a traditional pattern of meanings for their existence.

"The Indian population has reversed the downward trend and for the past 30 or 40 years has been rapidly increasing. The Eskimo population is also increasing rapidly, with the highest birth rate of any population group in the country and a decreasing infant mortality rate. The major reason for this change is the improved health services which have been made available to the native people, particularly in remote areas of the country."

23. The Government of Denmark stated, in information supplied to the Special Rapporteur on 26 May 1981, on which the content of paragraphs 23 to 28 and corresponding foot-notes, as well as the table following paragraph 28 and foot-notes thereon is entirely based, that the first general census in Greenland was made in 1834 but covered only Western Greenland. Since then, censuses have been taken every fifth or tenth year, and for the last 100 years a summary census has been taken on 1 January every year. This summary gives information on births and deaths and the total number of inhabitants of the various settlements, broken down by birthplace (in or outside Greenland), marital status and age. The table on page 13 shows the development of the population of Greenland from 1834 to 1979.

24. It will be seen from the table that during the 96-year period beginning in 1834 the Greenlandic population in Western Greenland increased from 7,500 to about 15,500 in 1930. From 1930 onwards data for the whole of Greenland became available; they show that the Greenlandic population doubled in 35 years, increasing from 16,500 in 1930 to 35,000 plus in 1965. The Greenlandic population grew particularly rapidly in the post-war period owing primarily to a great improvement in the public health service which resulted in a much lower mortality rate. The Government statistics show that from 1930 to 1948, summary mortality (i.e. the mortality figure obtained from the annual summary census referred to in paragraph 23 above) ranged from 20 per 1,000 to 45 per 1,000 ^{10/} though by 1965 it had fallen to 9.4 per 1,000. ^{11/} The birth rate also rose somewhat, ranging during the period 1930 to 1948 from barely 40 per 1,000 to 46-47 per 1,000. ^{10/} It peaked in 1960 at 50.2 per 1,000 then fell again, and in 1965 stood at 45.7 per 1,000. ^{11/}

25. Since 1965, summary mortality has been declining steadily albeit modestly, and in 1978 was recorded as 7.3 per 1,000. ^{12/}

26. The decline in the birth rate which began in the early 1960s has also continued and in recent years the figure has been steady at 18-19 per 1,000. ^{12/} This decline

^{10/} Greenland reports and official notices 1932-37 and Greenland reports 1938-50.

^{11/} Greenland reports 1966.

^{12/} Population of Greenland 1979 with births and deaths in 1978: Statistical Office Bulletin No. 70 (published by the Ministry for Greenland, Copenhagen 1979).

Table showing the development of the population of Greenland from 1834 to 1979

Year	Western Greenland			Northern Greenland		Eastern Greenland			Greenland Total			
	Persons born in Greenland a/	Persons born out-side Greenland	Total	Persons born in Greenland a/	Persons born out-side Greenland	Total	Persons born in Greenland a/	Persons born out-side Greenland	Total	Persons born in Greenland a/	Persons born out-side Greenland	Total
31/12/1834 b/	7 356	196	7 552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1/10/1855 c/	9 648	248	9 896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1/10/1880 d/	9 720	280	10 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1/10/1901 e/	11 190	262	11 452	...	...	...	431	10	441	...	...	...
1/10/1921 f/	13 401	266	13 667	250 ^{a/}	...	...	680	8	688	14 331	...	...
1/10/1930 g/	15 345	399	15 744	266	5	271	877	9	886	16 488	413	16 901
31/12/1945 h/	19 166	552	19 718	312	10	322	1 354	18	1 372	20 832	580	21 412
31/12/1955 i/	22 924	1 610	24 534	400	55	455	1 774	170	1 944	25 098	1 835	26 933
31/12/1965 j/	31 992	4 084	36 076	553	105	658	2 572	294	2 866	35 117	4 483	39 600
1/1/1975 k/	36 505	7 730	44 235	713	49	762	2 725	324	3 049	39 943	8 103	48 046
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1976 l/	36 888	7 552	44 440	702	47	749	2 740	289	3 029	40 330	7 889	48 219
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1977 m/	37 031	7 357	44 388	702	44	746	2 818	268	3 086	40 390	9 276	49 666
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1978 n/	37 004	6 770	43 774	713	34	747	2 838	272	3 110	40 601	9 118	49 719
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 o/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 609	8 539	49 148
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 p/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 q/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 r/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 s/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 t/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 u/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 v/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 w/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 x/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 y/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												
1/1/1979 z/	37 150	6 904	44 054	718	37	755	2 846	261	3 107	40 714	7 202	47 916
Not belonging to any specific municipality												
Total population												

(See page 14 for notes)

Foot-notes to table

- a/ Until 1930, "Natives". From 1945, Persons subject to Greenland law
- b/ Statistical table I.6 published by the Statistical Bureau, Copenhagen
- c/ Statistical data 1.4.6. " " " " " " "
- d/ " " " 3.6.2. " " " " " " "
- e/ " " " 4.14.5 " " " " " " "
- f/ " " " 4.66.5 published by the Statistical Department, Copenhagen
- g/ " " " 4.87.6 " " " " " " "
- h/ " " " 4.134.5 " " " " " " "
- i/ Statistical table 1965 Greenland
- j/ " " " 1969.9 published by Denmark Statistics
- k/ Greenland 1975 Annual report of the Ministry for Greenland
- l/ " 1976 " " " " " " "
- m/ " 1977 " " " " " " "
- n/ " 1978 " " " " " " "
- o/ See foot-note l/ page 1

is attributed to extensive use of contraceptive methods coupled with continuing emigration from Greenland, so that in the 1970s the population was almost stationary at about 40,000.

27. During the period 1830 to 1945 the non-Greenland population of Greenland accounted for some 2 to 3 per cent of the total population. In 1945 they amounted to some 5,000 to 6,000 persons, the vast majority being Danes.

28. The number of non-Greenlanders rose sharply in the years after 1945 owing to increased economic, social and cultural development and the resulting need for extraneous manpower. From 1945 to 1955 the non-Greenland population trebled and by 1945 it had risen to 9,500 persons or 19 per cent of the total population. As of 1 January 1979 however, the figure had fallen to 8,000 persons or 17 per cent of total population.

29. The Government of the Philippines has stated:

"The minorities have proportionately increased in number along with the tide of population explosion in the country and the availability of social and medical services."

30. There are, however, reports on the decrease in the number of certain groups. Thus, according to one source:

"The Negrito population has been decreasing, at least since the firm establishment of Spanish rule, and they now number less than 15,000."

"The Dumagates are even less numerous and less known than the Negritos ..." 13/

31. It is feared that mere contact as a result of discovery of certain groups might bring about their decrease in numbers or even their extinction:

"The threat of extinction as a result of discovery illustrates the fate that has befallen most of the small, primitive tribes whose protective isolation has been penetrated by modern man... The Tasadays' lifespan is short. No elderly men and women were found. In a group of 24 individuals, 13 were children below the age of 10." 14/

32. As concerns the Veddha of Sri Lanka, it has been reported that they numbered 2,361 according to the 1946 census and that "after increasing in number between the 1881 and 1911 censuses (2,228 in 1881 and 5,332 in 1911), their number decreased to 4,510 in 1921 and the above figure in 1946. It is added that "since many live in inaccessible parts of the eastern forests, in a primitive state, their exact enumeration is impossible". No trends are explicitly stated for the Rodiya or the Kinnaraya, except for statements that they are "being progressively assimilated" into the Sinhalese language and cultural group. 15/

13/ Frederic H. Chaffee and others, Area Handbook for the Philippines. Foreign Area Studies, The American University. Washington, D.C., 1969, p. 47.

14/ John Noble Wilford, "Stone Age Tribe - Philippines is imperilled", in The New York Times (17 October 1971).

15/ Indigenous Peoples, op.cit., pp. 74 and 190.

33. As regards Sweden, the Government states that the "autochthonous minorities have diminished in number during this century" and adds, as an explanation of the probable cause for this decrease, that "one important factor may be that many Lapps have given up reindeer breeding as their means of livelihood and have subsequently been assimilated with the population in general". The Government further states that as it is difficult to define appurtenance to the Lapp group it is also difficult to estimate the size of the decrease in the number of people belonging to it. 16/

34. According to information furnished in 1973 by the Government, in New Zealand:

"From 1926 to the present day there has been a steady increase in the proportion of Maoris to non-Maoris. In 1926 there were 4.7 Maoris to every 100 non-Maoris. By 1972 there were 8.8 Maoris to every 100 non-Maoris. In the last 10 years the Maori birth rate has been falling at a faster rate than that of the rest of the population. This is thought to be due to the fact that family limitation is a very recent practice amongst Maoris, whereas it has been normal practice amongst the rest of the population. Even so, the rate of natural increase in the Maori population is still almost twice that of the non-Maori population. In comparison with the general population the Maori population is very young. Approximately 60 per cent of the Maori people are under 20 years of age as compared with 40 per cent in the non-Maori population."

35. On the apparent reasons for this increase in Maori population in recent times and some of the factors affecting ethnic characteristics in the population, it has been written that:

"... This growth in the Maori rate of population increase is a result of a substantial drop in the death rate: the birth rate has remained fairly constant for many years, while the non-Maori figure has grown - although not to the level of the Maori rate. The Maori death rate is, however, when the age distribution of Maoris and non-Maoris is taken into account, still about twice as high as that for non-Maoris; consistently with this, the differences in the expectation of life for the two groups, while narrowing, still exist. The higher birth rate also means that Maori families are likely to be larger and that Maori housing is likely to have more occupants. The average number of occupants in private dwellings, according to the 1966 Census, was 3.5; the figure for Maori dwellings was 5.3. This, it was said, reflected also the strength of the ties of kinship and the greater propensity of Maoris for communal living.

"Not only have the numbers and the proportions of Maoris been increasing but so also have the opportunities for contact with the remainder of the population, the strains on traditional ways, and the advantages and disadvantages resulting from modern urban life: until the Second World War the vast majority of Maoris lived in rural districts but since then a massive migration to the cities has taken place. So in 1936 only 8,000 Maoris (10 per cent of the total) lived in cities, boroughs and independent town districts, and 25 years later, in 1971, about 125,000 (about 55 per cent of the total); in recent years the growth in the urban Maori population has exceeded the over-all growth figure - that is the rural Maori population is decreasing. One consequence of this

16/ The autochthonous minorities mentioned by the Government are the Lapps and the Finnish-speaking population, and what has been said about the Lapps applies also to the other group.

movement is that Auckland, the largest city in New Zealand, can also be called, with 50,000 Maoris and 15,000 Pacific Islanders, the largest Polynesian city in the world. Further, these increases still proceed although perhaps the flood is easing: thus in the five years between the last censuses the Maori population of Auckland has increased by about 25 per cent, that of Wellington by almost 50 per cent and that of Christchurch by about a third.

"The increase in population and the movement into the cities has been paralleled by an increase in intermarriage and children of mixed racial origins. Thus a 1966 census survey of almost all the children classified as Maoris for census purposes (that is, all those of half Maori origin or more) showed that 47.5 per cent were full Maoris, while the 1961 figure was 49.4; 1956, 54.1 and 1951, 61.0. Of those with mixed origins more than two thirds had at least one parent who was a full European or full Maori." ^{17/}

36. A study on the indigenous population of America prepared in 1978 by the Inter-American Indian Institute includes the following information on Guatemala:

i. As regards the absolute numerical size of the indigenous population and its relative numerical size within the total population:

"Guatemala has proportionally the highest percentage of indigenous population of all the American countries. Available statistical and census information shows constant growth. In 1950 the indigenous population was 1,497,261 and in 1964 1,820,960; in 1973 it was 2,226,024.

"As may be seen from Table 1 (Guatemala), the indigenous percentage of the country's population is less in the 1964 and 1973 censuses than in that of 1950. This drop is questionable and may be attributed to a change in census criteria. It is probable that the population considered indigenous in one census was counted as non-Indian in another. The National Indian Institute of Guatemala considers that the census criteria used are debatable. ^{7/}

^{7/} The National Indian Institute of Guatemala reports that the census criteria used to identify the indigenous population are the following:

1. The basis was the investigation of social esteem to determine whether or not a person is considered Indian.
2. The person enumerated is asked directly whether or not he is Indian.
3. He is asked whether the majority of the family at home speak an indigenous language. It is considered that:

'The above criterion is in no way recognized as valid by the National Indian Institute, and the competent authorities will be duly informed. This means that the total figure for the indigenous population, supplied by the General Statistical Office, is debatable'. National Indian Institute. Official letter 102-21/3/75. ^{18/}

^{17/} K.S. Keith, *loc.cit.*, pp. 330-331.

^{18/} Enrique Mayer and Elio Masferrer, "La población indígena de América en 1978", in *América Indígena*, published by the Inter-American Indian Institute, Volume XXXIX, No. 2, April-June 1979, Mexico City, pp. 217-337. The data referring to Guatemala appear on pages 262-266, and those quoted here on pages 262 and 263 respectively.

This opinion is reinforced by data from 1940, when according to the census 68.3 per cent of the population was indigenous. The decreases of 1940-1950 and 1950-1964 can only be explained by a change in the external identification criteria.

"The Institute considers that the indigenous population enumerated in 1973 was underestimated by 30 per cent. We projected the 1973 result to 1978 applying the national growth rate including the 30 per cent. This correction factor must be regarded as modest since the 1940 percentage was not reached.

"The 1964 census revealed the existence of a large sector of urban Indians amounting to 17.3 per cent of the indigenous population. In the 1973 census, 24.05 per cent of a total of 2,260,024 Indians were urban dwellers; for 1978 we have assumed that this percentage is maintained."

37. As regards the evolution of the indigenous population over the last 38 years:

<u>"Year</u>	<u>Indigenous population</u>	<u>% of national population</u>
1940	1 504.896	68.3
1950	1 497.261	53.6
1964	1 820.960	43.3
1973	2 260.023	43.7
1978	3 739.914	59.7

"Source:

1940

1950

1964

1973

1978

National Censuses: General Statistical Office.

Our estimate: Base: 1973: 2 260.023"

38. With regard to the general statistical trends discernible among the Amerindian populations of the western hemisphere, we may quote the following paragraphs from a work published in 1953 which, because the analysis they contain is so accurate and because the trends they describe have continued, are still relevant in the present-day situation:

"Rosenblat distinguishes two zones as regards the demographic structure of indigenous America: a peripheral or extinction zone; and a zone of concentration or increase. He describes the former as a zone of shock or conflict where the aboriginal population, made up of relatively small groups of nomads who live by hunting, or alternate between this and primitive agriculture, was subject to encirclement and pressure by the whites. These gradually took possession of their lands and hunting grounds in order to use them for new forms of production; and the Indians were obliged to retire to less accessible land, which was also usually much poorer, or gradually disappeared owing to inability to adapt themselves to the new conditions of life

and work imposed upon them by the colonists, to lack of immunity against the diseases imported from Europe and, in some regions, to constant racial mixture. In a considerable part of this zone the aboriginal population has been replaced by Negroes, who - Rosenblat says - have proved more adaptable to modern forms of employment in the coastal and tropical regions. In the second zone the whites have economic and political control but are, ethnically speaking, a small minority; here the population is composed to a very large extent of compact indigenous groups, which continue to speak their aboriginal languages and keep up - in a stage of stagnation - their traditional forms of economic organization and many cultural features and institutions. This population appears to be steadily increasing and its birth-rate rather more than makes up for the decrease in the first zone.

"Rosenblat's analysis seems to amount, in general terms, to the following: geographically, the peripheral or extinction zone is composed of the coastal and forest regions; while the zone of concentration and of increase comprises the high plateaux of the Andes and the mountainous regions of Central America and Mexico. This includes in particular the large, compact Indian and mestizo groups belonging to the various traditional indigenous communities (comunidades, parcialidades, etc.) of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Central America and - to a smaller extent - Mexico, as well as the Indians settled in the reservations of Chile, Colombia, the United States and Canada. The peripheral zone would include some of the Indian forest-dwellers of the Chaco region (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay), the Amazon and Orinoco regions (part of Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela), Ecuador and some semi-tropical regions in Central America and Mexico. Among the forest-dwelling tribes which appear to be in course of extinction, mention may be made of the Pilagá of the Argentine Chaco, the Caingang and Carajá of Brazil, the Jivara of Ecuador, the Motilon of Colombia and the Lacandon and Siro of Mexico, as well as the indigenous populations of Tierra del Fuego (Chile and Argentina) and Patagonia (Argentina)." 19/