



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERALA/39/293/Add.3
21 September 1984
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCHThirty-ninth session
Agenda item 105IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONSReport of the Secretary-GeneralAddendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS	2
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	2

REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: French]

[4 August 1984]

1. The activities of UNESCO relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/51 of 7 December 1984 during the period under consideration consist mainly of the following:

- (a) Standard-setting activities;
- (b) Meetings, intergovernmental conferences, and round tables;
- (c) Studies and research;
- (d) Assistance to liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States (LAS);
- (e) The Simon Bolivar Prize;
- (f) The second medium-term plan (1984-1989);
- (g) The programme and budget approved for 1984-1985 (document 22C/5, approved).

A. Standard-setting activities

Implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education

2. The fourth consultation with member States on the implementation of the two instruments was begun in 1982. A summary of the reports received since then is being prepared and will be considered by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in September 1984, so that it can be submitted to the next General Conference, in 1985.

Relevant resolutions of the twenty-second session of the General Conference (October/November 1983)

3. At its twenty-second session, the General Conference adopted a number of resolutions along the lines of General Assembly resolution 38/51. For example, by resolution 2.1 concerning Major Programme II, "Education for All", adopted at its twenty-second session, the General Conference invited the Director-General, under Programme II.6, "Promotion of the right to education of particular groups":

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"To continue co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and also with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the other institutions providing educational assistance to refugees and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), recognized by the League of Arab States, and to strengthen activities aimed at training the professional personnel of these movements".

4. Moreover, by resolution 12.1 concerning Major Programme XII, "The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid", adopted at the same session, the General Conference also invited the Director-General:

- "(i) To encourage historical, sociological and economic studies on apartheid in South Africa and Namibia;
- "(ii) To promote studies on the ideological foundations of apartheid, particularly through a critical examination of this system and its institutional means of action;
- "(iii) To contribute to the struggle against apartheid in education, science, culture, communication and information through improved dissemination of data and information pertaining to apartheid and increased mobilization of public opinion in support of this struggle;
- "(iv) To strengthen co-operation, in regard to training and information, with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity".

Implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice

5. It will be recalled that the implementation of this Declaration was the subject of an initial report by the Director-General on the world situation in the fields covered by the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice (document 21C/78), which was submitted to the General Conference at its twenty-first session, held at Belgrade in 1981.

6. At its twenty-second session, in 1983, the General Conference considered the second report with the same title (document 22C/86 and addendum), which contains a summary of the information submitted by member States, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations. It also gives an account of the contribution of UNESCO and the United Nations to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and it concludes with a number of observations and recommendations concerning the world situation in the fields covered by the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice.

7. The second report was the subject of resolution 12.2, which took note with satisfaction of the report and invited the Director-General to increase to four years the periodicity of his comprehensive reports on the world situation in the fields covered by the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice.

Implementation of the UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 22 November 1978

8. Implementation of the principles of the above Declaration constitutes one of the main contributions of UNESCO to the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. Apart from the six official languages in which it was adopted, the Declaration has been translated and circulated, often with the assistance of the organization, in 21 other languages. During the period 1981-1983, there have been many activities.

9. Special mention should be made of the Round Table to Consider Practical Ways of improving the Communication Media Available to Liberation Movements, organized by UNESCO in December 1982, at Harare, in collaboration with the Centre for the Study of the Science and Technology of Information (CESTI). This meeting considered practical ways of improving the communication media available to liberation movements recognized by OAU in order to enable them to circulate their information more effectively and to spread knowledge of their cultural identity in the Territories concerned, as well as in international circles.

10. In addition, UNESCO has provided to the Consultative Meetings of International and Regional Organizations of Journalists. At the most recent sessions (June and November 1983), one of the major agenda items was the implementation of the Declaration. Finally, in September 1983, the Asian Institute of Journalism in the Philippines organized, with the assistance of UNESCO, a regional seminar on the measures taken in Asia pursuant to the Declaration. During the period 1984-1985, measures will be taken to ensure the dissemination and implementation of the Declaration. A booklet devoted to the fifth anniversary of its adoption will be published and circulated.

B. Meetings and intergovernmental conferences

11. In its recommendation No. 10, the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with a view to Developing a climate of Opinion Favourable to the Strengthening of Security and Disarmament, held at UNESCO House, Paris, from 12 to 20 April 1983, recommended that the Director-General should actively seek the resources required to provide every national liberation movement with scholarships for the training of teachers and research workers in fields relevant to human rights, should assist the national liberation movements in rewriting the distorted history of the people of Namibia and of South Africa and disseminate this history on an international scale; and should give UNESCO's assistance to national liberation movements recognized by OAU in organizing appropriate seminars and workshops on the promotion and teaching of human rights and the rights of peoples.

12. It should be noted that UNESCO participated in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983,

and submitted to it two documents (A/CONF.119/4 and Add.1 and A/CONF.119/5) concerning its work in the struggle against racism.

13. Furthermore, UNESCO organized at Bissau, from 3 to 7 September 1983, a regional meeting of experts on the history of the contribution of women to national liberation struggles and their role and needs in connection with reconstruction efforts in the newly independent countries of Africa. This meeting provided an opportunity to consider the historical as well as the contemporary and practical aspects of the question on the basis of working documents and oral statements.

C. Studies and research

Published works

14. History in Black and White - an analysis of South African school history textbooks used in South African secondary schools. The purpose of this study, which is based on extensive research, is to analyse the world views which are inculcated into pupils in South Africa and their impact on society as a whole. The study shows that apartheid is being defended today even more subtly and effectively than during the 1960s. Disparities in levels of development, cultural differences and the distinctiveness of national identities are the arguments used to justify it. Racist conceptions now find expressions in the way history is presented. Skin colour and racial differences are associated with scientific accomplishments and humanitarianism on the one hand, and violence and primitivism on the other. The newly independent countries, whether in Africa, Asia or the Caribbean, are depicted as always susceptible to racial violence and to tyranny. The school textbooks analysed in this study justify apartheid as the only possible response to racial conflicts and to problems of development. The work was also published in Spanish under the title Historia en blanco y negro - Análisis de los manuales escolares en Sudáfrica (a joint UNESCO/Serbal publication, Paris and Barcelona, 1984, p. 196).

15. Violations des droits de l'homme: quel recours, quelle résistance? (UNESCO, 1983, p. 215). This is a legal, political, sociological and historical study which covers the work of a meeting held in Freetown in March 1981, to discuss "How can we oppose injustice, violence and hatred without ourselves interfering with human rights?". This book tries to define the right to resist oppression and the limitations of that right, and proposes peaceful means of action such as political and economic sanctions. The final report of the meeting, the opening statement and the list of participants are included in this book.

16. La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme et réalités sub-africaines (UNESCO, 1983, p. 215). This book makes an orderly and precise comparison between the principles enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and South African reality. It deals, in four major parts, with a society structured in violation of the fundamental principles of equality and non-discrimination, with the machinery for exploiting a people, with the persistence of the system and of the repression, and with living conditions which are incompatible with human dignity. It concludes with an examination of sanctions in international law for so systematic a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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17. La situación de la mujer en Zimbabwe antes de la independencia (a joint UNESCO/Serbal publication, Paris and Barcelona, 1984, p. 198). This book examines the impact of the economic and social organization of Southern Rhodesia on the status of women, their role in traditional society and in the liberation struggle, and what might develop from this in Zimbabwe. Despite the independence since achieved, this work is still of considerable interest for anyone who wants to understand Zimbabwe today. This work was originally published in English under the title: Women and racial discrimination in Rhodesia, Paris, UNESCO, 1979. It was also translated into French under the title: La situation de la femme au Zimbabwe avant l'indépendance (UNESCO, 1981).

Periodical publications

18. The first issue of the Division of Philosophy's Rapports/Etudes Reports/Studies to appear in 1982 has as its theme the principles of tolerance to be applied in education-for-peace programmes and in youth movements. The second part of that publication contains a collection of texts on apartheid as a world problem and on tolerance and intolerance as elements for reflection.

19. Under the title "Racism", the November 1983 edition of The UNESCO Courier focuses on the following topics: dogmas of inequality of men and races throughout history; racism today; apartheid: the doctrine of a racist State; racism, naked and unavowed; and racism and science.

Future publications

20. Future publications include the following:

(a) The third edition of Apartheid, Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information;

(b) The Spanish edition of Racism, Science and Pseudo-Science;

(c) The English edition of Violations des droits de l'homme: quel recours, quelle résistance? (Violations of Human Rights: Possible Rights of Recourse and Forms of Resistance);

(d) The French translation of Kitab-al milal wa-n-nihal, a treaty on religions and sects, to be published at the end of 1984;

(e) A list of representative works on tolerance, to be published towards the end of 1986.

A study on ways of preserving, through education, the cultural identity of the peoples represented by the African national liberation movements has been written, and an anthology of unpublished poems from Namibia and South Africa, which it is planned to publish in 1985 in co-operation with the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), is in preparation. A study on the structure,

performance and effectiveness of agencies responsible for directing national scientific and technological policies is under way in the countries of east and southern Africa, covering all the front-line States except Angola. The aim of the study is to strengthen those agencies so that they may play a larger role in national development.

D. Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the OAU and LAS

21. UNESCO consults with national liberation movements recognized by OAU in the implementation within the organization's fields of competence, of its programme of research in the social and human sciences on the effects of apartheid. UNESCO has co-operated with Namibian women and SWAPO through two operational projects financed by UNDP: SWP/78/004, Participation of Women in Development; and a follow-up project, SWP/82/003, Training and Information for Upgrading Women's roles in Development. Project SWP/78/004 included research undertaken by the SWAPO Women's Council on the roles and needs of Namibian women during the struggle and their aspirations with regard to the roles they would wish to play during national reconstruction. The results of a survey on training needs revealed that Namibian women were eager to take full advantage of new educational opportunities, and wished to be trained primarily as engineers, agronomists and doctors. They were similarly concerned with their place in agricultural reconstruction and discussed their new experiences working with tractors in the national liberation movements' camps.

22. In addition, UNESCO is sending a consultant to Namibia for three weeks in the near future for the purpose of strengthening the organization of the museums in that country as well as the preservation of monuments and historic sites.

23. Under the regular programme for the period 1982-1983, UNESCO has allocated five higher-education grants (two for PAC and three for ANC) and study grants for candidates put forward by the national liberation movements. School materials (textbooks, paper, blackboards, etc.), reporters' equipment such as cameras, films and cassette tape recorders, and equipment for school laboratories have been bought for centres managed by ANC and SWAPO.

24. In addition, UNESCO paid the salaries of four SWAPO teachers in 1983. Furthermore, UNESCO continues to be the executing agency for seven projects financed by UNDP in the field of education for national liberation movements recognized by OAU: two projects for ANC for the period 1982-1984 totalling \$US 1,788,988; two projects for SWAPO for the period 1982-1983 totalling \$US 1,081,549 (SWP/82/001 and SWP/82/002); one project for PAC for the period 1982-1984 totalling \$US 698,000 (PAC/82/001); one project for primary and secondary education grants (NLM/82/003) for ANC and PAC for the period 1982-1983 totalling \$US 569,000; and one project (NAM/82/009) financed by UNESCO (\$US 82,300) and UNDP (\$US 115,700), for the period 1983-1984. These projects are intended to provide for education at the university level (61 grants to PAC and ANC) and the secondary and primary levels, with the allocation of a total of 119 grants to members of the two liberation movements, and to provide for the training of teachers for the educational centres.

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25. Also in its capacity as an executing agency, UNESCO supplies sporting equipment and school materials, as well as laboratory equipment, to the various educational centres belonging to the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa. It also pays the salaries of the support staff at those centres. The cost of the seven projects totals \$US 4,254,037.

26. UNESCO paid the travel and per diem expenses for representatives of the three liberation movements invited to meetings organized by UNESCO (Intergovernmental Conference, April 1983) or held at the organization's headquarters (International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, organized by the United Nations, 25-29 April 1983), and to the twenty-second session of the General Conference (October/November 1983).

27. In the scientific field, UNESCO continues to support the front-line States in Southern Africa through several projects:

(a) Project SWA/80/T01 - Assistance to the Faculty of Science in the University College of Swaziland. The aim of this project is to build up the Faculty's equipment and teaching staff to assist the national authorities over a number of years. The project has been financed from the United Nations Special Fund for Science and Technology in the amount of \$US 590,000.

(b) Projects LES/81/T01 and LES/78/005 - Solar Energy and Biogas Development in Lesotho. The project LES/81/T01 is also financed from the United Nations Special Fund for Science and Technology, with a ceiling of \$US 3 million. The other project, LES/78/005, allows for the recruitment of an expert to enable the activities planned under the project LES/81/T01 to proceed.

28. With regard to the Palestinian people, assistance was given to the International Association for the Safeguard and Enhancement of Palestinian Cultural Heritage to undertake a feasibility study in 1983-1984 with the object of preparing an inventory of movable cultural property. Resolution 22C/11.16 entitled "The cultural heritage and the cultural identity of the Palestinian people", adopted by the General Conference in 1983, should also be mentioned. By that resolution, the General Conference invited the Director-General to take action within the limits of the budget (document 22C/5) to ensure that UNESCO:

(a) Strengthened its efforts to preserve the cultural identity of the Palestinian people and safeguard its heritage;

(b) Strengthened its efforts to preserve the Palestinian cultural heritage in the occupied territories;

(c) Took action to protect and promote Palestinian cultural institutions;

(d) Provided intellectual and technical co-operation to the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (AIECSO) for the preparation of a book on the cultural history of the Palestinian people.

E. Simon Bolivar Prize

29. The International Simon Bolivar Prize was awarded for the first time in 1983 to King Juan Carlos of Spain and to the South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, two public figures who interpret fully the sense of Simon Bolivar's message. The members of the panel that was formed for the award of the Prize justified their choice by stating that Mr. Mandela was paying with a very long prison sentence for his courageous fight against the apartheid régime on behalf of justice, the promotion of human rights and the rights of peoples, demonstrating the same resolve as at his trial, when he had declared that he hated violence, that his ideal was a free and democratic society and that he hoped to live to see it accomplished, but that he was prepared to die for it.

F. Second medium-term plan (1984-1989)

30. UNESCO's second medium-term plan was approved by the General Conference at its fortieth special session, held in Paris in 1982. It consists of 14 major programmes, among which Major Programmes XII and XIII, in particular, should be pointed out as being a significant contribution to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/51.

31. Major Programme XII, entitled "The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid", is subdivided into three programmes, the first of which is entitled "Studies and research on prejudice, intolerance and racism". Studies and research are planned, in the context of three subprogrammes, not only on the theoretical and ideological foundations of prejudice, intolerance and racism, but also on the examples and concepts that can shed light on them. The third subprogramme deals with the policies, institutions and practices that provide a favourable ground for intolerance and racism.

32. The second programme is devoted entirely to action against prejudice, intolerance and racism in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

33. The especially odious nature of apartheid requires that it be dealt with separately in the context of the third programme. Four subprogrammes are devoted to the topic. They deal with the history of apartheid, theoretical studies, the struggle against apartheid in fields within the competence of UNESCO, and with co-operation with national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

34. Activities under Major Programme XII are carried out in the context of Major Programme XIII, entitled "Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples". Among the four programmes that constitute this major programme, Programme XIII.2, "Respect for human rights", should be especially pointed out. One of its objects is "to go more thoroughly into the causes of violations of human rights, fundamental freedoms and peoples' rights, using an interdisciplinary approach and enlisting the co-operation of the various social and human sciences" (4XC/4 approved, para. 13061). It also states that "side by side with individual rights and freedoms, it is now recognized that peoples should enjoy

rights and freedoms proper to them. Thus we are now witnessing the emergence of peoples' rights. This is the context in which to place the struggle of certain peoples who are still deprived of their most fundamental rights and freedoms, whether by the apartheid régime (cf. in this connection major programme XII) or by the occupation of their territories" (4XC/4 approved, para. 13059).

35. Programme XIII.3, entitled "Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples" is designed, inter alia, to ensure that "education at all levels and in all its forms imparts the knowledge required to enable everyone, child or adult alike, to become aware of the problems of maintaining and strengthening peace; of the related problems concerning respect for human rights and the rights of peoples, in particular those relating to the self-determination, independence and freedom of peoples and to the elimination of the after-effects of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and of development problems" (4XC/4 approved, para. 13069).

G. Programme and budget approved for 1984-1985

36. The UNESCO General Conference approved its programme and budget for 1984-1985 (document 22C/5, approved) at its twenty-second session, in 1983, taking into account the analyses presented in the second medium-term plan. In the context of Major Programmes XII and XIII, the programme provides for a group of actions that will constitute an important contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

37. The activities called for under Major Programme XII include: research on the interrelationship between colonialism, racism and apartheid in South Africa and Namibia in their historical context; studies on the historical and socio-economic development of the apartheid régime before and after 1948; analysis of the contents of South African radio programmes, especially those intended for other African States; the preparation of the third edition of Apartheid, its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information and an annual report on the situation in South Africa and Namibia in fields within the competence of UNESCO. Efforts will be made to mobilize public opinion, among other things by publishing a comic strip and by inviting various university, religious and political figures to recount their experiences of the apartheid system.

38. Under Major Programme XIII, studies will be undertaken, inter alia, on the manner in which colonization and decolonization have been presented in history books. The rights of peoples and the theoretical and practical implications of those rights, especially in their juridical, historical and social aspects, will be the subject of studies to be considered at a meeting of experts to be convened in Africa in 1985.
