

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/1356/Add.1
8 January 1980

ENGLISH

Original: FRENCH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-sixth session
Item 12 of the provisional agenda

ANNUAL REPORTS ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION SUBMITTED BY ILO AND
UNESCO IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 1588 (L) AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 2785 (XXVI)

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the annual report on racial discrimination of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L) and General Assembly resolution 2785 (XXVI).

Ninth annual report of UNESCO on action to combat racial
discrimination, especially in southern Africa, in
UNESCO's sphere of competence
(January to November 1979)

1. For the period from January 1979 to November 1979, UNESCO's activities in the sphere of action to combat racial discrimination, especially in southern Africa, related essentially to the following:

- I. Normative activities;
- II. Operational activities;
- III. UNESCO's participation in meetings, seminars and a round table;
- IV. Studies and research.

I. Normative activities

2. For the period under consideration, UNESCO's normative activities in respect of action to combat racial discrimination centred largely on efforts to secure implementation of the three main instruments, namely:

Convention Against Discrimination in Education;

Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice;

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

In the case of the Convention, which was adopted in 1960, the main activity was the continuation of an implementation effort of several years standing, whereas with regard to the two Declarations, which date from November 1978, UNESCO was making its first attempt to initiate the implementation process.

A. Implementation of the Convention Against Discrimination in Education

3. Following the adoption by the General Conference, at its twentieth session, of the third report of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, UNESCO endeavoured to persuade those States which had not replied to the third questionnaire to fulfil their obligations on this occasion.

To this end, the General Conference had in fact adopted resolution 1/1.1/2, in paragraph 2 of which it:

"Invites Member States which have not submitted a report in the course of the third consultation to do so as soon as possible, and decides that the report of the Committee on these reports and the comments of the Executive Board thereon shall be transmitted to the General Conference at its twenty-first session (1980)".

4. Accordingly, on 21 February 1979, the Director-General sent a reminder to the 80 States members of UNESCO which had not yet submitted a report in reply to the third questionnaire sent to them in January 1975. Subsequently, the secretariat received 11 reports and is preparing a consolidated report based on them which, after thorough consideration by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, will be submitted to the General Conference at its twenty-first session.

B. Implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, adopted by the General Conference on 27 November 1979

5. It will be recalled that the General Conference adopted, at the same time as the above-mentioned Declaration, resolution 3/1.1/3 on its implementation, in which it invited the Director-General "to prepare a comprehensive report on the world situation in the fields covered by the Declaration, on the basis of the information supplied by Member States and of any other information supported by trustworthy evidence which he may have gathered by such methods as he may think fit ..." ^{1/}

It is for this purpose that the secretariat is now preparing a questionnaire to be submitted, in particular, to States, with a view to gathering the information necessary for the preparation of this report.

C. Implementation of the 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 by the General Conference on 22 November 1978

6. In 1979, UNESCO's efforts were devoted mainly to ensuring widespread dissemination of the Declaration. For example, a consultation was held at UNESCO headquarters from 7 to 9 May 1979 on ways of including teaching of the principles of the Declaration and of the concept of a new world order of information and communication in the curricula of institutes for education and training in communication. The purpose of this meeting was to consider the relationship between advances in communication and the development of education programmes, at three levels:

(a) The present situation with regard to the preparation of curricula in education and training establishments in the field of communication;

(b) The nature of the changes that have occurred in communication between peoples and nations and, in particular, their impact on the social, cultural and political life of individuals and communities;

(c) The relationship between advances in communication and the preparation of curricula and, in particular, the new situation and the respective roles of the media and education and training establishments in society.

7. It should also be noted that UNESCO has embarked on a survey among the National Commissions, with a view to determining whether and to what extent the Declaration had been translated into the national language or languages.

^{1/} See preceding report for the contents of the Declaration and anything said regarding the implementation resolution.

II. Operational activities relating to education in southern Africa

(a) Regular Programme

8. UNESCO's regular assistance to liberation movements in the field of education continues to comprise financial aid executed by UNESCO and broken down as follows:

Payment of the salaries of three teachers from SWAPO and two teachers from the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe stationed in education centres set up by the liberation movements in Zambia and Angola;

Provision of teaching materials and equipment for courses organized by the liberation movements themselves;

Awarding of university fellowships abroad and payment of educational expenses in secondary and elementary schools in the host countries for candidates chosen by the liberation movements.

9. A seminar on education planning and administration and school construction is to be held in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of December 1979 for officials of African national liberation movements responsible for education and their assistants. Representatives of neighbouring African countries have been invited to give the participants from the liberation movements the benefit of their experience.

Total assistance to liberation movements in 1979-1980 amounts to approximately \$456,000.

(b) Programme financed by UNDP

10. UNESCO continues to act as "executing agency" for UNDP-financed projects for the benefit of the national liberation movements in southern Africa. In this connexion, the following activities have been executed or are in the process of execution:

Projects financed by UNDP

(1977-1980) Tanzania

NIM/76/002

UNDP contribution \$1,976,554

Purpose: Payment of salary and travel expenses of the project co-ordinator and salaries of support personnel; training, at the secondary and university levels, of pupils and students from South Africa; supply of equipment for the co-ordinator's office.

(1979) Swaziland

NIM/78/004

UNDP contribution \$200,000

Purpose: Payment of salaries of teachers; supply of school equipment and materials.

(1977-1980) Tanzania

ANC/77/001

UNDP contribution \$452,400

Purpose: To provide secondary and university level training for pupils and students from South Africa; travel expenses and supplies for the office of the official responsible for education; salary of a secretary.

(1977-1980) Tanzania

PAC/77/001

UNDP contribution \$395,930

Purpose: To provide secondary and university level training for pupils and students from South Africa; to organize and finance a study tour in the field of education for two members of PAC (tour postponed to 1979); payment of salaries of support personnel assisting the education official; supplies for the office of the official responsible for education.

(1977-1980) Angola

SWP/77/004

UNDP contribution \$230,220

Purpose: Payment of salaries of teachers and support personnel; secondary education for pupils from Namibia; supply of school equipment and materials.

(1979) Mozambique

PAF/79/002

UNDP contribution \$94,765

Purpose: Payment of travel costs of Patriotic Front students accepted for technical and vocational training courses in Denmark.

NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIA

Admission of Namibia as a member of UNESCO

11. At its twentieth session, the General Conference decided "to admit Namibia as a member of UNESCO, it being agreed that the United Nations Council for Namibia, established by the United Nations as the legal administering authority for Namibia, will, as far as the rights and obligations flowing from Namibia's membership of the Organization are concerned, be regarded as the Government of Namibia until the present illegal occupation of that country is terminated". (20C/Resolution/O.71)

Projects

12. UNESCO will be the executing agency for four of the 45 projects of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia that have recently been approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia for immediate implementation:

<u>NAM/79/018</u>	Preparation of plans for a new educational system	\$137,700
<u>NAM/79/019</u>	Fellowships for training of teachers and other education personnel	\$ 62,300
<u>NAM/79/020</u>	Training and equipment in the field of communication	\$396,000
<u>SWP/78/004</u>	Participation of women in development	\$159,900
		\$755,900

UNESCO decided to write off the agency costs for the first three projects to be executed within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Accordingly, UNESCO agreed to finance project NAM/79/019 entirely from the Regular Programme and also under the Regular Programme, to defray the costs of a consultant for project NAM/79/018 (\$20,000), and, under the Participation Programme, those of equipping a studio for project NAM/79/020 (\$50,000).

SWP/78/004 Participation of women in development

UNDP contribution \$159,600

13. As part of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, UNESCO, in co-operation with SWAPO, has prepared a project designed to improve the participation of Namibian women in politics and development. This project, which was inaugurated in September 1979, is being financed by UNDP as part of its aid to national liberation movements.

The following activities for the benefit of Namibians are envisaged as part of the programme of specialized training for high-level personnel (20C/5, paragraph 1082/3):

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Payment of the cost of attendance of three members of SWAPO at a meeting on education planning to be held in Dar es Salaam in December 1979 | \$ 5,000 |
| (b) Payment of the salaries of three teachers for one year | \$ 21,600 |

III. Participation by UNESCO in meetings, seminars and a round table

The following four meetings may be cited as contributions to combating racism:

- (a) Meeting of experts on the nature and function of history in relation to the diversity of cultures

14. This meeting (Cat.VI) of 25 experts from 20 countries, which was held in Dakar (Senegal), from 18 to 22 September 1978, was convened by UNESCO in close co-operation with the Senegal National Commission for UNESCO. Among other things it afforded an opportunity for discussion of the relationship between history and cultural identity, and in particular of the use to be made of history in reclaiming this identity.

15. Taking the history of west Africa as an example, and beginning with the premise that history can be considered as a fundamental component of culture, the meeting stressed the need to decolonize and defalsify history, both to help former colonial peoples to regain their cultural identity and to enable them to broaden and modify their perspectives through study of the humanities.

(b) World Conference of Youth and Students on the Struggle of the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa

16. This Conference was held at UNESCO headquarters from 19 to 22 February 1979.

17. It was organized by a group of international non-governmental youth organizations on the initiative of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and in close co-operation with UNESCO. It was attended by more than 300 young people from different regions of the world and representing different trends of opinion. The meeting, which was held in the context of the International Anti-Apartheid Year, provided the Director-General of UNESCO with the opportunity to condemn the South African régime once again in vigorous terms. He stated, in particular:

"Today, it is therefore essential that the struggle against racism in all its forms, and against apartheid, its most monstrous institutional form, should be reaffirmed and developed in a manner as open and ruthless as that in which this challenge to the conscience of mankind manifests itself."

(c) International Seminar on Children under Apartheid

18. This Seminar, organized under the auspices of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, was held at UNESCO headquarters from 18 to 20 June 1979 to mark the International Year of the Child.

At the Seminar, to which UNESCO made an important contribution on the status of children under the Nazi laws and the legislation of South Africa, the Director-General took the opportunity, during his opening address, vigorously to condemn racism and the régimes that make use of it, by stating, inter alia: "Freedom will be restored in South Africa only if apartheid is fought, isolated and ultimately vanquished there."

(d) United Nations Round Table on the Teaching of Problems of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 5-9 November 1979)

19. This Round Table forms part of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and is a direct result of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/99 of 16 December 1978. It afforded the UNESCO representative an opportunity to present the study which UNESCO had been asked to carry out on the teaching of problems of racial discrimination.

The first part of the study reviews the world situation with regard to teaching against racism, the second part is devoted to aspects of the UNESCO programme for education and teaching against racism, and the third and last part contains reflections and suggestions for the development of teaching against racism and racial discrimination. The study is annexed to this report.

Studies and research work

The record of UNESCO's studies and research work concerning the struggle against racism in 1979 is as follows:

Works published since the previous report

Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice

20. This publication is in the form of a pamphlet containing the text of the Declaration adopted by the General Conference on 27 November 1978, the resolution on the implementation of the Declaration and, in an annex, the texts of the four Declarations on the racial question drafted in 1950, 1951, 1964 and 1967 by groups of experts convened by UNESCO, as part of its programme of scientific information on race and action against racial prejudice.

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

21. The text of the Declaration (adopted by the General Conference on 22 November 1978), is preceded by a background note and by extensive extracts from the address given by the Director-General at the closing meeting of the twentieth session of the General Conference, which provide a timely explanation of the difficulties which had to be overcome before the Declaration could be adopted.

Women and racial discrimination in Rhodesia
by A.K.H. Weinrich, UNESCO, 1979, 149 pages

22. This publication examines the effects of economic and social structures in Rhodesia on the status of women, their role in traditional society and the possible development of that role in the Rhodesia of the future.

Round Table on Apartheid

23. This short publication of about 100 pages contains the contributions made at the Round Table organized by UNESCO, on the morning of 21 March 1978, to inaugurate the International Anti-Apartheid Year. The purpose of the Round Table was to devise ways and means of identifying apartheid, denouncing and suppressing it, and repairing the damage done by it.

Future publications

24. Third edition of Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information.

Sociological theories: race and colonialism.

In the series Race and Society: Trends in ethnic group relations in Asia and Oceania.