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STUDY OF APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Report of the Special Rapporteur

Addendum

PART FOUR CHAPTER IX

MEASURES FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLES
OF SOUTHERN AFRICA ON THE EVILS OF APARTHEID AND
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Secretary-General has received the attached Part IV report prepared in accordance with resolution 3 E (XXIV) of the Commission on Human Rights, by Mr. Manouchehr Ganji (Iran), the Commission's Special Rapporteur, and has the honour to communicate it herewith to the Commission.

The views expressed in this report are those of the author.

GE.69-3163

PART IV

MEASURES FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLES
OF SOUTHERN AFRICA ON THE EVILS OF APARTHEID AND
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

CHAPTER IX

MEASURES FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLES
OF SOUTHERN AFRICA ON THE EVILS OF APARTHEID AND
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

436. In resolution 3 (XXIV), adopted on 16 February 1968, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur

"... to prepare and submit a report, with his conclusions and recommendations, to the twenty-fifth session of the Commission and to pay particular attention to the following:

...

"(d) Appropriate measures for the dissemination of information to the peoples of southern Africa on the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as the United Nations efforts to combat these evils, by radio broadcasts and other means;" 238/

437. In the same resolution, the Commission

"Requests the Secretary-General to intensify, through all United Nations information media, the efforts to inform the people of southern Africa of the activities of the United Nations organs to eliminate the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, laying particular stress on the positive alternative of a multi-racial society based on the principle of racial equality;" 239/

438. One of the significant features of the situation with regard to southern Africa during the past decade has been the immense strengthening of the propaganda efforts of the racist and colonial authorities. These efforts are designed to deceive the world about the situation in southern Africa and the policies of these regimes, to discredit and defame the efforts of the United Nations to end racial discrimination and colonialism in the area, to mis-represent the aspirations and policies of the liberation movements, and thereby to prevent effective international action in support of the resolutions of the United Nations.

238/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No.4 (E/4475), chapter XVIII, resolution 3 (XXIV), section E, para. 1.

239/ Ibid.

439. Increasingly, the United Nations organs and Member States have recognized that, in order to secure effective international action, it is essential to counteract such propaganda. They have also recognized that, in order to promote a peaceful solution of the grave problems in the area, it is essential to make special efforts to inform the peoples of the territories of the purposes of the United Nations. These efforts are essential not only to make the oppressed people fully aware of the strength of international concern but also to assure all the people, even the disguised supporters of the regime, that the United Nations seeks the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all the people and is determined to intensify its efforts against the suicidal policies of the minority regimes.

440. The Special Rapporteur notes with satisfaction that his recommendations for promoting the widest public awareness of the evils of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation and of the conditions prevailing in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia received almost unanimous support from representatives of Member States. Equally unanimous was the support for his suggestion that special attention be paid to the dissemination of information to the people of southern Africa.

441. A number of decisions were adopted at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly on the dissemination of information on apartheid and United Nations activities with respect to southern Africa.^{240/} The subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly concerned with southern African problems have taken steps to promote the dissemination of such information. A notable feature of these decisions was the unanimity of support by Member States despite divergences of views on measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to secure a solution of the problem of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

^{240/} General Assembly resolutions 2396, 2439, 2440 and 2465 of the twenty-third session.

SECTION B

PROPAGANDA BY THE MINORITY AND COLONIAL REGIMES
IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

442. It is not necessary in this paper to describe in any detail the propaganda by the minority and colonial regimes in southern Africa as several studies of that subject have been published recently.^{241/} Some aspects of this propaganda are briefly referred to.

1. The scale of propaganda effort

443. The Governments of South Africa and Portugal, and the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, have devoted increasing resources for propaganda.

444. The South African Government, for instance, has increased the budget allocation for information and propaganda from \$146,000 in 1949-50 to \$4,459,000 in 1965-66. The effort has been stepped up even further since 1966 when Mr. B.J. Vorster became Prime Minister.

445. All these regimes utilize various means to spread their propaganda such as the employment of public relations agencies, establishment of information offices abroad, publication and distribution of journals and pamphlets, supply of material to radio and television stations, advertisements in newspapers and arrangement of visits by prominent businessmen, military officers and journalists.

446. The South African Government, in particular, has also greatly expanded external broadcasting since 27 October 1965 when the first transmitter of the "Voice of South Africa" at Bloemendal, Transvaal, began broadcasts. Four 250-kilowatt broadcasting stations are now broadcasting programmes in nine different languages to Africa, Middle East, Europe, North America and the Far East.

447. Propaganda in favour of the racial policies of the South African Government and against international action to eliminate apartheid, is carried on not only by a number of South African Government agencies, but also by several non-governmental organizations. Among the non-governmental groups supplementing the South African Government propaganda, the most notable is the South Africa Foundation established by South African businessmen and their foreign collaborators. Also utilized as vehicles for propaganda and public relations are such groups as the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association, (UKSATA), the South Africa Club, the Anglo-South African Group of the British Parliament, and the South African Society in London. Similar groups exist in several other countries.

^{241/} See report of the Sub-Committee on Information on Apartheid of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, A/7254, Annex I; Memorandum by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the United Kingdom on South African Propaganda, A/AC.115/L.226/Add.1. Digitized by UNOG Library

448. The Rhodesian regime is assisted by the Friends of Rhodesia groups which mushroomed in several Western countries and in New Zealand.

2. Content of propaganda

449. The content of the South African propaganda may be briefly noted as illustrative of that by the three regimes. This propaganda is directed to (a) the world at large; (b) the Western Powers; (c) the African States; and (d) the people inside South Africa.

(a) Propaganda to the world at large

450. The South African Government has tried to deceive world opinion by replacing the term apartheid by "separate development" and "separate freedoms", and claiming that it is helping Africans to attain independence as nations. Repressing all resistance by ruthless means, it claims that there is racial peace in South Africa.

451. Recently it has stressed South Africa's "good neighbour policy" towards other southern African countries, and its desire for economic co-operation. Such co-operation, however, is conditional on acceptance of apartheid in South Africa.

(b) Propaganda in Western countries

452. The main targets of South African propaganda are its major trading partners in Western Europe and North America. Great stress is laid on the community of interest between the Western Powers and South Africa, and the disadvantages of economic and other sanctions against South Africa.

453. South African propaganda utilizes racial prejudices and problems in the Western countries to obtain support from segments of the population. It obtains effective support from business interests which profit from investments in or trade with South Africa, and from a number of officers in military establishments.

454. South African propaganda efforts in these countries seek to convince the Governments and public opinion that sanctions would be enormously expensive, and that if they failed to resist sanctions, the lucrative South African trade would be diverted to competitors. They stress the community of interests between Western Powers and South Africa because of the strategic importance of the Cape route and because of the alleged contribution of South Africa in resisting communism.

455. The strategic importance of South Africa to the Western world is a major theme of the propaganda. Mr. P.W. Botha, Minister of Defence, said in November 1968:

"The shipping route round the Cape is vital to the entire Western world. The military leaders of the West realize this, even if the politicians are blind to realities."^{242/}

(c) Propaganda to African countries

456. To the African countries, South Africa stresses that she seeks a "good neighbour" policy and is willing and able to assist in their economic development if they cease active opposition to the inhuman policy of apartheid. South African spokesmen praise the leaders of Malawi as realists and point to economic benefits derived by co-operation with South Africa.

(d) Propaganda inside South Africa

457. Of particular relevance to this paper is the effort of the South African Government and its supporters to mould opinion inside the country against the purposes of the United Nations by curbing opposition to apartheid among the privileged "Whites" and intimidating the "non-Whites".

458. It has resorted to ruthless repressive measures against all opponents of apartheid which have been repeatedly condemned by the United Nations and world opinion. It has banned the major African political organizations, paralyzed the anti-apartheid organizations of other population groups by actions against their leaders and members, and forced the Liberal Party, by legislation against multi-racial parties, to dissolve itself.

459. It has also banned several papers supporting the liberation movement and prevented the establishment of such newspapers by legislative and administrative measures. It imposed severe restrictions on the press and banned thousands of books and publications.

460. On the other hand, it has tried to imbue the population with racism.

461. The Government has turned the South African Broadcasting Corporation into a propaganda machine directed not only at the banned congresses of the African people but also against "White" liberals and even the United Party which favour "White leadership".

462. It makes special effort to discredit United Nations resolutions as the result of proposals by "adolescent" States, encouraged by Socialist States, and as ineffective. It has repeatedly directed criticism against the Secretary-General.^{243/}

^{242/} Southern Africa, London, 11 November 1968

^{243/} In September 1967, Mr. B.J. Schoeman, Minister of Transport, declared that Secretary-General U Thant was in the vanguard of the attacks on South Africa. Southern Africa, London, 18 September 1967.

463. It exaggerates racial violence and conflicts abroad.

464. It tries to convince the people that the "freedom fighters" are "terrorists" and "communists". The "outward-looking" policy in Africa is defended as aimed at creating buffers against infiltration by freedom fighters and at preventing hostile forces being entrenched nearby.^{244/}

465. Finally, it tries to intimidate the African people to accept apartheid as the only framework within which they can consider their future. For instance, Mr. J. Hans Abraham, Commissioner-General of the Transkei, warned on 18 March 1968:

"If anybody who is worth his name would like to live in this country, then he must accept apartheid as the only solution to racial harmony."

Anyone who thought it easy to overthrow the South African Government, he added, should "forget it".^{245/}

(e) Propaganda by other groups

466. Supplementing the efforts of the Government, the South Africa Foundation and other groups carry on a more flexible propaganda campaign.

467. A major theme of their propaganda is that sanctions are unwise as economic prosperity in South Africa alone would lead to an amelioration of the inhuman situation in the country. Illustrative is the following statement in a booklet by Sir Nicholas Cayzer, President of the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association, published by the association in September 1967:

"... we can discourage outside interference, encourage the expansion of South African money and the further raising of standards of living of all races in that country in the hopes that the constructive thought, which is undoubtedly stirring there, and the increased understanding of affairs and attitudes abroad by members of its Government will find a solution advantageous to all living there."^{246/}

3. Efforts to counter the propaganda

468. The efforts by the United Nations and Member States to counter this massive propaganda have been very modest, and almost negligible within southern Africa itself. Anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental organizations can hardly match the resources of the South African Government and its collaborators.

^{244/} Mr. Blaar Coetzee, Minister of Community Development, said in Pretoria in November 1968:

"The outward-looking policy of South Africa has improved relations with several African States. We realise our responsibility to Malawi, because if we do not assist her, we will create a vacuum which will be filled by Communist Russia, Communist China - or America. I do not know which is the most dangerous". Southern Africa, London, 4 November 1968.

^{245/} The World, Johannesburg, 19 March 1968.

^{246/} The Friend, 4 September 1967.

469. A note prepared by the United Nations Office of Public Information, at the request of the Special Rapporteur, on the activities of the United Nations Secretariat is reproduced in Annex I.

470. The activities of the non-governmental organizations are reviewed in the report prepared in 1968 by the Sub-Committee on Information on Apartheid of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.^{247/}

471. As for Member States, it may be recalled that after the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom felt it necessary, in view of Rhodesian radio censorship, to establish a B.B.C. relay station at Francistown, Botswana.^{248/} The station, a 50-kilowatt transmitter, began broadcasts in December 1965, but has now ceased operation.

472. Some other Member States - notably the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia - have lent their broadcasting facilities to liberation movements so that they might reach the oppressed people in southern Africa.

473. The Dar es Salaam radio has been broadcasting to southern Africa for several years in consultation with the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

474. The completion of a 100-kilowatt station in September 1966 enabled an expansion of these programmes dedicated to help liberation movements to broadcast news and commentaries and to counteract the propaganda from the racist colonialist regimes.

The station now broadcasts to the south in nine languages: English, Zulu, Portuguese, Ovambo, Herero, Nyanja, Sona, Afrikans and Sotho.^{249/}

475. A note prepared by the Office of Public Information on the administrative and financial implications of the establishment in Africa of a Unit of the United Nations Radio to produce and broadcast programmes to the peoples of southern Africa, appears in Annex II.

^{247/} A/7254, Annex I.

^{248/} The U.K. Commonwealth Secretary said, in reply to a question in the House of Commons in October 1966, that the station involved capital expenditure of £266,000 and operational and programming costs of about £153,000. Southern Africa, London, 31 October 1966.

^{249/} The World, Johannesburg, 3 July 1968.

Annex I

NOTE BY THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
ON ITS ACTIVITIES

1. A number of steps have been taken by the Office of Public Information to disseminate to the peoples of southern Africa information on United Nations activities, including those relating to the elimination of policies of apartheid and racial discrimination.

1. Publications

2. The Office of Public Information is expanding its output of pamphlets dealing with southern Africa, as well as with apartheid and racial discrimination. During 1968, it published a 79-page booklet entitled Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in Southern Africa,^{1/} summarizing the report presented by the Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights in 1968 (editions in Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Swahili). Also published last year was The Anatomy of Apartheid: Questions and Answers on the United Nations and Racial Discrimination in South Africa,^{2/} a 22-page booklet (editions in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Hindi, Japanese, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish and Urdu). Other recent publications have been The Effects of Apartheid on Education, Science, Culture and Information in the Republic of South Africa^{3/} (a summary of a report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization); Apartheid and Repressive Measures in South Africa,^{4/} and Apartheid and the Treatment of Prisoners in South Africa: Statements and Affidavits^{5/} (a compilation of documents and statements transmitted by the Special Committee on Apartheid to the Commission on Human Rights and published at the request of the Commission).

1/ OPI/335

2/ OPI/316

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.16

4/ OPI/264

5/ OPI/279

3. With regard to future publications, OPI is now preparing an updated version of The Anatomy of Apartheid for publication in 1969 in nine languages - Arabic, Chinese, Danish, English, French, Japanese, Spanish, Swahili and Russian. OPI will also prepare two new pamphlets of 24 pages each - one on the history of United Nations consideration of the policies of apartheid and the other a booklet of photographs entitled Apartheid Illustrated, both to be printed in the nine languages cited above. Other studies are to be prepared by the Unit on Apartheid in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

4. Other publications relating to southern Africa are being prepared in response to recommendations originating in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. These include a 40 to 50-page pamphlet summarizing United Nations activities with regard to Southern Rhodesia, to be published in English, French and Spanish; a similar pamphlet on the United Nations and the decolonization of Territories under Portuguese administration, to be published in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Swahili, and a similar pamphlet concerning Namibia. These pamphlets, to be published in 1969, will include information on United Nations activities with regard to human rights in the Territories concerned. Also to be published will be a revised version of the booklet entitled The UN and Decolonization, a pamphlet covering United Nations consideration of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the decolonization of colonial Territories, and a publications feature on United Nations work in the field of decolonization during 1968; all of these publications will contain considerable information relating to southern Africa. Another publication will deal with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africans.

5. Information on topical news events relating to the United Nations and southern Africa continues to be provided to news media through OPI's regular system of press releases and briefings. In particular it is anticipated that should the Special Committee on Apartheid and on Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence decide to travel to Africa or elsewhere during the course of 1969,

a United Nations press officer will accompany each of them to supply local news media and Headquarters with stories, cables and other information on the activities of these bodies, as has been done in the past.

6. Dissemination of written material to the peoples of southern Africa is considerably limited by the absence of United Nations distribution centres in the areas concerned. The request of the General Assembly^{6/} that the Secretary-General establish a United Nations information centre in South Africa, with a view to disseminating the aims and purposes of the United Nations, is to be communicated to the Government of South Africa in order to ascertain its views. As was pointed out to the Commission on Human Rights when this suggestion was first advanced, information centres are established at the request of Member Governments.^{7/}

7. The following arrangements are now in force with respect to distribution of United Nations information material to southern Africa. Any requests emanating from South Africa or from Namibia for information about United Nations activities are serviced from Headquarters; Portugal and the Territories under its administration are serviced from the United Nations Office at Geneva; Southern Rhodesia, as a Non-Self-Governing Territory under United Kingdom administration, has been serviced from London. Requests for information material from this region may be addressed to any one of a number of OPI offices and divisions, and no central records exist as to the number of such requests that have been received.

8. The United Nations has four information centres in proximity to the area being dealt with by the Special Rapporteur: in Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Bujumbura (Burundi), Dar-es-Salaam (United Republic of Tanganyika) and Tananarive (Madagascar). Although the activities of these centres do not, of course, extend to the region in question, their output may be used by national and private information media and organizations, some of which may have access to peoples elsewhere in southern Africa. In some cases, news of special interest to southern Africa has been cabled to these centres via Geneva, including coverage

^{6/} Resolution 2439 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, para.9

^{7/} E/CN.4/L.998, para.2.

of the 1968 visit to Europe of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. However, cable costs greatly limit the volume of material that can be sent in this manner, in view of the fact that commercial facilities must be used in communicating with these centres. All documents produced at Headquarters are screened to determine whether they are of interest to individual centres, and materials pertaining to southern Africa are among the documents routed to the above-mentioned centres via diplomatic pouch. Quantities of the forthcoming publications relating to southern Africa will also be sent for distribution by these centres, within existing budgetary limitations.

9. Three depository libraries for United Nations publications are located in the region, all of them in South Africa: the South African Public Library at Cape Town, the State Library at Pretoria and the Library of Parliament at Cape Town. These three libraries receive all United Nations documents and publications in English. All depository libraries, wherever they are located, have signed an agreement with the United Nations in which they undertake to keep the material they receive from the Organization in good order and under adequate control, and to make it accessible to the public, free of charge, at reasonable hours. The chief librarians of all three depository libraries in South Africa, in response to a United Nations questionnaire, stated in 1966 that United Nations material was made accessible to any member of the public and that increasing use was being made of it.

10. Gross sales of United Nations publications to southern Africa during the period 1 January to 30 October 1968 were as follows: South Africa, \$4,700 (the largest volume sold to any African country); Mozambique, \$132; Southern Rhodesia, \$131, and Angola, \$11. Comparable figures for the similar ten-month period in 1967 are: South Africa, \$4,300; Mozambique, \$70, Southern Rhodesia, \$60, and Angola, \$23. (For purposes of comparison with other countries, the following figures may be cited for the first 10 months of 1968: Nigeria, \$1,000; United Arab Republic, \$2,300; Israel, \$3,300; India \$18,000; Japan, \$23,000; France, \$27,000; United Kingdom, \$107,000).

2. Radio Programmes

11. The United Nations has produced the following radio programmes during 1968 for rebroadcast by national organizations:

(a) Weekly 15-minute programmes in the "Perspective" series, devoted to major issues currently before the United Nations and utilizing the voices of delegates recorded as they made statements to United Nations bodies. This series included the following programmes in 1968:

The Twenty-second General Assembly and Colonialism
International Year for Human Rights
Commission on Human Rights
Decolonization
Rhodesia
Namibia
Human Rights, 1968 (three programmes on the proceedings of the
International Conference on Human Rights)
Southern Rhodesia
Apartheid
Human Rights Day
Portuguese Territories
Human Rights

(b) A series of six 15-minute programmes entitled "The Great Involvement", produced in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili and other languages.

(c) Radio news magazines reporting current discussions in United Nations organs and conferences, 15 minutes in length, produced in a number of languages in response to demand. Among these are the following: "UN speaks to You" in Arabic, "This Week at the UN" in English and in Swahili, "Scope" in English, "Perspectives Internationales" in French, "Window on the World" in Portuguese, and "Perspectiva" in Portuguese and Spanish. All of these are produced weekly, except "Perspectives Internationales", which is done semi-monthly.

12. These recorded programmes are sent to many radio stations in and near southern Africa. For example, 10 stations in the African Territories under Portuguese administration regularly receive "A Vitrine do Mundo" ("Window on the World") in Portuguese: Luanda, Benguela, Lobito, Silva Porto, Sa de Banderna, Mocamedes and Cabinda, in Angola; Lounenco, Manques in Mozambique; Sao Vicente, in the Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tomé. This programme gives emphasis to United Nations discussions on apartheid and on the Territories under Portuguese administration, subjects which were dealt with on 22 of the weekly programmes in 1967. Six special programmes in

Portuguese on the International Year for Human Rights were sent to the same stations. Tapes of "Perspectiva" in Portuguese are also sent weekly to four stations in Angola and Mozambique. Several letters have been received from some of these stations reporting that they have broadcast the material sent to them.

13. As to the independent States in or near the region, "This Week at the UN", "Perspective" and "Scope" are rebroadcast in English by Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The Swahili version of "This Week at the UN" is transmitted from Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar. Two weekly French-language programmes, "Perspectives Internationales" and "Le Tour du Monde des Nations Unies", are broadcast by Burundi, the Congo (Brazzaville) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the latter also produces a number of programmes with its own staff, using material supplied by the United Nations. A special series of six documentary programmes on human rights was broadcast by all these countries in 1968; this series was auditioned by South African Radio but the tapes were returned with an indication that they would not be broadcast.

14. The above-mentioned programmes are broadcast on the domestic services of the countries cited, some of which may be heard in certain areas of the countries and territories with which the Special Rapporteur is concerned. In addition, transmitters beamed to southern Africa and operated by Radio Tanzania rebroadcast "This Week at the UN" in English and prepare programmes using tapes of extracts from United Nations debates on issues of interest to southern Africa, especially prepared by United Nations Radio for this purpose.

15. In addition to material recorded for use by national broadcasting organizations, the United Nations broadcasts over leased short-wave transmitters the proceedings of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as regular news summaries of United Nations activities. The 250- and 500-kilowatt transmitters used for these broadcasts include some beamed specifically to central and southern Africa. Fifteen-minute newscasts, prepared by United Nations Radio in English and French, are broadcast over these transmitters to central and southern Africa daily during General Assembly sessions and weekly at other times. Other transmissions are beamed to West Africa and to East Africa.

21. United Nations Radio has received communications from Malawi, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia indicating that United Nations broadcasts are being monitored in those countries. In general, reception is said to be favourable. No information is available to the United Nations as to the use made of these broadcasts in South Africa.

16. Organizations in a number of States outside Africa broadcast in various languages to Africa. The standard reference work of international broadcasting, The World Radio TV Handbook 1968, 22nd edition (published by World Radio-Television Handbook Co., Ltd., Sundvej 6, Hellerup, Denmark), lists the following countries and territories from which such transmissions originate:

Australia	Italy
Austria	Japan
Belgium	Lebanon
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Canada	Norway
China (Mainland)	Pakistan
Cyprus	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
Eastern Germany	Spain
Federal Republic of Germany	Sweden
France	Switzerland
Holy See	USSR
India	United Kingdom
Israel	United States

The Handbook also publishes (page 84) a list of scheduled broadcasts to Africa in English from transmitters in various parts of the world.

17. Information on the number of radio receivers in the various countries and territories of southern Africa is given in the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1967 and in the World Radio TV Handbook 1968. These figures follow:

<u>Country or Territory</u>	<u>UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1967</u>	<u>World Radio TV Handbook*</u>
Angola	81,000 (1966)	85,000
Mozambique	100,000 (1964 est.)	78,000
Namibia	19,000 (1958)	No estimate
South Africa	2,600,000 (1965 est.)	2,700,000
Southern Rhodesia	No estimate	55,000

Neither of the above sources attempts to estimate how many of the receivers are able to receive short-wave broadcasts and how many are for medium-wave reception, or how many are held by various language groups.

* Current estimate.

3. Films

18. In 1967, short films were produced on the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa and on the meetings in Africa of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In 1968, a short film was produced on the meetings in Europe of the Special Committee on Apartheid. Copies of these films are provided to United Nations information centres and UNDP offices in southern Africa, for showing by educational and other groups. Television and/or film coverage is provided for meetings of United Nations bodies, and this is made available in the first instance to television news organizations with world-wide services.

4. Contacts with Non-Governmental Organizations

19. Information on United Nations activities in southern Africa is among the material made available regularly, both at Headquarters and through information centres, to the representatives of non-governmental organizations, some of whom have affiliates in southern Africa. For example, the pamphlet entitled The Anatomy of Apartheid was offered to non-governmental organizations at a special pre-printing price and advance sales amounted to 10,400 copies. A copy of the Weekly News Summary, produced by OPT Press Services, is sent regularly to the United Nations Association of South Africa.

20. The Special Committee on Apartheid and the Unit on Apartheid have been in frequent touch with non-governmental organizations, including anti-apartheid movements, on ways in which these groups may co-operate with the United Nations and with one another in the international campaign against apartheid. Details of these contacts and of the activities of a number of these organizations are given in the report of the Committee on Apartheid to the 1968 session of the General Assembly^{8/} and in a document prepared for the Special Committee.^{9/}

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, document A/7254, paras. 66 and 67, and annex I, paras. 68-86.

9/ A/AC.115/L.219.

Annex II

NOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL
IMPLICATIONS OF ESTABLISHING A UNIT OF UNITED
NATIONS RADIO IN AFRICA TO PRODUCE AND BROAD-
CAST RADIO PROGRAMMES TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN
AFRICA

1. The following estimates are based on the assumption that the unit would broadcast for 1 1/2 hours daily, six days a week, including 15 minutes in each of the principal languages spoken in the area (English, Ovambo, Portuguese, Shona and Zulu). To make the broadcasts available to a maximum number of listeners, the transmission might be by medium wave.
2. The unit might be composed of a small staff of writer-producers with provision for hiring translators and speakers in the required languages, for obtaining field recordings, for establishing circuits, and for receiving monitored and cabled dispatches.
3. The facilities that would be required would include the use of a suitable transmitter for 1 1/2 hours daily, together with a studio for eight hours daily, six days per week. The services of the engineers who regularly operate the transmitter and studio would also have to be provided. The studio would need to be fully equipped for recording interviews and statements, for monitoring broadcasts from United Nations Headquarters, for dubbing and editing, and for feeding the programmes to the transmitter.
4. The transmitter or transmitters used for broadcasting on medium and short-wave frequencies should be of high power (250 to 500 kW) in order to reach the transistor radios commonly in use in that part of the world. The antenna systems should be highly directional (curtain preferred) and should cover a target area between 10° E Longitude and 45° E Longitude. For medium-wave broadcasts the transmitter should be located no further north than 15° south of the Equator unless ERP (effective radiating power) is above 500 kW. Frequencies should be made available that would overcome the tropical zone effects.
5. The administrative and financial implications of this proposal are as follows:

Manning Table

	\$	
1 Chief of Unit, P-4	17,000	
1 Deputy Chief of Unit, producer-writer, P-3	14,000	
1 Information Assistant	5,500	
1 Production Assistant (local recruit)	2,100	
1 Secretary (local recruit)	2,100	
1 Clerk-Messenger (local recruit)	<u>1,300</u>	
	42,000	
Common staff costs	<u>12,500</u>	54,500

Operating Costs

	\$	
Lease of transmitter, studio and office space		(see note below)
Services of four full-time announcer/translators on special service contracts at \$150 monthly	7,500	
Production funds:		
Collection of sound recordings from the field and special features	5,000	
Travel of Chief of Unit and Deputy to obtain programme materials and to consult with broadcasting organizations in Africa, including per diem and expenses	4,000	
Circuits from Headquarters and Geneva	5,000	
Cables, pouches, tape supplies, etc.	5,000	
Purchase of recording equipment, both portable and for installation, required for editing tapes for broadcast:		
3 Nagra and 2 Ampex machines, with mixer	8,800*	
Purchase of monitoring receiver and antenna	1,200*	
Purchase of bicycle and car	3,000*	
	<u>39,500</u>	39,500

*Non-recurring costs

Note: The cost of leasing the transmitter, studio and office working space for the unit and team of announcer/translators, including the necessary operating equipment and engineer services, will depend on the arrangements to be made with a national broadcasting organization, but a maximum may be considered of

Estimated total for first year of operation

50,000

\$144,000

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