

5. *Recommends further* that Governments, when formulating requests for technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, should give priority to projects concerning equal access of women and girls to education;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to seek the means of further developing its programme for equal access of girls and women to education, science and culture, in co-operation with the other agencies concerned in the United Nations family and in co-ordination with a United Nations unified long-term programme for the advancement of women.

*1600th plenary meeting,  
5 June 1969.*

### **1397 (XLVI). Report of the Commission on the Status of Women**

*The Economic and Social Council*

*Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-second session.<sup>55</sup>

*1600th plenary meeting,  
5 June 1969.*

### **1414 (XLVI). Co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* that questions of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms particularly manifested in policies of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa are being considered by various United Nations organs, including subsidiary bodies of the Council, and a number of specialized agencies,

*Mindful* of the fact that there is proliferation and duplication in the efforts to combat policies of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and segregation which must be avoided if the result which the international community desires from that effort is to be achieved.

*Recognizing,* therefore, the need to co-ordinate the activities of the various organizations in the United Nations system and of its organs with respect to *apartheid* and racial segregation in southern Africa,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report containing:

(a) The terms of reference of the different United Nations organs dealing at present with violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa, including the terms of reference of any of their subsidiary *ad hoc* or standing committees, working groups or other bodies;

(b) A brief survey of the activities so far undertaken by the different organs designed to bring about respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa;

(c) A statement of the activities undertaken by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the same field;

<sup>55</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4619 and Corr.1.*

2. *Invites* the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit his report to the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-eighth session;

4. *Decides* to consider this matter further at its forty-eighth session.

*1602nd plenary meeting,  
6 June 1969.*

### **1415 (XLVI). Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination, the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa**

*The Economic and Social Council*

*Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Having considered* the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1415 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969,

*"Recalling* its resolution 2144 A (XXI) of 26 October 1966, in which it invited the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur,

*"Recalling also* its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate over Namibia, formerly known as South West Africa, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it decided to establish a United Nations Council for Namibia,

*"Taking into account,* in particular, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights on the problem of *apartheid* and on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in southern Africa,

*"Alarmed* by the evidence of gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

*"Considering* that the Governments and the illegal minority racist régimes in southern Africa continue to enjoy political, commercial, military, economic and cultural relations with many States, in disregard of previous resolutions of the General Assembly and specifically of paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 2439 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

*"Further considering* that the existence of such relations contributes to the perpetuation and intensification of the barbarous policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa,

*"Convinced* that the gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa are of serious international concern and require urgent and effective action by the United Nations,

*"1. Endorses* the recommendations<sup>56</sup> of the Special Rapporteur;<sup>57</sup>

<sup>56</sup> E/CN.4/979/Add.5.

<sup>57</sup> Appointed by the Commission on Human Rights under its resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 (XXIV).

"2. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Africa to repeal the various discriminatory laws cited in a part of paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report<sup>58</sup> and to assist the United Nations in restoring the human rights of the inhabitants of Namibia by immediately putting an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia;

"3. *Condemns* the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa for its perpetuation and further intensification of the inhuman policy of *apartheid* in complete and flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for its continuing affront and insult to the human conscience;

"4. *Condemns* the Government of the Republic of South Africa for enacting the Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act, 1968 and the Library Ordinance, section 19;

"5. *Further condemns* the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa for intensifying the policy of *apartheid* in Namibia, a territory under United Nations administration and illegally occupied by the Government of South Africa;

"6. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Africa to rescind immediately the "Banning Orders" issued under the Suppression of Communism Act against the opponents of *apartheid*;

"7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power in Southern Rhodesia, to repeal the illegal legislation referred to in a part of paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report and enacted by the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"8. *Deplores* the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to suppress the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and thus to restore the fundamental human rights of the people of Zimbabwe;

"9. *Regrets* the fact that the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa and the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia are still not being observed by several Member States;

"10. *Calls upon* all those Governments which still maintain diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with the racist Government of South Africa and with the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to set up a unit of the United Nations radio in Africa to produce and broadcast radio programmes to the peoples of southern Africa;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the knowledge of competent organs of the United Nations the proposal to establish a judicial committee for Namibia<sup>59</sup> as soon as possible;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek and circulate the views of Member States on the establishment of a judicial committee for Namibia;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to give the widest possible publicity to the evils of these policies, to the actions of the racist Government of South Africa, of the illegal and racist régime established in Namibia and of the racist and illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, through the non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious institutions and student and other organizations as well as libraries and schools;

"15. *Urges* Member States to give extensive and continuing publicity to the report and to the above policies and practices through their national publicity media;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular, on the action taken by the racist Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the United Kingdom to give effect to paragraphs 2, 6 and 7 above;

"17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report, at the same session, on paragraph 11 above."

*1602nd plenary meeting,  
6 June 1969.*

#### **1416 (XLVI). Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity**

*The Economic and Social Council*

*Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*"The General Assembly.*

*"Recalling* its resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 170 (II) of 31 October 1947 on the extradition and punishment of war criminals, its resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946 affirming the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Nürnberg and the judgement of the Tribunal, and its resolutions 2338 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2391 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968 on the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

*"Recalling also* the Declarations of 13 January 1942 and 30 October 1943, and the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, providing for the extradition and punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

*"Convinced* that the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity, constitute an important element in the prevention of such crimes, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the encouragement of confidence, the furtherance of co-operation among peoples and the promotion of international peace and security,

*"Noting* that a number of States have already signed the Convention on the Non-Applicability of

<sup>58</sup> E/CN.4/979 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-8.

<sup>59</sup> E/CN.4/979/Add.3.