

"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.

Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,<sup>60</sup>

"1. *Calls upon* all the States concerned to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in article I of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought to trial or punished;

"2. *Invites* States concerned which have not yet signed or ratified the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity to do so as soon as possible;

"3. *Expresses the hope* that States which have been unable to vote for the adoption of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity will refrain from actions running counter to its main purposes;

"4. *Again calls upon* States which have not yet become Parties to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to do so as soon as possible;

"5. *Draws attention* to the special need for international action in order to ensure the prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

"6. *Requests* all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General information on the measures taken by them in implementation of this resolution;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a report on progress in the implementation of this resolution;

"8. *Decides* to consider the question of further measures to ensure the extradition and punishment of war criminals and persons who have committed crimes against humanity as a priority item at its twenty-fifth session."

1602nd plenary meeting,  
6 June 1969.

#### **1417 (XLVI). Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance**

*The Economic and Social Council*

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

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on measures to be taken against totalitarian ideologies such as nazism and racial intolerance,

"*Observing* that, on 1 September 1939, Hitlerite nazism began the Second World War, and recognizing the danger that the revival and development of nazism, which inflicted intolerable suffering on mankind, represents today,

"*Reaffirming* that nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and similar totalitarian

<sup>60</sup> See General Assembly resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.

ideologies and practices, which are based on terror and racial intolerance, are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute a gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which may jeopardize world peace and the security of peoples.

"*Expressing its profound concern* at the further intensification of activities by groups and organizations which are carriers of the malignant ideologies and practices of nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and other similar ideologies and practices,

"*Profoundly disquieted* by the fact that not all the States concerned are responding to its appeals with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to outlaw and prohibit nazi and racist organizations and groups and to make membership of them a criminal offence,

"1. *Renews its strong condemnation* of racism, nazism, *apartheid* and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices;

"2. *Urgently calls upon* those States concerned, which have not yet done so, to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the complete prohibition of nazi, neo-nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts;

"3. *Calls upon* all States to take effective measures to inculcate the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people, and in that way to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices;

"4. *Calls upon* all States and national and international organizations to set aside a day, to be observed each year on an appropriate date to be determined by each State and organization, in memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism and similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance;

"5. *Recommends* Governments of all States to promote the publication and dissemination of material connected with United Nations efforts to combat nazism in the past and material publicizing the danger of the present revival of nazism in a number of countries;

"6. *Requests* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, information on the measures they have adopted and are adopting under this resolution;

"7. *Decides* to retain on its agenda the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance as a matter of priority."

1602nd plenary meeting,  
6 June 1969.

#### **1418 (XLVI). Protection of minorities**

*The Economic and Social Council.*

*Taking note* of resolution 11 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights,<sup>61</sup>

<sup>61</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4621, chap. XVIII.