

(a) To accord higher priority to housing, building and planning programmes at the national as well as international level;

(b) To allocate increased financial resources to these programmes;

(c) To promote the role of this sector in economic and social development;

2. *Notes with interest* the remarks of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in its report on housing, building and planning,¹⁴ concerning the level of posts and resources of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to submit to

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4846/Rev.1)*, chap. I, para. 11.

the Council at its fiftieth session reformulated proposals for the campaign to focus world-wide attention on and mobilize public and government support for housing, building and planning, taking into account the views of Member States in document E/C.6/92 and the suggested objectives in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include *inter alia* in his report, to be submitted as early as possible to the Council through the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, in accordance with Council resolution 1170 (XLI), his comments on the proposed new international institution, discussed in document E/C.6/98, to support domestic savings and credit facilities in housing and urban development.

1694th plenary meeting,
28 May 1970.

Other decisions

Social development

(Item 1)

At its 1690th meeting, on 26 May 1970, the Council approved the agreement by the Commission for Social Development¹⁵ that the *Report on the World Social Situation* should, in future, be issued every four years.

At the same meeting, the Council drew the attention of the bodies responsible for preparing the Second United Nations Development Decade to resolution 5 (XXI) of the Commission for Social Development.¹⁶

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Forty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 1, document E/4864, para. 17.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4809 and Corr.1-3)*, chap. XIII.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS

1499 (XLVIII). Study of equality in the administration of justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 1 (XXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights,¹⁷

Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements for Mr. Abu Rannat, the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities responsible for the study of equality in the administration of justice, to attend the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights when it considers his report.

1693rd plenary meeting,
27 May 1970.

1500 (XLVIII). 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:

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5 (E/4816)*, chap. XXIII.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2583 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 on the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

"Noting with regret that the numerous decisions adopted by the United Nations on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity are still not being complied with fully,

"Expressing deep concern at the fact that in present-day conditions, as a result of aggressive wars and the policies and practices of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism and other similar ideologies and practices, war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed in various parts of the world,

"Convinced that a thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as also the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of such crimes—wherever they may have been committed—and the establishment of criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, are important elements in the prevention of similar crimes now and in the future, and also in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

the strengthening of confidence and the development of co-operation between peoples and the safeguarding of international peace and security,

"1. *Draws attention* to the fact that many war criminals and persons who have committed crimes against humanity are continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and are enjoying protection;

"2. *Calls upon* all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take measures, in accordance with recognized principles of international law, to arrest such persons and extradite them to the countries where they have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, so that they can be brought to trial and punished in accordance with the laws of those countries;

"3. *Condemns* the war crimes and crimes against humanity at present being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism and calls upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes;

"4. *Also calls upon* all the States concerned to intensify their co-operation in the collection and exchange of information which will contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

"5. *Once again requests* the States concerned, if they have not already done so, 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,¹⁸ 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 punishment;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in the light of the comments and observations submitted by Governments, the study of the question of the punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and also of the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes in order to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session."

1693rd plenary meeting,

27 May 1970.

1501 (XLVIII). Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid*, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 8 (XXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights¹⁹ on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts,²⁰

¹⁸ See General Assembly resolution 2391 (XXIII).

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816)*, chap. XXIII.

²⁰ E/CN.4/1020 and Add.1-3.

Requests the General Assembly to adopt the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2440 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any and every practice of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees and prisoners in South African police custody and prisons during interrogation and detention,

"Recalling its resolutions 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969 in which it expressed the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa,

"Also recalling Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969 on Namibia,

"Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2547 A (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on, *inter alia*, the degrading and inhuman treatment and torture of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in the Territories ruled by Governments and régimes wedded to the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism, in southern Africa,

"Determined to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

"1. Commends the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts for the valuable report it has submitted;²¹

"2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination;

"3. Condemns any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in these Territories;

"4. Again condemns any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody in South Africa;

"5. Reaffirms that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955,²² apply to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia—a Territory under direct United Nations responsibility and presently under illegal South African occupation—the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

"6. Condemns the trial of the twenty-two Africans held under the Suppression of Communism Act and further condemns their subsequent re-arrest under the notorious Terrorism Act;

"7. Reaffirms that:

"(a) The condition of political prisoners in South Africa continues to cause alarm;

²¹ E/CN.4/984 and Add.1-19.

²² See *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.IV.4), annex I, A.